The New-York Times.

VOL. XXI......NO. 6273. NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 28, 1871.—TRIPLE SHEET. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

THE CITY FRAUDS.

Report of the Citizens' Investigating Committee.

Twenty Millions of Dollars Found to Have Been Stolen.

Account of Expenditures on the New Court-House.

What the City Actually Got for Its Money.

Now Tom Fields, "The Fireman's Friend," Pocketed $250,000.

The City Credit Gone. Unless Our Rulers are Removed.

The Joint Committee of Citizens, Supervisors and Aldermen held their final session yesterday, most of the members being present.

On motion Alderman SCHLICHTING took the chair.

Mr. BOOTH said at their last meeting they supposed they should be through with their investigations, but they had since found that the Sub-Committee on the New Court-house would take a longer time to prepare their report than they at first supposed necessary. That Committee was now prepared to hand in their report, and some additional reports had also been prepared. During the six weeks the General Committee had been in session they had gone over accounts amounting in the aggregate to $200,000,000, and had investigated over 100 different accounts. In the reports presented they had given results sufficient to show the frauds that had been perpetrated. They had found these frauds running through so many different accounts, that it was difficult to make a selection from them. These frauds took various forms, and the Committee had been obliged to consult law, appropriations, auditing, &c. The work had been very laborious, and when the Committee undertook it they had no idea so much work would be required of them. They proposed now to submit the various reports prepared.

The reports were then read as follows:

Report of Special Committee on New Court-House.

The Subcommittee to whom was intrusted the examination into the cost of the new County Court-house, beg leave to report as follows. The charges, as they appear on the books of the Controller, extend from 1861 to the 7th of July of the present year, and are under the following heads, viz.:

New County Court-house	$3,237,204 32
Court-house, (new,) construction of	1,682,795 96
County liabilities	766,479 81
Adjusted claims	47,664 33
Total charges for building	$5,734,144 42

And for furnishing and fitting up the same:

New County Court-house	$789,635 34
Court-house, (new,) construction of	97,204 05
County liabilities	1,426,719 38
Refurnishing rooms Finance Department	87,000 00
Total charges for furnishing	$2,400,558 77
Making a total expenditure for the building and furnishing of	$8,134,703 19

The detailed statement of these charges under their several heads, and of the manner in which the money was raised, are appended to this report, and also a classification of these charges.

Your Committee would ask you to notice that the amount, $8,134,703 19, which we report as the cost of the new County Court-house, is composed of charges taken from the several above-mentioned accounts in which the items designate the new County Court-house as the object of the expenditure, but, in the opinion of your Committee, this sum by no means covers the cost of the Court-house and its furnishing, for we find on the books of the Controller two accounts headed "Adjusted claims" and "County liabilities," in which appear a large number of charges for work done in, and furnished for, County Courts and offices, amounting in the aggregate to $5,282,229 10. And after diligent inquiry we further find that many if not most of the County Courts and offices, are in the new County Court-house, so that to the sum already mentioned as the cost of the Court-house, $8,134,703, 19, we have to add a considerable portion of the expenditures charged to "Adjusted claims" and "County liabilities," say three or four millions of the $5,282,229 10, making the total cost some eleven or twelve million dollars to date.

Your Committee regret that they are unable to fix more definitely the portion of this $5,282,229 10 belonging to the cost of the Court-house, but owing to the loss of the vouchers on which these large sums were paid, and our inability to find the parties to whom the warrants were issued, and the refusal of the one party whom we did find, Mr. DAVIDSON, to give us any information or to answer any questions, we have had to exercise our judgment in determining the division of this sum of $5,282,229 10 between the County Courts and offices in the new County Court-house, and in the old Court-house and City Hall.

We append to this report a detailed statement of these charges.

We can obtain no information of the amount of the unpaid or unadjusted claims now existing against the County for work done on or in the Court-house.

We here note the following:

Total amount charged under the head of adjusted claims:	
County, for 1869 and 1870	$4,326,228 80
County liabilities for 1870 and 1871	6,413,737 58
Total	$10,739,966 38

Of which, as already stated, $5,228,229 10 is for work done on or in County Courts and offices.

We also note:

Adjusted claims, City, for 1869, 1870 and 1871 .... $4,823,453 52

The detailed statements of these accounts we also append to this report.

We have examined some portions of the work upon and furnishing of the Court-house, and have, with the help of competent experts, endeavored to form some estimates of the value received by the County for the money so liberally expended, and with the following results.

It is but due to the gentlemen whose aid we solicited in these examinations to state that they have performed the duties assigned them patiently and carefully, and that they have endeavored, in reaching their several conclusions, to act in all fairness and equity, and your Committee does not hesitate to adopt and embody their reports as a part of its own.

The reports of the experts in detail are appended to this paper:

SAFES.

JOHN M'B. DAVIDSON & CO.

New County Court-house	$144,695 00
County Courts and offices	63,675 37
County	274,167 35
	$482,537 72
Estimates of value	$63,450

CARPETS.

J. A. SMITH.

New County Court-house	$334,583 79
County Courts and offices	307,316 70
	$641,900 49
Estimates of value	$18,876 90

FURNITURE, CABINET-WORK AND FITTING UP.

INGERSOLL & CO.

New County Court-house	$755,024 54
County buildings, Courts and offices	1,094,412 22
Total	$1,849,436 76

C. D. BOLLAR & CO.

New County Court-house	$566,105 27
County buildings, Courts and offices	161,799 48
Total	$727,904 75

A. G. MILLER.

New County Court-house	$156,788 13
County buildings and offices	85,163 22
Total	$241,951 35

G. S. MILLER.

New County Court-house	$44,474 30

A. W. MARSH.

County Courts and offices	$96,419.85
Total of above	$2,960,187 01

ESTIMATES OF VALUE.

New County Court-house	$229,706 00
Old Court-house	43,293 50
City Hall	35,552 00
Total	$308,551 50

PAINTING.

A. HALL, JR.

New County Court-house	$181,555 26
County Courts and offices	28,063 00
	$209,618 26

P. WOODS & BRO.

New County Court-house	$10,715 52

A. J. GARVEY.

New County Court-house	$132,631 92
Total of above	$352,965 70
Estimates of value	$89,500

PLUMBING AND GASFITTING.

KEYSER & CO.

New County Court-house	$240,621 11
County buildings, Courts and offices	673,709 54
	$914,330 65
Estimates of value	$73,752

PLASTERING.

A. J. GARVEY.

New County Court-house—	
Material and labor	$335,060 02
Plastering	262,390 03
Mason-work	55,644 53
County buildings, Courts, and offices—	
Repairs and alterations	1,284,430 66
	$1,937,545 24
Estimates of value	$70,050

CARPENTER-WORK.

G. S. MILLER.

New County Court-house	$252,856 99
County Courts and offices	23,006 83
County buildings, Courts, and offices—	
Repairs and alterations	596,957 67
	$872,820 49

M. KANE.

New County Court-house	$28,784 53

E. GRIDLEY.

New County Court-house	$3,651 57

C. H. JACOBUS.

County buildings, Courts, and offices	$33,709 47

J. CAVANAGH.

County Courts and offices	$5,954 26

ALLEN & STEVENS.

New County Court-house	$76,835 14
Total of above	$1,021,755 46

On this work we have had no estimates made, as the examination could not be satisfactory without the attendance of the contractors.

In pursuance of their duties, your Committee has examined some of the vouchers and warrants of the parties here mentioned. Most of the vouchers are missing; those we have seen were of early date, but those of 1869 and 1870, covering the heaviest of the payments, were not to be found. The warrants were all shown us, with the exception of two or three which are lost or mislaid.

The indorsements on the warrants of the order to which they are drawn are various and irregular, and do not appear to be written by the parties in whose favor they are made, nor do they seem to have been collected through the ordinary channel of collection—the Clearing-house—but have apparently been paid at the counter of the Broadway Bank.

We would mention particularly the warrants drawn to the order of J. A. SMITH. The indorsements on these warrants are so different, our conclusions are clear that ten different persons wrote them.

These warrants have generally been indorsed by INGERSOLL & CO., or by E. A. WOODWARD, or with the initials E. A. W.

We append to this report a full description of these warrants and their indorsements.

Reports on Examination of Warrants and Vouchers in Favor of J. McB. Davidson & Co., J. A. Smith, A. Hall, Jr., and C. D. Bollar & Co.

J. M'B. DAVIDSON & CO.

1	June 12, 1868	$42,105 00
2	Sept. 12, 1868	15,500 00
3	June 25, 1869	20,000 00
4	July 26, 1869	19,305 00
5	Nov. 24, 1869	31,681 90
6	May 30, 1870	68,515 70
7	June 3, 1870	33,553 51
8	June 10, 1870	66,495 89
9	June 17, 1870	49,170 42
10	June 24, 1870	12,317 79
11	June 24, 1870	12,432 16
12	June 27, 1870	63,675 37
13	Jan. 11, 1871	27,200 00

Mr. DAVIDSON has but one partner, who resides at Albany and superintends the factory. He does not give attention to the business here, and visits the City every few weeks for consultation with Mr. DAVIDSON.

Remarks.

Vouchers Nos. 1, 2 and 13 found, and are made out in due form, sworn to, and receipted. All the other vouchers are missing.

Warrants were all found, and have been examined. Nos. 1, 2 and 13 are indorsed by J. McB. DAVIDSON & CO. The latter was collected through bank No. 70. No. 3 was drawn to the order of J. McB. DAVIDSON & CO. or (in other ink and writing) HENRY SMITH, attorney, and indorsed J. McB. DAVIDSON & CO. per HENRY SMITH, attorney. No. 4 was drawn to the order of J. McB. DAVIDSON & CO., and indorsed HENRY SMITH, attorney. No. 5 was drawn to and indorsed J. McB. DAVIDSON & CO., and stamped Bowling-green Savings Bank. Nos. 6, 7, 10, 11 and 12 are all drawn to and indorsed J. McB. DAVIDSON & CO., and under this indorsement are the initials in pencil "E. A. W." Nos. 8 and 9 are drawn to and indorsed J. McB. DAVIDSON & CO.

There is nothing in any of the warrants numbered 6 to 12 inclusive to indicate how they were collected, the inference being that they were paid at the counter of the Broadway Bank.

The indorsements of J. McB. DAVIDSON & CO. on Nos. 5, 7, 10, 11 and 12 are, apparently, not in the writing of Mr. DAVIDSON.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 28, 1871.

J. A. SMITH.

1	Jan. 18, 1869	$15,786 40
2	May 12, 1869	19,163 65
3	June 7, 1869	22,496 33
4	June 12, 1869	72,605 97
5	May 6, 1870	34,082 25
6	May 6, 1870	36,083 80
7	May 21, 1870	34,515 73
8	May 28, 1870	73,602 46
9	June 3, 1870	63,175 51
10	June 6, 1870	42,291 45
11	June 6, 1870	44,259 23
12	June 6, 1870	36,957 25
13	June 24, 1870	36,441 42
14	June 30, 1870	37,426 87
15	July 26, 1870	72,819 81
16	Dec. 31, 1870	39,181 85

Remarks.

Vouchers—All missing.

Warrants—All found but No. 14, which is missing. No. 2 is indorsed by J. A. SMITH, and under that is written WOODWARD. No. 3 is indorsed by J. A. SMITH and also by E. A. WOODWARD.

Nos. 1, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13 and 15 are indorsed by J. A. SMITH and also by INGERSOLL & CO. No. 16 is drawn to and indorsed A. J. SMITH.

The indorsements of J. A. SMITH on these various checks are unquestionably not genuine, there being ten distinct styles of writing.

The Committee can obtain no information about the whereabouts of Mr. SMITH, hence they have not been able to see him.

A. HALL, JR.

1	June 9, 1869	$44,296 10
2	May 23, 1870	39,445 24
3	May 23, 1870	31,448 82
4	May 28, 1870	21,014 85
5	June 24, 1870	7,023 96
6	June 24, 1870	6,534 85
7	July 8, 1870	32,549 67
8	July 8, 1870	8,802 51
9	Jan. 21, 1871	22,840 00

Remarks.

Vouchers—All missing except No. 1, which is made out in due form, sworn to, and receipted.

Warrants—No. 1 is indorsed by A. HALL, Jr.; collected through Bank No. 11. No. 9 is indorsed by ARCH HALL, Jr.; collected through Bank No. 70. Nos. 2 to 8, inclusive, are indorsed ARCH HALL, JR., and under the initials, in pencil, "E. A. W." These indorsements, we think, are not genuine.

C. D. BOLLAR & CO.

1	May 12, 1869	$21,969 13
2	June 5, 1869	38,907 43
3	June 7, 1869	129,469 48
4	Sept. 18, 1869	32,112 78
5	Sept. 30, 1869	44,737 45
6	Nov. 19, 1869	35,786 86
7	Nov. 19, 1869	32,826 81
8	Dec. 2, 1869	32,682 38
9	May 6, 1870	39,260 17
10	May 6, 1870	35,114 08
11	May 13, 1870	89,379 00
12	May 21, 1870	39,950 18
13	May 21, 1870	39,614 59
14	May 27, 1870	125,830 56
15	June 10, 1870	67,487 21
16	June 30, 1870	49,208 14
17	June 30, 1870	37,072 16
18	Aug. 1, 1870	60,508 42

Vouchers—All missing.

Warrants—Nos. 15 and 17 were not found. All the others are indorsed C. D. BOLLAR and INGERSOLL & CO., with the exception of No. 2, which is indorsed E. A. WOODWARD.

The indorsements on these checks are various, and on most of them are believed to be not genuine.

Cost on books, direct		$8,134,703 19
Adjusting claims and County liabilities		5,282,229 10
Total cost of Court-house		11,000,000 00 or 12,000,000 00
Adjusted claims, City		4,823,453 52
Sofas, J. McB. Davidson & Co.		482,537 72
Estimate of value	$63,450 00	
Carpets, J. A. Smith		641,900 49
Estimates of value	18,876 90	
Furniture, cabinet-work, and fitting up—		
Ingersoll & Co.	1,849,436 76	
C. D. Bollar & Co.	727,904 75	
A. G. Miller	241,951 35	
G. S. Miller	44,474 30	
A. W. Marsh	96,419 85	—2,960,187 01
Estimate of value—		
New County Court-house	229,706 00	
Old Court-house	43,293 50	
City Hall	35,552 00—	308,551 50
Painting—		
A. Hall, Jr.	209,618 26	
P. Woods & Bro.	10,715 52	
A. J. Garvey	132,631 92—	352,965 70
Estimate of value	89,500 00	
Plumbing and gas-fitting—		
Keyser & Co.		914,330 65
Estimate of value	73,752 00	
Plastering—		
A. J. Garvey		1,937,545 24
Estimate of value	70,050 00	

RECAPITULATION.

	Est. value.	Cost on books.
Safes	$63,450 00	$482,537 72
Carpets	18,876 90	641,900 49
Furniture, &c.	308,551 50	2,960,187 01
Painting	89,500 00	352,965 70
Plumbing and gas	73,752 00	914,330 65
Plastering	70,050 00	1,937,545 24
Total	$624,180 40	$7,289,466 81

JNO. J. DONALDSON, Chairman.

On the conclusion of the reading of the report by Mr. DONALDSON, he said that Alderman PLUNKETT declined to sign it.

Alderman PLUNKETT said he had received no invitation to join in the preparation of the report until Wednesday, when he could not come. He wished to look over it, and would either sign it or bring in a minority report.

Mr. DONALDSON said it was fully understood that the Committee would meet every day at 2 P. M., and when the report was ready Mr. PLUNKETT was notified of the fact.

The report was then adopted.

Mr. R. L. CUTTING then read the following:

Report of the Subcommittee on Advertising, Printing, Stationery, &c.

Your Committee on Stationery, Blank Books, Printing, and Advertising, beg leave to report:

Owing to the fact that many of the vouchers representing the payments on these accounts are missing, and that the majority of those submitted for our examination are made out in a very general way—they rarely specifying the bureau, office or Court to which the supplies are supposed to have been furnished, neither are they sworn to, and in many cases are unaccompanied by any certificate or acknowledgment of any official charged with the duty of receiving them; for these reasons, together with the fact that the supplies are supposed to have been furnished from one to three years back, and consequently are now nearly all consumed, the entire impossibility of your Committee, with its limited powers, being able to give these accounts the thorough examination desired, will be readily perceived. Your Committee engaged the services of Mr. W. H. ARTHUR, formerly City and County stationer, he being more or less familiar with the stationery, blank books, and printing required in the different departments, who after a long and careful examination of many of the vouchers, reports that assuming the stationery and blank books furnished to have been of the very best quality, the average prices paid were fully fifty per cent. in excess of the then and present value of the work and goods. Your Committee have classified the items taken from various City accounts under four heads—to wit, "Advertising," "Printing," "Stationery, Law and Blank Books," and "Stationery and Printing." In the County accounts they omit the heading "Stationery and Printing," and confine themselves to the three remaining heads given. Your Committee were unable to examine each individual voucher; the headings or classifications are therefore quite general in character, and may not in all cases be as accurate as a thorough investigation of the items in each voucher would afford. The statements of expenditures given herewith do not include those of various departments, such as "Police," "Health," "Fire," "Docks," "Parks," "Charities and Correction," and "Board of Education," the Controller's books showing no detail of the expenditures of any of these organizations. The following statement shows the amount paid to each newspaper for each of the three years mentioned therein:

STATEMENT showing Amounts paid different NEWSPAPERS by the CITY and COUNTY for ADVERTISING, during the years 1869, 1870, and to 16th September, 1871.

	CITY. 1869.	CITY. 1870.	CITY. 1871. to Sept. 16.	COUNTY. 1869.	COUNTY. 1870.	COUNTY. 1871. to Sept. 16.	Total paid each Paper by City and County combined.
Transcript Association and Evening Transcript	$91,728 15	$197,584 61	$106,541 57	$61,938 98	$67,189 23	$10,085 46	$535,338 00
Star Publishing Company and Evening Star	50,166 17	121,252 53	66,846 11	1,442 70	3,941 40	4,000 00	247,648 91
New-York Daily News	116,031 15	82,929 51	78,383 31		28,042 35	4,000 00	309,386 32
*New-York Democrat and Democrat	31,307 83	42,734 32	95,656 22		5,207 40	4,000 00	178,905 77
New-Yorker Demokrat	2,435 40	6,118 45	2,380 0	5,350 07	2,982 15		19,266 07
The World Company	11,934 24	38,996 96	34,619 37	1,056 10	3,992 80	3,709 80	94,309 27
The Sunday Mercury	16,395 71	45,018 84	55,731 60	1,469 65	1,183 00	4,000 00	123,798 80
New-York Express	42,811 70	23,812 26	34,455 04	2,137 10		9,028 00	112,244 10
The Irish-American	619 05	16,336 85	32,459 50	879 20	4,738 20	4,000 00	59,032 80
New-York Atlas	17,915 82	12,309 58	37,094 95	239 25	3,328 65	3,628 80	74,517 05
New-York Citizen	14,066 57	21,116 37	25,654 03	955 05	3,031 65	2,350 95	67,174 62
Commercial Advertiser	27,992 92	17,458 01	18,337 86	4,399 55	5,989 00	4,000 00	78,177 34
New-York Leader	14,363 76	15,890 24	7,320 27	890 65	3,752 33		42,217 25
The Sun Association	15,457 25	17,076 40	18,000 30	570 00	7,155 95	6,447 50	64,707 40
Metropolitan Record	16,294 19	13,480 19	31,488 13	926 50	3,948 85	3,822 00	69,959 86
The Evening Telegram	68,200 07	26,800 90	716 00	227 20	1,357 80		97,301 97
The New-York Herald	868 40	2,654 00	21,922 23	1,116 00	3,432 00	4,012 80	34,105 43
The New-York Times	20,786 78	4,918 00	47 60	8,340 91			34,093 29
New-Yorker Journal	3,684 93	27,467 04	32,948 02	1,024 40	5,329 60		70,453 99
The Irish Tribune	1,679 00	925 00	15,436 09	484 00	688 50		19,212 59
The Globe and Evening Press		13,672 40	399 00	860 25	4,295 05		19,226 70
The Evening Mail	2,217 20	12,763 90	4,008 00	1,113 40	3,474 90		23,577 40
The Evening Post	1,965 96	4,438 23	1,632 52	3,836 39	2,852 96	5,729 11	20,455 17
The Journal of Commerce	989 95	1,721 40	29 70		1,255 50		3,946 55
The Stockholder	124 35	11,000 87	3,041 60	408 00	3,729 00		18,303 82
The New-York Argus		7,964 42	570 75	30 00	522 40		9,087 57
The Tribune Association	995 00	1,963 75	7,514 10	11,217 86	2,085 25		23,775 96
Hankins' Journal		9,767 75					9,767 75
Evening Commonwealth	161 00	3,125 38			4,556 80		7,843 18
Sunday Courier	855 40	2,032 09		6,101 85	1,982 40		10,971 74
Hebrew Leader	798 10	1,918 75	1,055 20	329 05	325 80	490 00	4,916 90
L'Ecco d'Italia	512 60	2,219 40	1,950 00		2,898 70		7,580 70
Insurance and Real Estate Journal	50 40	1,350 15					1,400 55
Irish People	234 15	1,183 95		144 00	3,606 75	4,000 00	9,168 85
Home Gazette	1,073 78			313 52	310 80		1,698 10
New-York Staats Zeitung	265 80	433 50	641 40	3,041 58		2,148 30	6,530 58
New-York Abend Zeitung	2,046 60	3,138 80	2,412 00	492 70	1,863 00		9,953 10
Real Estate Record	603 50	1,842 00	35,101 04	132 00	3,000 00	4,000 00	44,678 54
Democratic Alliance		3,409 00	540 00		750 30	4,000 00	8,699 30
New-York Standard		2,108 45	1,113 80		2,813 25		6,035 50
New-York Dispatch	646 59	744 85		291 72	1,928 40		3,611 56
The New-Yorker	141 10	500 90	159 00	3,509 43	1,109 50		5,419 93
Freeman's Journal	415 60	962 50	49 50	503 80	3,384 65	3,890 25	9,206 30
Scientific American		43 00					43 00
The Sunburst		383 70					383 70
American Artisan		12 00					12 00
Engineering and Mining Journal		386 60					386 00
New-York Era		916 30			3,285 00		4,201 30
Weekly Plaindealer		167 70	256 45		2,043 30		2,467 45
Messenger Franco-American	49 50	53 55		2,887 20	2,281 05		5,271 30
The Irishman		7 50		29 00			36 50
Official Railway News			684 90		654 50		1,339 40
Home Journal			790 50				790 50
News from Germany and Switzerland			55 25				55 25
New-York Albion	305 00	99 20					404 20
Scandinavic Post		537 60	812 50	677 40	2,358 60		4,386 10
Irish Citizen	391 55	463 25	46 75	246 80	3,135 10		4,283 45
New-York Tablet	337 50	757 25		1,989 90	3,566 75		6,651 40
New-York Daily Bulletin	144 00	1,343 76		103 68	3,000 00		4,591 44
Atlantische Blatter		83 20	236 00				319 20
Emerald Publishing Company		438 00			4,293 40		4,731 40
The Cosmopolitan		1,875 00	217 50				2,092 50
National Quarterly Review	225 00	875 00	312 50	375 00			1,787 50
American Railway Journal	43 25	135 00					178 25
Wall-street Register		43 20					43 20
Commercial & Financial Chronicle	103 40						103 40
Wall-street Journal	128 95	213 75					342 70
Courrier des Etats Unis	414 00	1,837 00			2,746 50		4,997 50
Scottish American Journal	242 00	285 25		219 00	2,748 75		3,495 00
The Round Table	3 00						3 00
Jewish Messenger	13 20			110 00	2,070 00		2,193 20
Le Hispano Americano	440 00						440 00
Sunday Times	230 25	538 75		143 25	1,980 00	2,721 60	5,613 85
Literary Album	178 65	436 80					615 45
Miscellaneous	1,672 00	6,431 79					8,103 79
New-York Journal Association (New Yorker Journal?)				428 25		4,000 00	4,428 25
Irish Republic				100 00	424 00	4,167 15	4,691 15
Wilkes' Spirit of the Times						4,000 00	4,000 00
Jewish Times				111 30	309 60		420 90
Jewish Citizen				194 60			194 60
Truth Teller				584 03			584 03
German News					2,868 30		2,868 30
The Arbiter Union					1,899 00		1,899 00
Jewish American				522 15			522 15
Daily Programme				62 00			62 00
New-York Sunday News					3,810 00		3,810 00
Sunday Democrat					3,862 80	4,000 00	7,862 80
Weekly Democrat					3,862 80		3,862 80
Corner Stone					33 00		33 00
	$583,707 42	$841,776 05	$779,668 16	$134,656 42	$253,268 72	$110,231 72	$2,703,308 48

* NOTE.—It has been found impracticable to give separately the amounts paid to the *Democrat* and the *N. Y. Democrat*, but the Committee find judgments in favor of MARK M. POMEROY, of the *Democrat*, paid in 1870 and 1871, amounting to $69,731 52, and in favor of JAMES H. LAMBERT, or others, of the *N. Y. Democrat*, to the amount of $33,856 41; both of these amounts are included in the $169,698 37 given above; it is possible, also, that these two papers mentioned may have been, in some instances, confounded with the *New-Yorker Democrat*.

STATEMENT showing Amounts paid to various PRINTERS AND STATIONERS, by the CITY and COUNTY, during the years 1869 and 1870, and to 16th September, 1871.

To Whom Paid.	BY THE CITY. 1869.	BY THE CITY. 1870.	BY THE CITY. To Sept. 16, 1871.	BY THE COUNTY. 1869.	BY THE COUNTY. 1870.	BY THE COUNTY. To Sept. 16, 1871.	Total by City and County.
The New-York Printing Company	$51,017 39	$220,165 23	*$551,603 56	$518,462 32	$994,934 48	$269,126 18	$2,605,309 16
Wm. C. Rogers & Co.	168,577 78	291,780 93	26,063 75	29,696 96	67,763 79		583,883 21
Seymour, Kennard & Hay	76 15			79,499 89	132,737 77		212,313 81
The Manufacturing Stationers		85,755 42	113,673 48	10,786 15	71,915 79	15,178 53	297,309 37
T. W. Roe & Co.				101,215 11	98,892 62		200,107 73
James A. Monaghan				67,183 95	12,587 38		79,771 33
M. B. Brown & Co.	8,241 50	1,739 00		9,248 55	9,536 95	7,371 60	36,137 60
E. Jones & Co.	75,000 00	266,882 18					341,882 18
Wynkoop & Hallenbeck	44,983 91						44,983 91
E. H. Coffin	24,971 68						24,971 68
Miscellaneous	18,504 59	5,823 58	1,098 00	505 86	12,201 23	100 50	38,233 76
Total	$391,373 00	$872,146 34	$692,438 79	$816,598 79	$1,400,570 01	$291,776 81	$4,464,903 74

*Of this amount $222,485 45 was paid to the Ocean National Bank, and $92,469 45 to the Tenth National Bank, they being assignees of judgments in favor of New-York Printing Company.

The amount expended from Jan. 1, 1869, to 16th September, 1871, (so far as payments for the latter year were entered in the Controller's books up to the 15th inst.,) for City and County, was $7,168,212 23, as follows:

EXPENDITURES by the CITY for ADVERTISING, PRINTING, STATIONERY, LAW and BLANK BOOKS, and STATIONERY and PRINTING, for the years 1869, 1870, and to 16th September, 1871.

Advertising in 1869	$583,707 42	
Advertising in 1870	841,776 05	
Advertising in 1871	779,668 16	
Total advertising		$2,205,151 63
Printing in 1869	203,087 03	
Printing in 1870	548,164 50	
Printing in 1871	182,193 59	
Total printing		933,445 12
Stationery law and blank books, in 1869	56,730 67	
Stationery law and blank books, in 1870	265,341 82	
Stationery law and blank books, in 1871	91,402 33	
Total stationery, law and blank books		413,474 82
Stationery and printing, in 1869	131,555 30	
Stationery and printing, in 1870	23,897 04	
Stationery and printing, in 1871	453,585 85	
Total stationery and printing		609,038 19
Total		$4,161,109 76

EXPENDITURES by the COUNTY for ADVERTISING, PRINTING, and STATIONERY, LAW and BLANK-BOOKS, for 1869, 1870, and to 16th September, 1871.

Advertising in 1869	$134,656 42	
Advertising in 1870	253,268 72	
Advertising in 1871	110,231 72	
Total advertising		$498,156 86
Printing in 1869	462,668 28	
Printing in 1870	833,114 32	
Printing in 1871	222,992 71	
Total printing		1,518,775 31
Stationery, law and blank books in 1869	353,930 51	
Stationery, law and blank books in 1870	567,455 69	
Stationery, law and blank books in 1871	68,784 10	
Total stationery, law and blank books		990,179 36
Total		$3,007,102 4

Your Committee also submit detailed statements showing the various accounts on the Controller's books, in which were charged the sums purporting to have been expended for the purposes which this report covers:

AMOUNTS EXPENDED by the CITY for ADVERTISING in the years 1869, 1870, and to Sept. 16, 1871, so far as items for the latter year were entered in the books, 15th October.

	1869.	1870.	To Sept. 16 1871.
Adjusted claims	$297,165 39	$335,612 86	$6,745 38
Advertising for the Common Council	71,294 57	45,000 00	85,223 40
Contingencies—Controller's office	1,880 88	3,382 40	29 50
Judgments	130,849 03	264,962 26	597,465 86
Contingencies—Mayor's office	622 50		
Contingencies—Street Department	4,854 35		
Contingencies—Croton Aqueduct Board	844 95	48 85	
Charges on arrears of taxes	5,327 56	249 65	
Election expenses	8,004 25	25,069 50	1,551 15
City contingencies		62 50	
Contingencies—Department of Public Works		1,612 05	141 80
New stone bridge at Kingsbridge		87 00	
Public Administrator's office—Arrears of advertising		6,410 59	
Assessment fund	19,407 00	37,117 78	8,879 62
Croton Water-pipe fund		90 00	
Croton Water-main fund			90 00
Dock fund		2,137 06	338 30
City Cemetery fund	1,886 95	83 25	
City Lunatic Asylum fund	1,378 77	761 65	
Market fund	411 40	7 35	
Street opening and improvement fund	1,252 77	454 50	
Street improvement fund	36,285 49	99,500 30	78,375 80
Tax relief fund	2,241 65	1,050 95	
Contingencies—Department of Buildings			277 35
Street improvements			105 00
Payments on account of "sinking fund for redemption of City debt"		17,075 53	
Total for 1869	$583,707 42		
Total for 1870		$841,776 05	
Total for 1871			$779,668 16

AMOUNTS EXPENDED by the CITY for PRINTING, for the years 1869, 1870 and to Sept. 16, 1871, so far items for the latter year were entered in the books, 15th October.

	1869.	1870.	To Sept. 16, 1871.
Printing for the Common Council	$75,000 00	$47,745 64	$53,576 11
Printing for the Departments	40,065 50	83,940 10	76,132 50
Adjusted claims	73,032 46	396,380 29	34,720 48
Charges on arrears of assessments	105 00		142 00
Contingencies—Inspection of buildings	393 00		
Accumulated debt fund	1,725 00	4,475 00	2,400 00
Contingencies—Mayor's office	380 50		
Contingencies—Croton Aqueduct Board	6 50		
Contingencies—Law Department	2,593 21	3,780 30	
Croton Water-works—Extension storage reservoir		1,554 50	
Charges on arrears of taxes	1,503 61		27 50
Water-pipes and laying	838 75		
City contingencies		200 00	
City improvement fund			3,030 00
Croton water-pipe fund	884 50	2,363 50	
Croton Water-works—Extension high service at Carmansville	25 00	552 92	
Dock fund			1,550 00
City Cemetery fund	275 00		
City Lunatic Asylum fund		850 00	
Ninth District Court-house fund			800 00
Streets—Repaving and repairing fund		850 00	
Street improvement fund	6,259 00	4,321 25	3,065 00
Tax relief fund		1,150 00	6,100 0
Total for 1869	$203,087 03		
Total for 1870		$548,164 50	
Total for 1871			$182,193 59

AMOUNTS EXPENDED by the CITY for STATIONERY, LAW AND BLANK BOOKS, for the years 1869, 1870, and to Sept. 16, 1871, so far as items for the latter year were entered in the books 15th October:

	1869.	1870.	To Sept. 16, 1871.
Stationery and blank-books	$40,018 95	$90,066 97	$66,189 18
City contingencies	12,148 00	1,540 00	
Contingencies—Inspection of buildings	980 47		
Contingencies—Law Department	394 50	553 83	
Croton Water-works—Extension Storage Reservoir	49 53	29 47	
Adjusted claims		156,208 84	1,136 29
Repaving Broadway, from Battery to Fourteenth-street	76 15		
Water-pipes and laying	1,003 35	10,605 80	9,174 50
Contingencies—Department of Public Buildings		340 00	
Ninth District Court-house, for building		2,492 15	
Central Park Improvement Fund	75 00		
Croton Water-pipe Fund	866 43	3,046 30	
Croton Water-works Extension—High Service at Carmansville	110 45	96 14	
City Cemetery Fund		25 00	
City Lunatic Asylum Fund		100 00	
Market Fund	487 50		
Streets—Repaving and Repairing Fund		25 00	
Streets—Opening and Improvement Fund	75 00	25 00	
Street Improvement Fund	445 34	192 62	1,429 35
Contingencies—Department of Buildings			447 75
Contingencies—Department of Public Works			480 75
Eighteenth Ward Market, completion of			2,870 60
Stationery for the Common Council			9,638 41
Sinking Fund, for redemption of City debt			22 50
Total, 1869	$56,730 67		
Total, 1870		$265,341 82	
Total, 1871			$91,402 33

AMOUNTS EXPENDED by the CITY for PRINTING AND STATIONERY for the years 1869, 1870, and to Sept. 16, 1871, so far as the items for the latter year were entered in the books, 15th October:

	1869.	1870.	To Sept. 16, 1871.
Adjusted Claims	$114,119 62		
Contingencies—Department Public Buildings		$1,369 00	
Assessment Fund	17,364 68	22,528 04	$5,283 20
Street-opening and Improvement Fund	71 00		
Judgments			448,302 65
Total, 1869	$131,555 30		
Total, 1870		$23,897 04	
Total, 1871			$453,585 85

AMOUNTS EXPENDED by the COUNTY for ADVERTISING in the years 1869, 1870, and to Sept. 16, 1871, so far as items for the latter year were entered in the books, 15th October:

	1869.	1870.	To Sept. 16 1871.
Advertising	$48,313 53	$31,161 49	$104,283 06
Adjusted Claims	86,342 89	37,919 38	
County Liabilities		53,820 80	5,948 66
Election Expenses, 1870		130,067 05	
Total for 1869	$134,656 42		
Total for 1870		$253,268 72	
Total for 1871			$110,231 72

AMOUNTS EXPENDED by the COUNTY for PRINTING in the years 1869, 1870, and to 16th September, 1871, so far as items for the latter year were entered in the books, 15th October:

	1869.	1870.	To Sept. 16, 1871.
Printing for Legislative Department	$59,907 10	$67,187 95	$59,511 08
Printing for Executive Departments and Judiciary	39,997 55	88,257 64	60,436 00
Adjusted claims	336,163 50	364,926 98	
County liabilities		235,241 75	79,845 63
Tax and Assessment Maps, for Tax Commissioner's office			15,700 00
Riot damages	7,301 60		
County Contingencies	290 00		
Repairing and preserving records in County Clerk's office	8,505 00		
Election expenses	9,309 63		
Completing, restoring and indexing records in Surrogate's office		45,000 00	
Duplication of Lis-pendens, County Clerk's office		32,500 00	7,500 00
Assessment Fund—Public Drive	44 00		
New County Court-house	1,150 00		
Total for 1869	$462,668 28		
Total for 1870		$833,114 32	
Total for 1871			$222,992 71

AMOUNTS EXPENDED by the COUNTY for STATIONERY, LAW and BLANK BOOKS, in the years 1869, 1870, and to Sept. 16, 1871, so far as items for the latter year were entered in the books, 15th October:

	1869.	1870.	To Sept. 16, 1871.
Adjusted claims	$284,624 29	$239,963 64	
County liabilities		221,856 55	$15,401 92
Stationery and blank-books for Commissioner of Taxes and Assessments	9,248 55	9,536 95	7,371 60
Stationery and blank-books for Receiver of Taxes		15,000 00	
Stationery, law and blank-books	59,982 67	79,208 55	46,010 58
Riot damages	75 00		
Expenses Board of Audit		1,892 00	
Total for 1869	$353,930 51		
Total for 1870		$567,455 69	
Total for 1871			$68,784 10

Your Committee find, from published reports of the Controller, that the amount expended by the City for advertising, printing, stationery, &c., for the years 1859 and 1860 was	$411,615 24
By the County, same time	68,838 44
Making a total for two years by City and County	$480,453 68
And it now appears that the City has spent, in the years 1869 and 1870, for the same purposes, as shown above	$2,654,259 83
And the County has spent, during the same period, and for like purposes	$2,605,093 95
Making a total for two years by City and County	$5,259,353 77

Or nearly eleven times more in 1869 and 1870 than in 1859 and 1860, while for the County alone the increase has been nearly *thirty-seven hundred per cent.*

Of the expenses incurred by the County, $182,463 22 have been approved by the present Board of Supervisors, $173,800 22 of which was for bills of sixty-nine newspapers for advertising, approved by the Board, 19th September, 1870.

Your Committee, through a person delegated by the Chairman of the Citizens' Committee, have

waited upon Messrs. T. W. ROE & Co., and Messrs. W. C. ROGERS & Co. Messrs. ROE & Co. and ROGERS & Co. at first consented to give the information desired, to-wit: a statement of the amount of money received from the City and County during the time covered by this report, but at subsequent interviews they both declined to give any information, the former stating that "they had given goods for the full amount of money they had received, and had paid no percentage orgift to any person for their assistance in obtaining payment of the same." Messrs. W. C. ROGERS & Co. gave as grounds for their declining to furnish any information, the fact that they had taken counsel upon the matter, and that as they still held large claims unpaid, it would not be policy for them to voluntarily make any statements; but that if legally called upon they would cheerfully do so. Mr. JARVIS JONES, the partner of W. C. ROGERS, stated that there was now due to them from City and County about one million of dollars.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

R. L. CUTTING,
T. F. JEREMIAH,
T. W. PEARSALL.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 24, 1871.

Mr. SPOFFORD read the report on pay-rolls as follows:

Report of Special Committee on Pay-Rolls and Salaries.

W. A. Booth, Esq., Chairman:

SIR: Your Committee would further report that they have taken up the subject of pay-rolls in only two additional departments, not thinking it necessary to examine any more, as these show a degree of waste and extravagance quite unprecedented.

The pay-roll of janitors, watchmen and cleaners of Court-rooms reveals the following facts: There are sixty-five persons paid $46,464 per annum. Of these, from one to five women are paid at the rate of $52 each per month to clean each room; or from $624 to $3,000 per annum is required to keep each room cleaned.

The Board of Supervisors, which meets on an average twelve times per annum, pays for their meetings $21,300 per annum to employes.

The Bureau of Finance for County affairs pays $37,200 clerk hire, all of which is illegal, and should be done by the City clerks.

The salaries paid to employes far exceeds the rate of compensation paid by private individuals in all the above instances.

For the particulars from which the above facts are gleaned, your Committee would respectfully refer to paper attached marked A.

PAUL N. SPOFFORD, } Committee
J. A. ROOSEVELT, } on Pay-rolls.

MEMORANDUM FOR COMMITTEE ON PAY-ROLLS AND SALARIES.

For a long period prior to 1857 the Board of Supervisors of the County of New-York was composed of the Mayor, Recorder and Aldermen of the City of New-York. The Clerk of the Common Council always officiated as Clerk of the Supervisors also. The Counsel to the Corporation and the Controller, Chamberlain, Receiver of Taxes, and other officers of the Finance Department, performed the same duties in relation to all County matters as they were required to perform in relation to the affairs of the Corporation. The accounts of the County and of the Corporation were all kept in the same books, as representing a common interest.

Chapter 590 of the laws of 1857 provided that the Mayor, Recorder and Aldermen should no longer be members of the Board of Supervisors. But in place of those officials said Board should thereafter be composed of twelve Supervisors, to be elected upon a general ticket. The same act provided and required (section 6) that

"The Finance Department of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, and its officers, should have the like powers, and perform the like duties, in regard to fiscal concerns of said Board, as they possess in regard to the local concerns of the said Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty, all moneys drawn from the Treasury by authority of the Board of Supervisors, shall be upon vouchers for the expenditures thereof, examined and allowed by the Auditor and approved by the Controller, and no such moneys shall be drawn therefrom except on the warrant drawn by the Controller and countersigned by the Mayor and Clerk of the Board, and no other warrant shall be necessary for such purpose.

SEC. 7. No allowance or payment beyond legal claims shall ever be allowed by said Board."

All the provisions of the act above referred to continued to be observed until the year 1859. In December, 1858, the then Board of Supervisors passed an ordinance entitled an "Ordinance to regulate the Finance Department of the County of New-York," which created, or sought to create, an additional Bureau in the Finance Department, with a chief clerk, an auditor, a book-keeper, an assistant book-keeper, an assistant clerk, and a messenger, and provided for keeping the County accounts in a set of books entirely separate from those of the Corporation.

From 1859 down to the present time all of the financial business of the County has been transacted in and through this so-called "Bureau of County Affairs," and all of the County accounts have been kept therein. It is obvious, however, that there is no legal authority for said Bureau, or for the employment or continuance of the County Auditor, clerks and others now engaged therein.

The existing law expressly declares that

"'All moneys drawn from the Treasury by authority of the Board of Supervisors shall be upon vouchers for the expenditure thereof, examined and allowed by the Auditor and approved by the Controller.' The only 'Auditor' known to or authorized by law is the head of the Auditing Bureau of the Finance Department, created or continued by the latest amended charter, which is herein quoted."

The following is a list taken from the "pay-roll of officers and appointees of the Department of Finance in the Bureau of County Affairs" for the month of September, 1871:

	At per Annum.	Per Month.
S. C. Lynes, Jr., County Auditor	$6,000	$500 00
John Houghtaling, Chief Clerk	4,000	333 34
Wm. Jarvis, Assistant Book-keeper	1,500	125 00
M. J. Moloney, First Assistant Clerk	3,000	250 00
C. W. O'Connell, Assistant Clerk	2,000	166 68
John F. Baker, Assistant Clerk	1,200	100 00
John F. Carroll, Assistant Clerk	1,500	125 00
F. A. Connolly, Assistant Clerk	1,500	125 00
R. M. Grant, Assistant Clerk	1,500	125 00
A. S. Luther, Assistant Clerk	1,200	100 00
P. McGinness, Messenger	1,000	83 34
Total for one month		$2,033 36

being at the rate of $24,400 per annum.

In addition to the above "regular" pay-roll, there is another one of "temporary clerks" in the same Bureau upon which the following names appear for the month of September, 1871, viz.:

	At per Annum.	Per Month.
Lawrence McTissey	$1,200	$100 00
Jerome Lott	1,500	125 00
Pierre Jarvis	800	66 68
A. Disbecker	1,500	125 00
C. L. Thatcher	1,500	125 00
Wm. Mackey	1,200	100 00
Frank Trimble	600	50 00
P. Harrington	2,000	166 68
George Rauch	1,500	125 00
Henry Knubel	1,000	83 34
Total for one month		$1,066 70

being equal to $12,800 per annum, making an aggregate for this Bureau of County Affairs of $37,200 per annum, the whole of which it is believed, might and should be saved to the tax-payers.

The force of clerks now employed in the Auditing Bureau of the Corporation as stated below, is believed to be ample for the performance of all the duties, which by section 6, of chapter 590 of the laws of 1857, as re-enacted by section 6 of chapter 190 of the laws of 1870, were devolved upon said Bureau.

It is confidently asserted that there is no legal or practical difficulty in the way of having all of the financial accounts of the County transferred to and hereafter kept in the same books as those which contain the like accounts of the Corporation.

The following is a copy of the "pay-roll of officers and appointees of the Department of Finance in the Auditing Bureau" for the month of September, 1871:

	At per Annum.	Per Month.
William A. Herring, Auditor of Accounts	$4,800	$400 00
J. Townsend Connolly, First Assistant Auditor of Accounts	4,800	400 00
George T. Bradley, Second Assistant Auditor of Accounts	4,000	333 33
Michael Meehan, First General Clerk	3,000	250 00
William H. Wiggins, Second General Clerk	3,500	291 66
Timothy Daly, Third General Clerk	2,000	166 66
Lovell Purdy, Jr., General Clerk	2,000	166 66
Alex. Moran, Messenger	1,500	125 00
Holder Mosher, Messenger	1,000	83 33
Total for one month		$2,216 64

being at the rate of $27,100 per annum.

THE CLERK AND ASSISTANT CLERKS OF THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.

By chapter 190 of the Laws of 1870, entitled "An act in relation to Supervisors of the County of New-York, and to constitute a new Board therein," passed April 12, 1870, which took effect July 1, 1870, it was enacted as follows:

SECTION 1. The Mayor and the Recorder of the City of New-York, together with the Aldermen, who shall be elected under the provisions of an act entitled "An act to reorganize the local Government of the City of New-York, passed April 5, 1870, shall on and after the first Monday of July, 1870, compose the Board of Supervisors for the County of New-York, and each of said officers shall be a Supervisor of said County.

SEC. 4. Neither the Mayor, Recorder, nor Aldermen shall receive any additional compensation for their respective services as Supervisors, or members of the Board of Supervisors.

(By section 9 of chapter 583 of the Laws of 1871 it was enacted that, "each member of the Board of Supervisors of the County of New-York, excepting the Mayor, shall hereafter receive an annual salary of two thousand dollars. This is in addition to the salaries of the same individuals as Aldermen, &c.")

SEC. 5. No money shall be drawn from the Treasury, except the same shall have been previously appropriated to the purpose for which it is drawn.

SEC. 6. The Finance Department of the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New-York, shall have the like powers, and perform the like duties in regard to the fiscal concerns of the Board of Supervisors constituted by this act, as the said Department possesses in regard to the concerns of the said Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty, or Corporation of the City of New-York. All moneys drawn from the Treasury by authority of the Board of Supervisors, shall be upon vouchers for the expenditure thereof, examined and allowed by the auditor and approved by the Controller; and no such moneys shall be drawn therefrom, except on a warrant drawn by the Controller, and countersigned by the Mayor and Clerk of the Board, and no other warrant shall be necessary for such purpose.

SEC. 7. No allowance or payment, beyond legal claims, shall ever be allowed by the Board.

SEC. 10. All officers and subordinates of the existing Board of Supervisors, which will be superseded by the Board constituted by this act, and who may severally be holding any office or place under the superseded Board, shall continue in their respective offices and places under the new Board hereby constituted, subject to removal for misconduct. Whenever any vacancy in said transferred and continued offices or places shall occur, it shall be filled by the Board of Supervisors hereby constituted.

It will be seen that the tenth section of the act above quoted continued in office "all officers and subordinates of the former Board."

The following copy of the "Pay-roll of the Clerk and attendants of the Board of Supervisors," for the month of September, 1871, shows the names and compensation allowed to said officials, as follows:

	Per Annum.	Per Month.
Joseph B. Young, clerk	$6,000	$500
Reeves E. Selmes, deputy	4,800	400
E. A. Woodward, deputy	4,800	400
James McGowen, sergeant-at-arms	3,000	250
J. William McGowan, acting-messenger	1,500	125
Thomas Whitley Hall, messenger to President	1,200	100
Making a total per month		$1,775

which is paid from the appropriation for "Salaries Legislative Department," amounting to $21,300 per annum. It is believed that the whole of this amount could and should be saved to the tax-payers. The compensations allowed and paid to the clerks of the Common Council and their assistants is believed to be ample to obtain all necessary clerical aid not only for both Boards, of which that body is composed, but for the Mayor, Recorder and Aldermen, as Supervisors. To enable you to form an opinion as to the necessity of continuing this large force of clerks and attendants upon the Board of Supervisors, your Committee beg leave to state that upon a careful examination of the printed proceedings of said Board since Jan. 1, 1869, they find that the number of sessions held by them has been as follows:

In 1869....... 9 sessions. | In 1871 to 30th
In 1870....... 9 sessions. | September.15 sessions.

Total........................33 sessions.

CLEANING AND SUPPLIES FOR COUNTY OFFICES.

The "pay-roll of janitors, watchmen and cleaners of court-rooms, offices, and buildings of the County of New-York" for the month of September, 1871, contains the names of sixty-five persons whose occupations and compensation are as follows:

	Per Annum.	Per Month.
1 Janitor, (E. M. Haggerty,) new County Court-house	$2,500	$208 34
1 Assistant Janitor, new County Court-house	1,500	125 00
1 Watchman, new County Court-house	1,500	125 00
1 "Taking charge," new County Court-house	1,200	100 00
1 Janitor, Sheriff's Office	1,200	100 00
1 Janitor, County Clerk's Office	1,000	83 34
1 Keeper, brown-stone building	1,000	83 34
1 Assistant Keeper, brown-stone building	1,000	83 34
	Per Day.	
2 Cleaners, brown-stone building	$2	156 00
12 Women Cleaners, &c., Supreme Court	2	624 00
7 Women Cleaners, &c., Superior Court	2	364 00
5 Women Cleaners, &c., Common Pleas	2	260 00
4 Women Cleaners, &c., Marine Court	2	208 00
2 Women Cleaners, &c., General Sessions Court	2	104 00
1 Woman Cleaner, &c., Special Sessions Court	2	52 00
3 Women Cleaners, &c., County Clerk's Office	2	156 00
1 Woman Cleaner, &c., Recorder's Office	2	52 00
1 Woman Cleaner, &c., City Judge's Office	2	52 00
3 Women Cleaners, &c., Surrogate's Office	2	156 00
1 Woman Cleaner, &c., District-Attorney's Office	2	52 00
1 Woman Cleaner, &c., Bureau County Affairs	2	52 00
2 Women Cleaners, &c., Coroners' Office	2	104 00
4 Women Cleaners, &c., Supervisors' Rooms	2	208 00
2 Women Cleaners, &c., Tax Commissioners' Rooms	2	104 00
1 Woman Cleaner, &c., Surveyor's Rooms	2	52 00
3 Women Cleaners, &c., Sheriff's Rooms	2	156 00
1 Woman Cleaner, &c., Grand Jury Rooms	2	52 00
65 Persons. Total for month		$3,872 36

Equal to $46,464 per annum.

The responsibility of longer continuing the salaries of public officials at the rate heretofore allowed and paid to them, is now by law devolved upon the Board of Apportionment created by chapter 583 of the laws of 1871. The third section of said act authorizes and requires the said Board "to regulate all salaries of officers and employes of the City and County Governments."

PAYING THE WAGES OF LABORERS EMPLOYED ON THE PUBLIC WORKS.

During the time the Committee have been engaged in the performance of their duties at the new Court-house, there have frequently been large numbers of laboring men congregated there to draw their wages from the Chamberlain, and on inquiry it is found that the large force of pipemen and other laborers, numbering from 2,500 to 3,000 men now employed, are usually paid every fortnight.

Under existing arrangements these men are paid only at the Chamberlain's office, and in going there for that purpose and drawing their money, a half day is occupied, involving a loss to the City of from $2,500 to $3,500 for each day, or $5,000 to $7,000 per month.

Inasmuch as the amended charter of the City now in force (article 5, section 33,) makes it the duty of the Finance Department to "prescribe the manner in which all salaries shall be drawn, and the mode by which all creditors, officers and employes of the Corporation shall be paid," it would seem to be the duty of the Controller, without delay, to devise some means of paying the laborers, upon or near to their work, thereby avoiding the serious loss which is sustained under the present system.

The following reports were then read:

Report of Special Committee on City and County Accounts, Debts, &c.

SUPERVISORS' ROOMS, NEW COURT-HOUSE, }
NEW-YORK, October, 1871. }

The Joint Investigating Committee of Supervisors, Alderman and Associated Citizens.

To the Chairman of the Joint Investigating Committee:

Previous to the last meeting of the Joint Committee, which was held on the 9th inst., the labors of the Associated Committee of Citizens were directed exclusively to the investigation of certain accounts of expenditures. Since that time, while awaiting the action of the Board of Supervisors upon the request made to them by the Joint Committee for additional power, the Committee of Citizens have continued their inquiries in the same direction, and have also given some attention to other branches of the general subject committed to them.

On examining the balance sheet of the general ledger of the Corporation, submitted at the last meeting, the attention of the Committee was arrested by the very large amount of assessments, taxes, rents and interest, apparently due to the Corporation as shown by the debit balances of the following accounts, viz.:

Street Improvement Fund	$4,398,040 76
Interest on assessments	290,378 44
Fire Department Adjustment Fund	521,952 87
General Fund	2,088,416 55
A. S. Cady, Clerk of Arrears	6,606,879 66
H. Starkweather, Collector of Assessments	3,129,409 48
Thomas Dunlap, Collector of City Revenue	517,746 19
Assessments vacated	164,301 77
In addition to the above there appears to be due upon taxes for the year 1870 and previous years, the sum of	5,953,538 07
Total	$23,670,663 79

The results of the inquiries which your Committee have been able to make in relation to the above accounts may be briefly stated as follows:

STREET IMPROVEMENT FUND.

The balance due upon this account is composed chiefly of advances made to contractors, and other payments during the past five or more years, upon a great number of street improvements of various kinds, which have been wholly or in part completed, the cost of which is, or ought to be, reimbursed to the Treasury by assessments upon property in the neighborhood of and supposed to be benefited by such improvements. Included in said amount of $4,398,040 76, there is a considerable sum for "preliminary surveys," &c., upon works which were never executed, and for which, of coursee no assessments can be levied.

There are also some cases in which, by reason of errors and irregularities in the proceedings of the Common Council respecting them, it is supposed that no assessments can be made, the collection of which can be enforced. But there is a large amount which undoubtedly can and should be closed up by assessments to be levied by the Board of Assessors upon statements and authority to be furnished to said Board by the Commissioner of Public Works.

In all cases where work remains unfinished beyond the time stipulated for its performance, the contracts should be declared forfeited and new contracts made, resort being had to the securities of the original contractor to make good any loss from advanced prices allowed to new contractors. In all cases where State legislation may be necessary to cure errors in the proceedings, to enable the Corporation to recover advances made in good faith for the execution of works petitioned for by and designed for the benefit of local property-owners—such legislation should be applied for without the loss of a single session. The recent successes of our City officials, some of whom are also members of the Legislature, in procuring the passage of various laws affecting local interests, show how readily all necessary enactments can be obtained for the general benefit of our people.

INTEREST ON ASSESSMENTS.

The balance of $290,378 44 due from this account, the Committee find is composed of an excess of payments made during the past two and a half years for interest on assessment fund bonds, and street improvement fund bonds, including also various amounts refunded upon invalid sales for non-payment of assessments beyond the receipts for interest on assessments collected by the Collector of Assessments and the Clerk of Arrears, and for interest on advances made to contractors. The only legitimate means of providing for this deficiency is to raise the amount by taxation.

The Committee feel it to be their duty to express the most emphatic and unqualified disapprobation of all transactions of this character. While the laws relating to the issues of Assessment Fund bonds, and Street Improvement Fund bonds, are believed to authorize the application of the interest collected from assessments to the payment of interest on such loans, there is no legal warrant for making payments for that or any other purpose, without a balance sufficient to pay the same has previously been provided to the credit of the proper account in the Chamberlain's, as well as the Controller's books. In respect to this account of "Interest on Assessments" the monthly balance sheets of the general ledger for more than two years past, show that it has all the while been overdrawn, as follows, viz.:

1870, April 30	$127,599 09
1870, June 30	108,912 51
1870, December 31	178,300 25
1871, May 31	361,930 98
1871, July 31	324,345 16
1871, September 16	290,378 44

The Committee are unable to ascertain that any measures are in progress for reimbursing this large deficiency, except by future collections of interest on assessments; which at the annual rates heretofore will require several years to make up the amount.

The Committee are informed that it is proposed to provide for the next interest payments on the "Assessment Fund bonds" and "Street Improvement Fund bonds, to be made on Nov. 1 prox., by an application of tax means provided this year by the Two per Cent. act, and they are clearly of the opinion that the advances made for the last previous payments of interest on such bonds on May 1, 1871, should be provided from the same source.

FIRE DEPARTMENT ADJUSTMENT FUND.

The $521,952 87 due from this account represents the amount paid to certain suburban firemen, in 1869 and 1870, the money for which purpose was raised by issues of Fire Department stock, authorized by section 7 of chapter 876, passed May 12, 1869, and section 7 of chapter 383, passed April 26, 1870. Of that stock there was issued as follows:

In 1869	$50,000 00
In 1870	471,952 87
Total receipts	$521,952 87

—All taken by the Sinking Fund at par.

The expenditures of the proceeds of the above-mentioned stock are represented by this account of "Fire Department Adjustment Fund," and are as follows:

1869—Oct. 30, paid Thomas C. Fields, assignee, for services of members of outside firemen in suburban districts		$43,339 62
1870—June 2, paid T. C. Fields, assignee		459,977 79
July 8, paid T. C. Fields, assignee		3,961 61
Amount paid T. C. Fields		$507,279 02
Paid to various individual firemen—		
In 1869	$6,524 61	
In 1870	8,149 24	$14,673 85
Total payments		$521,952 87

The Committee are informed that for the able services rendered to the firemen of the suburban districts, in procuring the passage of the laws making provision for auditing and paying their "claims" and collecting the money from the Corporation, the Hon. Mr. FIELDS, who was a member of the Legislature from the City at the time, was allowed by them the very liberal fee of fifty per cent., which would amount to something over a quarter million of dollars.

The Fire Department stock bears interest at six per cent. per annum, the principal being redeemable in 1899, and both being required to be provided for by taxation.

GENERAL FUND.

The balance of over two millions apparently due from this fund consists of an excess of appropriations from it made in the year 1870. The only legitimate means of making good the deficiency is by raising the amount by tax.

The obvious intention of the Legislature has been to limit and restrict appropriations and expenditures for all City and County purposes, (other than those provided for by loans,) to the amount of means annually provided by the Tax Levy, but this very plain and obviously proper requirement of numerous laws passed within the last few years appears to have been overlooked, if not wholly disregarded.

A. S. Cady, Clerk of Arrears.

The large balance of $6,606,879 66, apparently due on this account, consists of arrears of taxes on real estate, Croton water rents and assessments which have been sent to the Bureau of Arrears from the Receiver of Taxes and the Collector of Assessments, as provided by law. The Committee are informed that a sale is now being advertised of the unpaid taxes and water rents for the years 1866, 1867 and 1868; also, that it is the intention of the Finance Department to hold a sale for unpaid assessments, of which there is a large amount, as soon as the same can be prepared. The Committee are of the opinion that such sales for unpaid taxes and assessments should always be held upon the expiration of the time prescribed by law, which affords ample time for the voluntary payment of such dues to the corporation.

H. Starkweather, Collector of Assessments.

This account represents the amount of uncollected assessments confirmed and placed in course of collection within the last year. Upon the expiration of one year after such assessments have been confirmed they are sent to the Bureau of Arrears, when they become subject to an increased rate of interest by way of penalty for delaying payment.

The compensation allowed to the Collector and Deputy Collector of Assessments being at the rate of two and one-half per cent. on collections, render those offices disproportionately lucrative, and the Committee are of the opinion that there should be a reasonable limit fixed to the maximum amount of such compensation per annum.

Thomas Dunlap, Collector of City Revenue.

The balance due from this account, viz., $517,746 19, consists of rents of various kinds and interest which has accrued during several years past.

According to the balance sheet of the ledger of the Collector of City Revenue, dated Sept. 30, 1871, the amount then apparently due and uncollected from the Long Island Ferry Company was $270,750, which is found to be for the following ferry rents, viz.:

Peck-slip Ferry, four and one-half years, from Nov. 1, 1859, to May 1, 1864, at $21,000	$94,500
Grand-street Ferry, eleven and three-quarter years, from Nov. 1, 1859, to Aug. 1, 1871, at $15,000	176,250
Total	$270,750

On referring to the record of ferry leases, pages 260 and 268, it appears that leases for both of said ferries were granted to Jeremiah V. Meserole, Fleming Duncan, Gerrit Smith, Wm. R. Painter, John O'Donohue, Francis DuBois and Loftus Wood, each for the term of ten years, from May 1, 1859, at an annual rent of $21,000 for the Peck-slip Ferry, and $15,000 for the Grand-street Ferry. It also appears that Controller HAWS consented that such leases should be assigned to the Long Island Ferry Company. In the Controller's annual City reports for 1867, and each subsequent year, it is stated that the above claims are in hands of the Corporation Counsel and that suit had been commenced on them. It will be noticed that for some unexplained reason, the annual rent of the Peck-slip Ferry was not charged up after 1st of May, 1869. On inquiry of the Collector of City Revenue as to the cause of the non-collection of this large amount, he was understood to reply that the Corporation Counsel had been instructed by a resolution of the Commissioners of the Sinking Funds to suspend proceedings in relation to the same. On referring to the minutes of said Commissioners, the only resolutions found relative to that subject were the following, to wit:

Extracts from minutes of the Commissioners of the Sinking Funds.

May 25, 1868, volume 5, page 93.

The Chamberlain submitted the following resolution, which was adopted, viz.:

Resolved, That the subject of collecting the amounts due for rent of wharves, piers and slips, or recovering possession of the same, be referred to the Mayor and Controller, with authority to employ counsel to act in conjunction with the Counsel to the Corporation, to enforce, at once, the rights of the Commissioners in the premises.

Dec. 17, 1868, volume 5, page 106.

The Chamberlain submitted the following resolution, which, on motion, was adopted, viz.:

Resolved, That the Controller be, and he is hereby authorized to adjust, compromise and settle outstanding disputed claims for wharf and pier rents.

July 19, 1870, volume 5, page 206.

The following resolution was submitted and, on motion, adopted, viz.:

Resolved, That all claims for arrearages of ferry rents due the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York be referred to the Mayor, Controller and City Chamberlain, with full power to settle and adjust the same.

It would seem that the above and all other claims due to the Corporation should be closed.

Upon a cursory survey of matters in the Bureau of City Revenue, the attention of the Committee was directed to the non-payment by Ex-Alderman TERENCE FARLEY of the purchase-money for the property known as No. 74 Maiden-lane, bought by him, at the Corporation sale of real estate held in April, 1867, for the sum of $29,250, of which amount he paid ten per cent., and was allowed to enter into possession of the property without settling the balance according to the terms of sale. The Committee are of the opinion that such a transaction is anything but creditable to a man of the known wealth and standing of Mr. FARLEY, or to the City officials who have permitted it. The early attention of Acting Controller GREEN and of the Corporation Counsel is recommended to this matter. It is believed that only a small degree of the earnestness and zeal displayed by the Finance Department in "adjusting" and settling the claims of the suburban firemen represented by Mr. FIELDS, involving the payment by the City of upward of half a million of dollars, would suffice to effect the adjustment and collection of a good portion of the many millions now fairly due to the Corporation, as herein stated.

ASSESSMENTS VACATED.

In addition to the sum of $164,301 77 now standing to the debit of this account, it is believed that other considerable sums of like character will yet have to be charged off to it, the whole of which must be made good by taxation. It would seem, however, to be equitable that the unintentional or even intentional errors and irregularities in the proceedings which have caused assessments to be set aside by the Courts should be remedied by legislation in such a manner as to relieve the City at large of the expense of improvements initiated and executed almost exclusively for the benefit of property-owners in the vicinity of such works. Every assessment vacated by decision of the Courts of course diminishes by just so much the means relied upon to redeem the assessment bonds and street improvement bonds issued to provide means for defraying the expenses of executing such works, which deficit may be carried along for a time by reborrowing, but must in the end be supplied from the pockets of the tax-payer.

The Committee are without information to enable them to form an opinion as to whether the rights and interests of the Corporation have been properly and duly represented by the Law Department in the cases of this kind which have lately been tried in the Courts resulting in judgments against the City.

THE RECEIVER OF TAXES.

According to the balance-sheet of the ledger of the Receiver of Taxes, dated Sept. 30, 1871, there were taxes then remaining in that bureau uncollected amounting to $5,953,538 07, as follows:

Taxes on personal estate of 1852	$51,500 37
Taxes on personal estate of 1853	87,073 37
Taxes on personal estate of 1854	136,585 34
Taxes on personal estate of 1855	178,738 09
Taxes on personal estate of 1856	294,775 79
Taxes on personal estate of 1857	297,880 43
Taxes on personal estate of 1858	151,351 49
Taxes on personal estate of 1859	142,707 86
Taxes on personal estate of 1860	145,447 82
Taxes on personal estate of 1861	148,656 19
Taxes on personal estate of 1862	360,702 08
Taxes on personal estate of 1863	148,269 82
Taxes on personal estate of 1864	148,238 18
Taxes on personal estate of 1865	347,468 05
Taxes on personal estate of 1866	328,152 86
Taxes on personal estate of 1867	568,617 75
Taxes on personal estate of 1868	881,495 08
Taxes on personal estate of 1869	623,719 44
Taxes on both personal and real estate, 1870	907,158 06
Making a total of	$5,953,538 07

On inquiry the Committeee are informed that with the exception of those for the year 1870, all of the above amounts are for taxes on personal estate. Upon the expiration of twelve months from the date of the levy, the taxes on real estate are sent to the Bureau of Arrears to be ultimately closed by a sale of the property subject to the liens therefor. But there are no similar means provided by law for the enforcement of the collection of taxes on personal estate. In pursuance of section 6 of chapter 293 of the laws of 1861, there has latterly been included in the Tax Levy of each year an amount to provide for the deficiencies in the product, thereof, occasioned by insolvencies of persons assessed, &c., &c., as follows:

1861	$309,117 92	1866	$332,867 11
1862	288,462 38	1867	624,356 67
1863	535,232 96	1868	629,067 00
1864	391,992 54	1869	579,431 82
1865	529,047 08	1870	425,901 77

The Committee learn that for some reason not apparent to them, the usual provision against deficiencies in the product of the tax levy of and for the present year, was omitted.

It would seem that measures should be taken to finally close all items of unpaid taxes, certainly within three or four years at farthest from the date of their being levied.

Of the large amount of such items now apparently due to the Municipal Government, the Committee are without reliable information in regard to the efforts made, or which should have been made to collect the same, neither are they able to determine the degree of credit which should be given to statements made to them that many of such items have in fact been collected, although remaining uncredited and open upon the books of the Receiver's office.

This being a subject of very great importance, the Committee earnestly recommend the attention of the Finance Department to it.

CLAIMS AGAINST THE COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.

Before closing this report, the Committee feel it to be their duty to refer to the requirements of existing laws and ordinances in respect to the presentation and auditing of claims against the county, and to state what they have found to be the usual practice in regard to those matters:

LAWS AND ORDINANCES RELATING TO THE PAYMENT OF MONEY FOR COUNTY PURPOSES.

Acts of Legislature of the State of New-York.

Accounts for County charges of every description shall be presented to the Board of Supervisors of the County to be audited by them. (5 Rev. Stat. I., 904, section 10.)

Laws 1847, Chapter 420.

SEC. 2. No account shall be audited by any Board of Town Auditors or Supervisors, or Superintendents of the Poor, for any services or disbursements, unless such account shall be made out in items, and accompanied with an affidavit attached to, and to be filed with such account, made by the person presenting or claiming the same, that the items of such account are correct, and that the disbursements and services charged therein have been in fact made or rendered, or necessary to be made or rendered at that session of the Board, and stating that no part thereof has been paid or satisfied. And the Chairman of such Board, or either of said Superintendents, is hereby authorized to administer any oath required under this section.

Laws 1857, Chapter 590.

SEC. 5. No money shall be drawn from the Treasury, except the same shall have been previously appropriated to the purpose for which it is drawn, and no expense shall be incurred, whether it shall have been ordered by the [Board of Supervisors] or not, unless an appropriation of money, then in the Treasury, sufficient to cover such expense, shall have been previously made.

SEC. 6. The Finance Department of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York and its officers shall have the like powers and perform the like duties in regard to the fiscal concerns of said Board, as they possess in regard to the local concerns of the said Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty. All moneys drawn from the Treasury by authority of the Board of Supervisors shall be upon vouchers for the expenditure thereof examined and allowed by the Auditor and approved by the Controller; and no such moneys shall be drawn therefrom, except on the warrant drawn by the Controller and countersigned by the Mayor and Clerk of the Board, and no other warrant shall be necessary for such purpose.

SEC. 7. No allowance or payment beyond legal claims shall ever be allowed by the Board.

Ordinances of the Board of Supervisors of the County of New-York, passed Dec 31, 1858.

SEC. 6. All bills or claims on the County of New-York shall be submitted to the Board of Supervisors, in order that the same may be examined and acted upon before being audited by the Controller, or paid by the Treasurer, except where otherwise required by law or ordinance.

SEC. 7. No moneys shall be paid out of the County Treasury unless the same shall have been previously appropriated. Separate accounts shall be opened with each appropriation, and each payment authorized by the Board of Supervisors shall be a charge only to the proper appropriation.

SEC. 8. No payment shall be made for bills incurred by any Court or county officer in the purchase of supplies, unless requisition, duly specifying the several items, shall have been made to the Board of Supervisors previous to the purchase.

Notwithstanding the above provisions and requirements of law respecting the presentation and auditing of claims against the County appear to be very explicit and plain, and the fact that an abstract of such provisions is printed upon all of the blank forms in use for accounts and pay-rolls, it is found that some of them are frequently overlooked and disregarded by the Board of Supervisors as well as by the Controller.

Upon an examination of a large number of claims presented to and audited by the Board of Supervisors, during the last three years, it is found that in many cases, and some of them involving large amounts, no affidavits are "attached or filed with the account," as required by law, and notwithstanding the claims lacked such verification, they were not only "audited and allowed" by the Board, (and often without a previous reference to a Committee to examine them,) but also approved by the Mayor, and paid by the Controller.

The statutory prohibition of the allowance or payment beyond legal claims, by the Board, also appears not to have been regarded as being of binding force, instances of such allowances and payments having been made, and sometimes for large amounts, being of very frequent occurrence.

The very proper requirement of section 14 of chapter 455 of the Laws of 1847, that the annual report of the Clerk of the Board of Supervisors, shall state, among other things, "whether any accounts were audited or allowed without being verified according to law, for any member of the Board of Supervisors, or any other person, and if any, how much and for what," also appears not to have been complied with in any one case for many years past.

Since the beginning of the year 1859, the requirements of section 6, chapter 590, of the Laws of 1857, that "All moneys drawn from the Treasury by authority of the Board of Supervisors, shall be upon vouchers for the expenditure thereof, examined and allowed by the Auditor, and approved by the Controller," has been wholly ignored, it having been assumed that the ordinance of the Board of Supervisors of December, 1858, establishing an additional bureau, and providing for the appointment of a County Auditor, &c., was legal, and, in fact, superseded the statute above recited.

In respect to the large amounts every year of arrears for various purposes, it would seem that the restriction contained in section 5 of chapter 590 of the Laws of 1857, to the effect that "no expense shall be incurred whether it shall have been ordered by the Board of Supervisors or not, unless an appropriation of money *then in the Treasury* sufficient to cover such expense shall have been previously made," ought to be conclusive as to the liability of the county for the payment of such claims.

But it appears that although the Board, in respect to all claims in excess of the amounts for which appropriations have been made, are incapable of contracting any legal liability, the Courts are continually rendering judgments against the county upon such illegal claims.

The Legislature passes laws limiting the number of newspapers to advertise notices of various kinds, but the proprietors disregard such limitation, publish every notice they see in the papers duly authorized, and the Supervisors thereupon "audit and allow" the bills, or if they do not, suits are instituted against the County, which generally result in judgments to be paid by the Controller.

Chapter 875, of the Laws of 1869, provides (section 1) that "The Mayor and Controller shall, from time to time, designate six daily and six weeklies, but no more, in which to publish the proceedings of the Board of Supervisors, and all proceedings and notices relating to County affairs." To show how ineffectual this provision is in preventing unnecessary expense under the head of "advertising," the Committee need only to refer to a single resolution of the Board of Supervisors, adopted 19th September, 1870, to be found on pages 290 to 322, inclusive, of the second volume of proceedings of that year, by which there was "audited and allowed" bills of seventy newspapers amounting to $174,121 25.

Respectfully submitted,

WM. A. BOOTH, Chairman.

Mr. BOOTH said that when the Committee entered on their labors they had promised to conduct their investigations impartially, and they had done so. They were now with great regret compelled to say that they had found much to condemn and little to exonerate. At least $20,000,000 had been stolen from the City Treasury. Frauds and deficiencies seemed to permeate every Department of the City Government. The laws seemed to have been made to be evaded. Bills, vouchers and warrants were audited and signed regardless of law. It was painful to go further and find that these things were becoming common outside of the City Hall. Not long ago three respectable persons were employed to value the real estate of the City, and for a week or ten days' labor they sent in a bill for an amount larger than the heads of our first banking houses could earn in four or five years by continuous application to business.

Mr. PHELPS then offered a resolution to the effect that the report of the Committee be printed in pamphlet form for general distribution, and that a copy be sent to the Mayor with a request that he take legal proceedings against the persons named in the report as implicated in the frauds on the City and County Treasury.

The resolution was adopted.

The following report on armories and drill-rooms was presented by Mr. PEARSALL:

To the Joint Committee of Supervisors, Aldermen and Citizens:

GENTLEMEN: Your Special Committee appointed to examine and report upon the expenditures of the County Government for the armories and drill-rooms in their report previously submitted, stated that your Committee considered the rents paid for armories in many cases as very excessive. That they held the subject under investigation by an expert, and would report thereon in detail within a short time.

In pursuance of this determination, your Committee herewith submit a supplementary report upon the subject indicated.

The tabular statement annexed exhibits the valuations of the rentals, and side by side the amount paid each in case for the premises by the City.

These estimated valuations of rentals were made by the experts on the market value of the properties. In order, however, to avoid any possible risk of under estimates, your Committee have in most cases added from 50 to 100 per cent. to the amounts of their estimates of rentals as given by the experts.

In justice to the present Board of Supervisors your Committee deem it proper to state that of the amounts previously reported by us for repairs on armories as having been approved by the Supervisors' Boards during the years 1869, 1870 and 1871, but $66,709 90 have been passed upon by the present Board.

THOS. W. PEARSALL,
B. L. SOLOMON.

Location of Armory or Drill-rooms.	Rent Paid by County of New-York.	Estimated value of Rental.	Lease Expires.	Lessor.
Palace Garden, West 14th-st.	$4,600	$4,600	May, 1873.	Valentine G. Hall, Executor.
47th-st. and 7th-av.	5,000	Could not gain admittance.	July 29, 1872.	William Garrison.
8th-av and 27th-st.	18,000	8,000	June, 1876.	Chas. Johnson, Geo. Shephard, and F. A. Palmer.
13th-st. and University-place	2,500	1,000	Dec., 1872.	J. A. Ryerson and Ira Brown.
No. 1,289 Broadway, corner 34th-st.	18,000	10,000	Dec. 31, 1874.	Henry A. Smith.
No. 58 to No. 61 West 33d-st.	15,000	5,000	Dec. 31, 1874.	Henry A. Smith.
No. 213 to No. 227 West 26th-st.	8,000	5,000	May and July, '72.	Henry Bruner.
South-east corner Greene and Houston sts.	24,000	15,000	Jan. 5, 1880.	Paran Stevens.
Nos. 37 and 39 Bowery	12,500	6,500	May, 1872 and 1874.	Kuster & Grube, Anton Keimer and Chas. Buckhardt.
North-west corner Broadway and 4th-st.	14,000	9,000	June, 1876.	L. S. Stockwell.
No. 118 West 32d-st.	16,500	9,500	Dec., 1872 and 1874.	Ryerson, Brown & Davis.
Tammany Hall, East 14th-st.	36,000	4,000	1880.	Henry Vandewater, Treasurer.
Nos. 108 and 110 West 24th-st.	17,000	7,000	Nov., 1877.	A. F. Crompton.
Nos. 281 and 283 Bowery	8,000	5,000	June, 1873.	G. W. Sauer.
Nos. 7, 9 and 11 East 12th-st.	6,000	5,000	Dec., 1871.	C. F. Dickel.
South-east corner 4th-st. and Broadway { 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th and 5th year. }	11,000 13,000 15,000	5,000 6,000	Feb., 1875.	F. W. Sterry.
No. 49 to No. 53 Christie-st.	5,000	2,000	Dec., 1873.	Ingersoll & Watson.
No. 7 Hall-place	6,000	5,000	Feb., 1874.	W. H. & A. S. Lane.
4th-av. and 29th-st.	5,000	2,500	Jan., 1872.	W. P. Turnure.
No. 690 Broadway, 25th and 26th sts.	23,000	20,000	Feb. & April, 1874.	W. D. & E. A. Manice.
Hester-st.	10,000	5,000	May, 1873.	James Hillenbrand.
Chrystie and Delancey sts.	4,000	2,500	May, 1874.	Elias Kahn.
Total	$264,100	$137,600		

Mr. PEARSALL said that Alderman WOLTMAN declined to sign it.

Alderman WOLTMAN said he had not been personally engaged in getting any of the facts incorporated in the report, and he, therefore, asked to be excused from signing it.

Mr. SOLOMON, another member of the Committee, said that, although not personally engaged in preparing the report, he was satisfied of its correctness. He, himself, knew of one case where the City was paying $17,000 for a piece of property to a person who was paying $7,000 for it, and he knew of several other cases of a similar kind.

Report of Associated Committee of Citizens.

To the Chairman of the Joint Committee of Supervisors and Aldermen appointed to investigate the public accounts of the City and County of New-York:

The Committee invited by the Committee of the Board of Supervisors and the Board of Aldermen, to "undertake an impartial investigation of the City and County accounts," would further report that they entered upon their labors without any knowledge of the extent of the City and County indebtedness, and without definite opinions in regard to the charges of corruption and fraud, alleged against those now holding prominent offices.

In this investigation, your Committee have reached the following conclusions:

1. The debt of our City is doubling every two years.

2. $3,200,000 have been paid for repairs on armories and drill-rooms, the actual cost of which was less than $250,000.

3. Over $11,000,000 have been charged for outlays on an unfinished Court-house, for which building completed an honest estimate of real cost would be less than $3,000,000.

4. Safes, carpets, furniture, cabinet-work, painting, plumbing, gas and plastering have cost $7,289,466 81, which are valued by competent persons, after a careful examination, at $624,180 40.

5. $460,000 have been paid for $48,000 worth of lumber.

6. The printing, advertising, stationery, &c., of the City and County, have cost in two years and eight months $7,168,212 23.

7. A large number of persons are on the pay-rolls of the City whose services are neither rendered nor required.

8. Figures upon warrants and vouchers have been fraudulently altered, and payments have repeatedly been made on forged indorsements.

With these facts before them, your Committee are compelled to report to you that, in their judgment, frauds and robberies of the most infamous character have been committed with the connivance and co-operation of some of the officials who were appointed to guard the interests of the people.

The condition of the City and County finances, as shown by these investigations, has served to destroy all confidence in the management of the present City officials.

While not desiring to arrest the important improvements now in progress, your Committee still deem it absolutely essential to the credit of the City that expenditures in all departments be reduced to the lowest possible limits; that every officer and salaried employe whose services are not indispensible be discharged, or requested to resign; that contracts be subjected to the most rigid scrutiny, and all expenditures be reduced to an amount clearly within the financial ability of the Treasury.

The demands upon the City Treasury will necessitate the borrowing of large sums of money at an early day. An appeal must be made to moneyed institutions and to capitalists. Besides the $20,000,000 due as taxes, $18,000,000 are required to meet current expenses and obligations maturing on the 15th of next January. After that, $18,000,000 to $20,000,000 will be demanded for the first ten months of the ensuing year, under the most economical administration of the City finances.

Your Committee regard as futile any attempt to borrow these large sums of money while the City is controlled by its present management.

The existing debt of the City is entirely within the ability of the people. But if the expenditures and frauds of the past two and a half years are to be longer continued, your Committee cannot but view with alarm the consequences to the credit and prosperity of the City. They are, however, of the opinion that the tax-paying citizens and the moneyed institutions will cheerfully respond to the full extent of the requirements of the Treasury, if confidence in the administration of the City and County Government can be restored.

Your Committee have accomplished the object of their appointment as far as possible, without the additional power to send for persons and papers. We had reason to hope that the Committee would be invested with this power, but that hope has been disappointed.

Nothing, therefore, remains for us but to submit the results of the investigation, which are embodied in our successive reports. We have endeavored to discharge, with fidelity, the duty of the trust committed to our charge, and we deeply regret the necessity of exposing to public view a record of such unexampled and appalling Municipal frauds.

Respectfully submitted, by order of the Committee,

WM. A. BOOTH, Chairman.

Statement showing the list of accounts, collated from transcripts copied from the Controller's books:

Keyser & Co.	$2,801,057 28
Ingersoll & Co.	3,287,167 99
C. D. Bollar & Co.	951,911 64
J. A. Smith	800,298 96
A. G. Miller	526,806 74
George S. Miller	1,797,733 82
A. J. Garvey and others	2,230,488 82
G. L. Schuyler & Co.	635,405 61
J. McB. Davidson & Co.	436,702 73
E. Jones & Co.	341,882 18
Charles H. Jacobus	186,182 08
Archibald Hall, Jr.	492,532 61
J. W. Smith	53,862 83
New-York Printing Company	1,685,309 15
Morgan Jones	252,793 15
Edward Marrener	356,276 93
John O'Donnell	231,090 61
The Manufacturing Stationers	297,330 37
Daniel Berrien	106,158 32
B. A. Starr, Agent	92,401 94
Seymour, Kennard & Hay	212,313 81
W. C. Rogers & Co.	583,382 21
James A. Monoghan	79,771 23
T. W. Roe & Co.	290,187 73
Alonzo Marsh	144,554 73
Total	$22,748,864 25

NEW-YORK, Oct. 24, 1871.

Mr. BOOTH said there was but one other matter to be disposed of, the bill of expenses incurred by the Committee, which was read as follows:

Pay rolls of accountants	$3,268 00
Printing	231 62
Inspecting armories and drill-rooms	380 00
Inspecting leases of armories and drill-rooms	75 00
Inspecting printing account	150 00
Various disbursements	89 25
Total	$4,113 87

After some discussion, it was agreed that the bill of expenses should be presented to the Board of Supervisors at its next meeting.

Mr. BOOTH then passed some complimentary remarks on the manner in which his associates had aided in the work before the Committee, and the Committee then adjourned *sine die*.

NOTES FROM THE PEOPLE.

The Small Pickings.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

While the Committee of Seventy are unearthing the big "Ring" jobs, would it not be well for them to look after the smaller leaks in the City Treasury where proofs are easily obtained? The City is now, and has been for years, paying for gas for partisan and political purposes, amounting in the aggregate to from $12,000 to $20,000 per year. In front of Tammany Hall there are eighteen burners supplied from the City service pipes. In front of TWEED's Metropolitan Hotel there are twenty burners; six burners in front of the Everett House, all supplied from the City pipes. There are also a number of burners in front of the Blossom Club-house, and probably the same is the case with numerous other club-houses and hotels. There are between 200 and 300, (possibly many more,) in front of rum-shops throughout the City, all supplied and paid for by the City, each burner costing the City $53 per year. If some member of the Committee would apply at the offices of the different gas companies, they could ascertain the exact number of burners in use for which there is no shadow of law.

Last Winter the Legislature passed a law increasing the pay of the Judges and of the Court attendants twenty-five per cent., commencing Jan. 1, 1871. The Judges have been paid their increase of salary, but the poor attendants have not received one cent of their increase—in fact have not been paid their last two months' salary. Can you, Mr. Editor, doubt but that some one connected with the "Ring" have pocketed this twenty-five per cent. due the attendants, amounting to thousands of dollars? Would it not be well for the Committee to look into this little matter also?

AN OLD DEMOCRAT, WHO IS DISGUSTED WITH THE PARTY IN THIS CITY.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Oct. 26, 1871.

Election Day.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

You have done nobly in continually bringing before the people that which is endangering our institutions, our suffrage and our liberties.

I propose, through your columns, to give notice that I will close my place of business on Tuesday, the 7th day of November, (election day.) I hope you will call on all merchants, irrespective of politics, to do likewise, for the purpose of attending personally at the polls, and giving every man in their employ a good opportunity for doing likewise.

Will Messrs. A. T. STEWART & Co., H. B. CLAFLIN & Co., and all our patriotic merchants, join in this movement?

BROADWAY MERCHANT.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Oct. 26, 1871.

Southern Feeling.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Truly no disaster equal to that at Chicago has ever visited any city on this continent, and the sympathy of every city of the known Christian world remarkably testifies the most cordial and charitable sympathy towards its suffering and devoted people. Such an outpouring of the hearts of all men, of the charity of the good everywhere—without stint, and in living streams, has never before been known. Nowhere has charity and aid been withheld or refused except in the Southern States of our Union. And while it seems incredible as it is inhuman and unnatural, it is a fact that a wealthy and honorable gentleman of this city, connected with one of the National Banks, attempted to circulate and secure a subscription for the suffering at Chicago. He was warned not to do it—that if he did, he would do it at his peril, and would have to leave the city! The bitterness of rebellion is shameful and disgraceful enough at this late day in its political and social proscriptions, but this conduct and action is unworthy even a name. It is the acme of vengeance, spite, and hatred.

It is also a fact that a lady of this city—well known in every respectable circle—one who wields large influence and is considered authority on all occasions, was overheard loudly to say: "I glory in this fire—the burning of Chicago. It is but the chastisement of Providence at last, for their burning our cities of Atlanta and Columbus. Give them money for relief? Never; no, never! God is only punishing them for their infamy and guilt at last!"

And this is the spirit of Augusta—a city "ready to welcome all" "wanting and welcoming Northern men and capital"—desirous to increase her public works, hasten her canal enlargement, build up additional factories, manufactures, and railroads by Northern brains and money. I can add these are facts, and if the fools are not all dead yet they will migrate and spend their money here at once as freely as wanted. This will be "all right" and as pleasant as can be so long as the money lasts, and so long, too, as no social requisitions are made. But woe to the fool of a man born anywhere in the Northern States who presumes to place himself or his wife and children on a par socially or otherwise with the peculiar equality of "our people"—the chivalrous South. This is not to be thought of. Northern people are all "d—d Yankees" in that offensive pusillanimous twang that only a Southerner can articulate. Is it not time the people of our country, the whole of it, understood clearly and unmistakeably this detestable and scandalous feeling? Thank God it is only found and flouted south of Mason and Dixon's line.

Yours, &c.,

FIDELE.

TWEED UNDER ARREST

How the Great Criminal was Captured in His Den.

The Order of Arrest Served by Sheriff Brennan in Person.

One Million Dollars Bail Furnished on the Spot.

Jay Gould and Terence Farley Among the Bondsmen.

The Reception of the News in the City and Elsewhere.

A Day of Heartfelt Rejoicing Among the Better Classes.

THE JUDGE'S ORDER.

SUPREME COURT—The People of the State of New-York *vs.* WILLIAM M. TWEED, JAMES H. INGERSOLL, ANDREW J. GARVEY and ELBERT A. WOODWARD:

By the complaint and affidavit annexed, it appearing to me that sufficient cause of action exists in favor of the above-named plaintiffs and against the above-named defendants for deceit and fraud, and that the case is one of those mentioned in section No. 179 of the Code, on motion of plaintiffs' attorney, to wit, the Attorney-General of the State of New-York, it is ordered that the Sheriff of the City and County of New-York do, and the said Sheriff is hereby required forthwith to arrest the defendants above named, WILLIAM M. TWEED, JAMES H. INGERSOLL, ELBERT A. WOODWARD and ANDREW J. GARVEY, and to hold each of them to bail in the sum of one million of dollars, and to return this order to M. B. CHAMPLAIN, Attorney-General, plaintiffs' attorney, at his office, Board of Municipal Corrections, No. 59 Wall-street, in the City of New-York, the fourth day of November, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one.

Dated Oct. 25, 1871. W. J. LEARNED,
Justice Supreme Court.

M. B. CHAMPLAIN, Attorney-General.

To the Sheriff of the City and County of New-York.

TWEED'S ARREST.

The Order Served by Sheriff Brennan in Person—Bail in the Sum of $1,000,000 Promptly Furnished—The Next Movement.

At last Mr. WM. M. TWEED is in the strong grasp of the law. His arrest under the order of the Court, as above, was served upon him in the afternoon, and he stands now heavily bound to answer the grave charges that have been preferred against him by the State Attorney.

Early in the morning of yesterday Mr. TWEED appeared at his office in the building set apart for the use of the Department of Public Works. As he pushed his way up the stair-case he was saluted by the throng of his friends who crowded and surged in the hallways and corridors, and after he had entered his room scores of sympathizers sought admittance to his presence, some intent on the transaction of their own selfish business, and others to encourage him with expressions of regard. His arrest was momentarily expected. Even those who had scoffed at the threat were sullen and anxious. Many there were who, trained to a hatred of law and order, awaited only his beck to rally around him and defend him against any effort to molest him. Some were idlers called thither by mere curiosity, forgetful of the crimes of the man, and waiting to see him dragged out. The probability of his arrest and the manner in which would be effected were the absorbing topics. Every rumor of the approach of the officers of the law directed the eyes of every man toward the entrance. Vague theories of TWEED's proposed course of action floated about, until the assemblage became impatient and resorted to the last refuge of a crowd awaiting the catastrophe of a drama—speculating jocosely upon what it might disclose.

At about 12¼, a TIMES reporter was ushered into the presence of Mr. TWEED. He found him seated in his private office, not busy as usual, but waiting for the arrival of the officers to whom had been delegated the authority of taking him into custody. He quietly greeted the reporter and invited him to a chair close beside him, and then sat watching him with a searching look. After a moment's pause, the reporter asked him if he had heard that the papers had been issued for his arrest.

TWEED—I have.

REPORTER—Are you waiting for it now?

TWEED—I am.

REPORTER—Are you prepared for it?

TWEED—I am.

REPORTER—What will be your course of action?

TWEED—I shall give bail here on the spot.

REPORTER—Is your bail bond prepared?

TWEED—I am prepared.

REPORTER—You know that the charge against you is that the Board of Audit has fraudulently audited fictitious claims, and that a large percentage of the amounts paid has been appropriated by you.

TWEED—I have heard so.

REPORTER—What have you to say about that?

TWEED—The papers have not been served on me yet. I can say nothing.

REPORTER—Have you prepared your defense to that charge?

TWEED—I have.

REPORTER—Can you indicate the nature of it?

TWEED—Not at present. It would be sending my gunpowder into the enemy's camp. Even my counsel do not know what it will be as yet.

REPORTER—Who are your counsel?

TWEED—JOHN GRAHAM, Judge FULLERTON, E. W. STOUGHTON, and Mr. BARTLETT.

REPORTER—Have you any chance of success?

TWEED—I shall surely succeed. I have longed for this movement, and it has come. I shall have an opportunity to vindicate myself and my actions before the proper tribunal.

REPORTER—Where do you consider the proper tribunal is located—here or in Albany? Shall you go to Albany to be tried, or shall you move to change the venue?

TWEED—That is in the hands of my counsel. I know nothing of these technicalities.

REPORTER—But you know your own prejudices?

TWEED—I have nothing to say—

REPORTER—I understand that Mr. BRENNAN will execute the order of arrest personally.

TWEED—I believe so.

REPORTER—Do you know how he will conduct it? Will he take you to the Sheriff's office or take your bail bond here?

TWEED—He will take it here.

At 12½ o'clock Mr. WHEELER H. PECKHAM entered the Sheriff's office, and announced that he had an order of arrest against WILLIAM M. TWEED, at the same time handing it, with the papers upon which it was granted, to the Deputy in charge of the outer office. He was immediately shown into the office of the Sheriff, to whom the papers were handed. After a short consultation with Mr. BRENNAN, Mr. PECKHAM departed. At 1¼ the Sheriff left his office by the private door, and called upon WM. M. TWEED, Jr., taking with him Mr. JUDSON JARVIS, the Arrest Deputy. JAY GOULD was in waiting, and after a few moments' conversation, the four proceeded to the Department of Public Works.

Around the steps and lining the sidewalk was a motley throng of men, indifferent to the drifting rain, patiently waiting in the hope of seeing what might occur. As the Sheriff passed up the stairs the crowd closed in behind him, jostling and pushing those who accompanied him and following him to the door of TWEED's office. Early in the morning a TIMES reporter had been promised that he might be present at the arrest, and accompanied the party. The door to TWEED's office was thrown open by an usher, the crowd surged on, but were pressed back, and, at 1½ o'clock, the party entered the room.

Mr. TWEED sat at his desk as the reporter had left him but a few moments before. He was conversing with BENJAMIN P. FAIRCHILD, BERNARD KELLY and HUGH J. HASTINGS.

"Good morning, Mr. TWEED," said the Sheriff, pleasantly.

"Good morning," was the quiet response. "Take seats, gentlemen." TWEED's sons, WILLIAM M., Jr., and RICHARD, sat near him on the sofa, and the rest congregated around him.

After a moment's pause, the Sheriff said: "Mr. TWEED, I have an order for your arrest."

"I expected it," was the reply, "but not quite so soon. However, I have my bail ready, and you can take it here if you will."

"I will," said Mr. BRENNAN. "Who are your bondsmen?"

Mr. TWEED named them—Jay Gould, Benjamin P. Fairchild, Bernard Kelly, Hugh J. Hastings and Terrence Farley, who arrived at that instant. Mr. TWEED hurriedly whispered a moment to his son RICHARD, who immediately left the office, and in a few moments returned with JOHN GRAHAM and W. O. BARTLETT. By this time the stiffness had worn off, and the assemblage were conversing pleasantly. TWEED sat quiet, listening to everything, speaking only occasionally and briefly. At a long table in the adjoining room sat JUDSON JARVIS drawing the bail-bond and examining the sureties as to the location of their property. TWEED lost nothing of what was going on around him. Toward each one who spoke he glanced sharply, and occasionally his eyes roved over the few around him to where JARVIS sat. TWEED was in custody. The Sheriff had him in his custody, and until the bail bond was prepared and BRENNAN announced that he was satisfied therewith, TWEED was under actual arrest on the charge of being a common thief. "The only difference between his position and that of a man charged with stealing $100," remarked Mr. JARVIS, "was that TWEED was arrested by the Sheriff personally, and not by a common deputy."

The drafting and execution of the bail bond consumed fully two hours, time spent by those present in desultory conservation. Some contented themselves with extending ironical conversation to TWEED. Others vituperized the motives of the action. Mr. TWEED listened to them all attentively and said nothing. Possibly he attached more importance to the proceeding against him than those about him.

Just as the execution of the bond was completed, AARON J. VANDERPOEL, AUGUSTUS L. BROWN, partners of A. OAKEY HALL and Sheriff's counsel, entered the room and joined in the conversation, but took no part in the proceedings.

At 3½ o'clock the bond had been executed, mutual congratulations were interchanged, and the Sheriff departed.

The sureties on the bond are JAY GOULD, President of the Erie Railway Company; TERENCE FARLEY, builder; BENJAMIN P. FAIRCHILD, auctioneer, and TWEED's cover in real estate purchases; BERNARD KELLY, contractor, and HUGH J. HASTINGS, publisher and editor. In the affidavits, Mr. GOULD swears that he is worth $1,000,000 and is a freeholder in this State. Mr. FARLEY swears that he is a freeholder and worth $300,000; Mr. FAIRCHILD, $300,000 and a freeholder; Mr. KELLY the same, and Mr. HASTINGS that he is worth $100,000 and is a householder.

Mr. TWEED has twenty days from yesterday to put in his answer to the complaint, which demands judgment against him, and the other defendants, or either of them, for the sum of $6,312,000, with interest thereon from the 1st day of September, 1870. A copy of the bail bond will be served on the Attorney-Genneral. The Code of Procedure provides that if he shall be dissatisfied with the sureties thereon he shall, within ten days, serve upon the defendant or his attorney a notice of exception to such sureties, and within two days after the service of such notice the defendant's attorney shall give notice that the sureties shall justify at a time to be specified, which shall be not less than five, nor more than ten days from the date thereof. This justification will involve the examination of the sureties as to the nature and value of their property, before a Judge of the Supreme Court, and their evidence in that behalf must satisfy that Judge that they are worth double the amount of the bail mentioned in the order of arrest, over all their debts and property exempt by law from execution. In the meantime and until such justification, if the sureties are excepted to, the Sheriff is liable for the safe keeping of the prisoner, and if he escape, the Sheriff, and not his bail, will be liable to the people for $1,000,000. So that TWEED has still twenty-five days' grace and a good opportunity to flee the country.

After the departure of the Sheriff, Mr. TWEED remained in his office in private consultation with his sons and counsel until about 4¼ o'clock. The first move on his part probably will be an application to discharge the order of arrest. Of success in this Mr. TWEED feels sanguine. Then he will answer the complaint, and patiently wade through the law's delays to ultimate "vindication." "I shall throw no obstacle in the way of a speedy trial," said he to the TIMES reporter, yesterday. "I shall urge the trial on, for I am desirous of getting before the Courts."

THE PAPERS IN THE CASE.

Copies of the Summons, Complaint and Affidavits Served on Mr. Tweed—Important Declarations of the Attorney-General.

The summons and complaint together with the affidavits and schedules supporting the latter are very voluminous, covering many pages of printed matter. The summons bears the signature of the Attorney-General and is directed to WM. M. TWEED, JAMES H. INGERSOLL, ELBERT H. WOODWARD and ANDREW J. GARVEY, calling upon them to answer within twenty days from the time of service, at the Bureau of Municipal Correction, No. 59 Wall-street.

The complaint starts out with a recital of the circumstances under which the sum of $6,312,541 37 was illegally drawn from the City Treasury and divided among the defendants in this suit and other parties "not yet traced." The complainant then goes on to say:

That the said accounts so pretended to be audited, the warrants for which were so, as aforesaid, passed in said bank to the credit of said ANDREW J. GARVEY and INGERSOLL & CO. respectively; and also the accounts, the warrants for which were so passed in said bank to the credit of the said ELBERT A. WOODWARD, were all false, fictitious and fraudulent, and were made up and prepared by fraud and collusion between the said JAMES WATSON, deceased, ANDREW J. GARVEY, JAMES H. INGERSOLL and ELBERT A. WOODWARD, and put in such shape by certification thereof as to entitle the same, by the terms of said paper, dated May 5, 1870, to be audited and certified, as aforesaid, under the said first named act, without further investigation; and that, after such accounts, respectively, had been certified to the said Controller, as aforesaid, the said WATSON obtained for each of them the corresponding warrant for payment, as aforesaid; and that the payments on such warrants, respectively, by said bank were, pursuant to a corrupt, fraudulent and unlawful combination and conspiracy to that end, by and between the said WILLIAM M. TWEED, JAMES WATSON, ANDREW J. GARVEY, JAMES H. INGERSOLL and ELBERT A. WOODWARD, agreed to be divided, and were divided, between the said JAMES H. INGERSOLL, ANDREW J. GARVEY and WILLIAM M. TWEED, and sundry other persons to the plaintiffs and their Attorney-General unknown, in the proportions before stated, and appearing by the statement contained in the said schedule "E;" that is to say, the sums in that behalf remaining according to such schedule to the credit of said GARVEY and the said INGERSOLL's said firm, respectively, were reserved as their respective shares in such fraudulent misappropriation of said public moneys, the residue of the said moneys in this third article of this complaint mentioned were passed to the credit of the said ELBERT A. WOODWARD, as general distributing agent thereof, for the other conspirators aforesaid, by them for that purpose selected, the said sum of nine hundred and thirty-two thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight dollars and fifty cents, having been so, as aforesaid, transferred and paid by him accordingly to the said WILLIAM M. TWEED, and the residue of such moneys so passed to the credit of the said WOODWARD having been so, as aforesaid, paid to and distributed among the other of said conspirators who are to the people and to their said Attorney-General unknown.

That the payee named in every such warrant so deposited by said INGERSOLL and GARVEY respectively, was either one of themselves or a person or firm employed by him, or a person or firm wholly fictitious. That every one of said warrants, so deposited by the said ELBERT A. WOODWARD, was based upon a false and fictitious pretended account for liabilities, as aforesaid, that did not exist; and that no one of such warrants was ever in the hands of the alleged payee thereof, but was on its issue delivered to said WOODWARD, and controlled, and so as aforesaid deposited by him.

That the Board of Apportionment mentioned in section third of the five hundred and eighty-third chapter of the ninety-fourth session of the Laws of this State, have fixed the amount to be raised in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one, as in the first section of such law provided, and have fixed the same at the full amount of two per cent. upon the valuation in that first section mentioned, in addition to the whole excess of the State tax for said county, over the amount charged to said county for State taxes in the year eighteen hundred and seventy, and have also made the settings apart and the apportionments directed in such third section, and in so doing have completely exhausted the amount so to be raised; and that in such appropriations or settings apart no provision is made for the repayment of the principal sums for which the aforesaid Bonds were issued, or any part thereof, nor is nor are any sum or sums set apart or apportioned to the Board of Supervisors of said county, except certain small sums for the salaries of the said Supervisors and their clerks and assistants, and for stationery and the like incidental and necessary expenses of their own official proceedings. That the Board of Supervisors of said County, pursuant to such first section, have raised, pursuant thereto, by tax conformably to such fixation in that behalf of the said Board of Apportionment, all the moneys which they can lawfully raise by tax during the said year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one, and that no one of the appropriations to departments and purposes so as aforesaid made by the said Board of Apportionments for the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one is in any instance in excess of the amount required thereby and therefor, and there cannot lawfully be any such transfer in or during or for the said year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one, as is mentioned or intended by the said third section; that there is no fund existing or capable of being raised or levied by taxation or otherwise, which can be legally or in fact applied to the payment of the principal moneys to become due and payable by the tenor of said bonds, or any part thereof, unless it be the moneys so paid by said bank, and intended to be recovered by this action; and that there is no property nor any person, natural or artificial, bound by law or contract for the payment of such principal, so to become due on such bonds, or any part thereof, unless it be the wrong-doers in this complaint mentioned, save and except only the people of the State of New-York, in their capacity as a body politic. And that the people of this State, in such their last mentioned capacity, are, through such means as their State Government, in its wisdom, may employ, bound, by reason of the pledge of their public faith implied in the act first above mentioned, to provide for and to pay all the said principal moneys so to become payable upon the said bonds at the maturity of such bonds, or as soon thereafter as by the Constitution and laws of this State may be practicable. That subsequently to the transactions aforesaid, and on and shortly after the 18th day of July, 1871, statements appeared in public newspapers, in the City of New-York, manifestly showing the enormous disproportion between any just claims that the said GARVEY and INGERSOLL, or either of them, could possibly have had, and the aforesaid allowances and payments to them, as well as numerous other instances of apparently unjustifiable appropriations of public moneys in said City and County by the officers thereof or through their active or passive agency, among which officers so charged with delinquency were the said HALL, CONNOLLY and TWEED, by reason whereof a great excitement against such alleged malversions arose among the good and worthy citizens of such City and County of New-York; whereupon the Common Council of the said City, and the Board of Supervisors of said County, on the recommendation of the said Mayor, appointed a joint committee of their members, respectively, to investigate and report upon the the accounts and expenditures of the said City and County respectively, in conjunction with certain unofficial persons, citizens of said City, by them to be selected in aid of their said proceedings. That such proceedings were thereupon had by said Committee and its said associates; that on the 8th day of September, in the year last aforesaid, the said Controller was requested to exhibit to the said Committee for examination the audited accounts on file in his office or department which had been paid from the funds of said City or County. That said audited accounts were then in the office of said Controller, and Monday, the 11th day of September, was appointed for the production thereof. That on the morning of said 11th day of September, the said Controller's office, at the usual hour of opening the same, was found to exhibit, in broken glass and the like, some marks of a burglarious entry; and it was thereupon announced by the persons in charge of said office, and ascertained to be a fact, that such audited accounts had generally been stolen, and among them nearly all the so audited accounts mentioned in the said schedule marked "A." That none of the said audited accounts so apparently stolen as aforesaid have ever since been discovered or recovered by the plaintiffs in this action or any of their faithful officers or agents, and the same are wholly lost to the said plaintiffs. That, immediately upon the discovery of such apparent theft, the said Mayor, by writing, denounced the same as a circumstance fixing suspicions of infidelity in the premises on the officers of said City and County of New-York, or some of them, and demanded of the said Controller that for this reason he should resign his said office; *but said Mayor had not, before said apparent theft, nor has since, until the 19th day of October, in the year last aforesaid, taken any step or measure to recover such stolen vouchers, or any of them, or to correct or redress any actual or supposed official malversion in this complaint mentioned, or any fraud in this complaint mentioned.* That, on the 17th day of said October, the Attorney-General of this State, by the direction or advise of the Governor thereof, on an urgent solitation for measures of redress in the premises by many of said good and worthy citizens, retained and employed to aid and assist the said Attorney-General in such suits, actions and proceedings as might be deemed advisable in the premises, CHARLES O'CONOR, an attorney and counsellor-at-law, residing in the said City, which retainer and employment and the professed determination of said O'CONOR, as such aid and assistant, to advise, in the name of the people, the prompt institution of such suits, actions and proceedings as last aforesaid were announced in a great number of newspapers in the said City of New-York, on the 18th day of said October, and on that day were matters of public notoriety in said City, and well known to the said WM. M. TWEED and the said ABRAHAM OAKEY HALL, and the counsel to the Corporation of said City. That afterward, and on the said 19th day of October, the said HALL, as such Mayor, and as President of the Board of Supervisors of said county, *wrongfully and unjustly, with purpose and intent to impede, embarrass, delay, and, if possible, to defeat any suits, actions or proceedings which might so, as aforesaid, be instituted on behalf of the people, as aforesaid, and thereby to enable the said* WM. M. TWEED *and his confederates to evade and escape from the pursuit of justice in manner aforesaid, did, in collusion and connivance with the said* WM. M. TWEED, *and without the consent or knowledge of the said Attorney General, or of any of his assistants,* direct and cause the said Counsel to the Corporation to commence six actions in the first Department of the Supreme Court of this State, by the service of a summons in each, as follows: that is to say, three actions each on behalf of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, as plaintiff therein; one of them against the said WM. M. TWEED as sole defendant therein; another against the said RICHARD B. CONNOLLY as sole defendant therein; and the other against himself, the said ABRAHAM OAKEY HALL, as sole defendant therein; and also three actions, each on behalf of the Supervisors of the said County of New-York, as plaintiff therein; one of them against the said WM. M. TWEED as sole defendant therein; another against the said RICHARD B. CONNOLLY as sole defendant therein; and the other against himself, the said ABRAHAM OAKEY HALL, as sole defendant therein; which six actions, as far as they ever had any valid or legal existence, are still depending and undetermined in this Court, without any step or measure having been taken, or in good faith intended to be taken therein, beyond the service of such summons. That for several weeks prior to such commencement of the said six actions, *the said Abraham Oakey Hall had full information of numerous frauds upon the Treasury of the said City and County of New-York, committed by the said William M. Tweed, including those alleged in this complaint, and was fully persuaded and convinced that the said William M. Tweed was guilty thereof; but, nevertheless, during all that time, persisted, and still persists, in endeavoring to screen the said William M. Tweed from justice in that behalf.* That the said six actions were intended to cover and embrace, in point of form and apparently in substance, claims for satisfaction in respect of all frauds of the said WILLIAM M. TWEED, official or otherwise, in this complaint mentioned or referred to, and all other liabilities of the said TWEED, CONNOLLY and HALL for which any action could or might be maintained against them or any of them. But the same six actions were so commenced as aforesaid *fraudulently in bad faith, and will not and cannot be prosecuted fairly, beneficially or usefully to the said people or to any public interest, inasmuch as the said Hall is governed by such evil designs and intent as aforesaid, and has complete control over the said Counsel to the Corporation in respect thereof.* Nor can or will any other action, suit or proceeding be had or taken by the said Mayor or any other officer or authority of the said City and County, or of the said County, for the purpose of redressing the said frauds and wrongs against the people of the State of New-York and its authority and the rights and property of its citizens, or of recovering the public moneys so as aforesaid fraudulently appropriated by the said defendants, or any of them, but, on the contrary, the said Mayor, and all other officers of the said City and County and of said County, having any power or authority in the premises, intent and design to prevent any such action, suit or proceeding and any such redress or recovery. And the said plaintiffs, therefore, demand judgment against the defendants for the sum of six millions three hundred and twelve thousand dollars, with interest thereon, from the first day of September, one thousand eight hundred and seventy, and their cost of this action.

(Signed.) MARSHALL B. CHAMPLAIN,
Attorney-General.

THE AFFIDAVITS.

The numerous affidavits accompanying the complaint are substantially as follows:

The first is that of Mr. Samuel J. Tilden certifying that all of the matters mentioned in the complaint are true, of his own knowledge, derived from an examination of the books, records, and documents relevant to the case. Mr. A. S. CADY, a clerk in the Controller's office, makes oath to the accuracy of the various schedules of warrants, vouchers, &c., published in the TIMES of Thursday, and referred to in the complaint.

Deponent further says, that on the morning of the 11th day of September, 1871, the closet where the vouchers of the claims of INGERSOLL & CO., ANDREW J. GARVEY and others were kept, was found broken open, and the said vouchers abstracted therefrom. That for some cause nearly all the vouchers of the claims of KEYSER & CO. were in a different place, and were not taken. The deponent has inspected the said vouchers of KEYSER & CO., on which the warrants in said shedule No. 1 were issued and paid. That deponent has so inspected the same recently, and several times within the last month, and once in the presence of JOHN H. KEYSER, who is the KEYSER of the firm of KEYSER & CO. That all of said vouchers were without verification or other proof, as required by statute and the rules of the Department of Finance, and that all of them, with one exception, had the signature of WILLIAM M. TWEED, certifying to their correctness, written on them, and the one exception had nothing written thereon.

Next comes the affidavit of WHEELER H. PECKHAM, Esq., of counsel for the State, to the effect that he had to get an order from Judge INGRAHAM before he could obtain statements from the receiving teller and book-keeper of the Broadway Bank concerning the accounts of that institution relevant to this matter; that such order was obtained, and that thereupon the parties testified under oath, before T. FRANK BROWNELL, Esq., referee, as follows:

The said ARTHUR E. SMITH did testify: I am a book-keeper in the Broadway National Bank, and have been for the past three years; I reside in Brooklyn; I have seen ELBERT A. WOODWARD, and think I should know him if I saw him; I am acquainted with Mr. WOODWARD's handwriting, and am as familiar with his handwriting as with those of any accounts I have.

Q.—Did you, at the request of Mr. TILDEN, hunt up the deposit tickets left with the bank, with the deposits made to the account of WILLIAM M. TWEED, during the year 1870? A.—Yes, I did.

Q.—Did you look over these deposit tickets and point out many of them to Mr. TILDEN as being in the handwriting of ELBERT A. WOODWARD? A.—I did, as believing them to have been in his handwriting.

Q.—Did you also go over those tickets with Mr. GEORGE W. SMITH, and point out to him such of them as, from your knowledge of Mr. WOODWARD's handwriting, you believed to be in the handwriting of the said WOODWARD? A.—I did.

Q.—Will you state, as nearly as you can, the time when you did this? A.—About ten days ago; we were engaged in making this examination about a week.

Q.—To the best of your knowledge and belief, were the tickets accompanying the deposits made in Mr. TWEED's account, which you so pointed out as being in the handwriting of ELBERT A. WOODWARD, in the handwriting of said WOODWARD? A.—I believe they were; I have no doubt about it.

Q.—Who has charge of Mr. TWEED's account at the bank as book-keeper? I have.

Q.—Did Mr. TILDEN make a mark, "W. W.," against each of the deposits in the list of Mr. TWEED's deposits during the year 1870, of such of them, the tickets for which you believed are, and pointed out to him as in the handwriting of Mr. WOODWARD? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Will you be good enough to look over the last column in the paper marked Schedule No. 2, now shown you, under the head "Wm. M. Tweed Deposits," and, referring to the original memoranda which you have mentioned, say whether the sums so entered in the said last column are identical with the deposits which you pointed out as being in the hand-writing of ELBERT A. WOODWARD? A.—They are the same as those marked by Mr. TILDEN, and I saw Mr. TILDEN make those marks, and those marks indicated the tickets which were in the handwriting of WOODWARD.

Q.—Where are those deposit tickets? A.—I can't find them this morning; Mr. PALMER, the President, is out of town for today, and I cannot for the moment place my hand upon them.

Q.—Will you produce the ledger of the year 1870, containing Mr. WM. M. TWEED's account? A.—It is now before me, and is a book kept by me.

Q.—Are the entries in Mr. TWEED's account all in your handwriting? A.—All but a very few.

Q.—When, previous to the 7th of May, 1870, was the account last balanced? A.—On the 16th of April, 1870.

Q.—How much was the balance at that time? A.—$55,007 49.

Q.—When was it next balanced. A.—May 17, 1870.

Q.—What was the footing on the 17th of May, when you balanced the book? A.—$323,426 66.

Q.—What was the balance at that time? A.—$41,395 91 on the 17th of May, 1870.

Q.—When was the account next balanced? A.—July 11, 1870.

Q.—What was the footing at that time? A.—$934,343 84.

Q.—What was the balance on the 11th of July, 1870? A.—$63,922 74.

Q.—When was the account next balanced? A.—Oct. 17, 1870.

Q.—What was the footing of that balance? A.—$382,623 58.

Q.—And how much was the balance on Oct. 17, 1870? Q.—$16,417 11.

Q.—Did Mr. TWEED have a pass-book, which was always balanced at the same time with the ledger? A.—Yes, Sir; I balanced the pass-book, and after each balancing of it, it was returned to Mr. TWEED.

The receiving teller testified as follows: My name is ANSEL E. PARKHURST; I reside at Elizabeth, New-Jersey; I am in the banking business; I am receiving teller at the Broadway National Bank, and have been for about three years.

Q.—According to the usual course of business in the bank, do you receive deposits made by the customers of the bank? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Do you know ELBERT A. WOODWARD? A.—I know him, as he has been in the bank to make deposits.

Q.—Has he been in the habit of coming into the bank for several years? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Have you a great many times received deposits from him personally? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Who usually make the deposits which were put to Mr. WOODWARD's own account? A.—He, as a general thing.

B.—Did he often, in person, make deposits to the account of WILLIAM M. TWEED? A.—He did; I recollect that.

Succeeding this is another affidavit from Mr. TILDEN, in which he recounts the manner of his discovery of the guilt of the parties while examining the accounts of the Broadway Bank. The document has already been printed in the TIMES. PHILEMON W. RHODES, who assisted Mr. TILDEN in making the investigation, certified that the schedule of the Printing Company's accounts was correct, as taken from the tickets of deposit in the Broadway Bank on June 7, 1870; that on said date the sum of $104,333 64 appears on the books to the credit of WM. M. TWEED, and the debit of the New-York Printing Company. GEO. W. SMITH, a clerk and book-keeper in Mr. TILDEN's office, made oath that he assisted Mr. RHODES in the investigation of the bank accounts, and that the transcripts of the same presented with this complaint are correct.

STATEMENT OF WM. S. COPELAND.

WM. S. COPELAND, formerly a clerk in the Controller's office, in an affidavit already in part published in the TIMES, declares that his business was chiefly to file away vouchers of paid claims, in a closet set apart for that purpose. That he thus became familiar with the vouchers for claims paid to INGERSOLL, GARVEY, KEYSER, MILLER and others, and that the said vouchers were not sworn to as is customary with all honest claims presented to the Finance Department, as required by chapter 420 of the laws of 1847. That there was no affidavit or other proof of the correctness of the bills, and that between May 5 and June 3, 1869, $471,886 07 was paid to ANDREW J. GARVEY for plastering the County Court-house, and that besides the aforesaid sums paid to said GARVEY for plastering in said new County Court-house, there had been paid to said GARVEY, on June 10, 1869, by two warrants of that date, one for $29,324 65, and one for $30,383 50, the sum of $59,708 15, for plastering alleged to have been done on said new County Court-house, so that the aforesaid sum of $471,886 07, as shown in said schedule No. 1, was paid to said GARVEY for plastering in said Court-house, after the sum of $59,708 15 had already been paid to him therefor. That deponent is informed and believes that said last mentioned sum of $59,708 15, is more than the whole of the plastering in said Court-house is worth and could have been done for by most able and responsible parties. That said ANDREW J. GARVEY is a plasterer by trade. That the following described warrants therein described, as issued to said INGERSOLL & CO., or to C. D. BOLLAR & CO., and indorsed by INGERSOLL & CO., to wit: May 5, $34,964 87; May 5, $39,260 17; May 5, $35,114 08; May 28, $40,314 09; May 28, $39,844 19; May 30, $68,218 82; June 10, $69,719 10; amounting in all to the sum of $357,425 32, were issued for alleged claims for furniture alleged to have been furnished to the new County Court-house. That the vouchers therefor were irregular and unverified in the same manner as hereinbefore stated, in relation to the claims of said GARVEY. That in addition to the amount above stated of $357,425 32, the said INGERSOLL & CO., either directly or by warrants drawn to C. D. BOLLAR & CO., and indorsed by said BOLLAR & CO. to said INGERSOLL & CO., had been paid for furniture to the County Courts, all of which are in said new Court-house, except a few inferior Courts in the adjacent brown-stone buildings, so-called, the sum of $1,121,937 79. That, as deponent is informed and believes, the value of all the furniture in said new Court-house, estimated on the most liberal basis, is considerably less than $100,000. That the warrants described in said Schedule No. 1, as issued to GEORGE S. MILLER, A. G. MILLER, C. D. BOLLAR & CO., and INGERSOLL & CO., all of them indorsed by said INGERSOLL & CO., and being thirteen in number, and purporting to be issued some for carpenter-work, and some for cabinet-work on the new County Court-house, were issued as appears in said schedule, and upon the same kind of irregular and unverified vouchers as hereinbefore stated. That the total of the same amounts to $803,941 70. That, besides this, there had been paid to said INGERSOLL & CO., either directly or indirectly, by warrants issued to said INGERSOLL & CO., or to said MILLERS and BOLLAR, and indorsed to said INGERSOLL, the sum of $459,016 38, for claims for alleged carpenter and cabinet-work on the said County Court-house. That, as deponent is informed and believes, the fair value of all the carpenter and cabinet-work in the said new County Court-house, estimated as new, and on the most liberal basis, does not exceed and could not have cost over $132,375. That the warrants described in said Schedule No. 1, as issued to J. A. SMITH, indorsed to said INGERSOLL & CO., for carpets furnished to said new County Court-house, are six in number, and the total amount thereof is $320,487 21. That they were issued upon the same kind of irregular and unverified vouchers. That other large amounts had also been paid to said INGERSOLL & CO. for carpets furnished to said new County Court-house. That the total value of all the carpets and carpeting actually furnished in said Court-house does not, as deponent is informed and believes, when estimated on a most liberal basis, exceed the sum of $12,000. Deponent further says that, during the years 1869 and 1870, said INGERSOLL & CO. have been paid in warrants, either directly to them or indorsed to them by the County of New-York, for furniture alleged to have been furnished to the County Courts, $1,479,363 11; for carpenter and cabinet-work alleged to have been so furnished, $1,262,958 08; for carpets, shades and curtains alleged to have been so furnished to said County Courts, $673,752 49; for iron railing and cases, stairs, &c., alleged to have been so furnished to said County Courts, $63,201 16; for repairs and alterations to said County Courts, $747,965 49; for repairs on Court of Common Pleas, $905 51; total, $4,228,145 84; and for repairs on armories and drill-rooms, $1,462,998 42; grand total, $5,663,646 83. That the said ANDREW J. GARVEY has been paid during the same time by said County, in the same way, for plastering the new Court-house, $531,594 22; for painting and decorating the same, $132,631 92; for repairing plaster-work on new Court-house, $1,294,684 13; total, $1,958,910 27; for repairing plaster-work on County Jail, $41,752 94; for repairing plaster-work on brown-stone building in which the Courts were formerly held, $31,275 70; for repairing plaster-work on armories and drill-rooms, $873,525 15; grand total, $2,870,464 06. That all of said payments were made on irregular and unverified vouchers as aforesaid. That vouchers previous to the passage of chapter 382, of the laws of 1870, which was April 26, 1870, were certified to as correct by JOSEPH B. YOUNG, as Clerk of the Board of Supervisors. That subsequent to the passage of said act such vouchers were certified to as correct by the persons specified in section 4 of said act. That said vouchers were fraudulent upon their face in that it was utterly impossible that furniture, cabinet-work, &c., to the amount therein stated, could have been furnished, and it was this perfectly apparent, monstrous character of the bills, together with the fact of their being unverified, that first drew deponent's attention specially to them and caused deponent to take copies and memoranda from the books and warrants concerning them. That lately the said vouchers have been stolen from the said Court-house in the Finance Department, where they were kept, and that such stealing or robbery took place soon after these accounts had been made public, and just prior to the time when said vouchers were to have been delivered to a committee of citizens who had been appointed to examine them. That certain persons have been arrested and held to bail for said robbery. Deponent further says that WILLIAM M. TWEED was the member of the Special Board of Audit, created by said section 4 of the County Tax Levy of 1870, and is in said section designated as the "present President of the Board of Supervisors," and that all the vouchers, in payment for which the warrants described in said Schedule No. 1 were drawn and issued, were certified to as correct by said WILLIAM M. TWEED. Deponent further says, that the large items in said schedule referred to as repairs on County buildings and offices, as done by said ANDREW J. GARVEY, were in said vouchers, now lost or stolen, claimed to have been done almost wholly on said new County Court-house. That the only other buildings owned by the said County are the brown-stone building and Register's office in the City Hall Park, where some of the inferior Courts are now held, and the County Jail. That deponent has recently carefully examined the books of the Finance Department, and deponent finds that repairs and alterations done by said GARVEY on said brown-stone building and on said Jail are either specified as such or are easily distinguishable from the repairs claimed to have been done on the new County Court-house. That from a careful examination of said books, and from deponent's memory of said vouchers, deponent is satisfied that in the years 1869 and 1870 said ANDREW J. GARVEY claimed and was paid by warrants for repairing plaster-work on the new County Court-house the sum of $1,294,684 13, besides and in addition to the sums of about $41,752 04 for repairing plaster-work in the County Jail; $31,275 70 for repairing plaster-work on said brown-stone building, and $873,525 15 for repairing plaster-work on armories and drill-rooms in the City of New-York, when to have newly and wholly plastered all of said buildings and armories and drill-rooms would, as deponent is informed and believes, have cost, on the most liberal estimate, not to exceed $200,000. Deponent further says, that some time in June, 1870, the accounts herein referred to, together with others, were published in the NEW-YORK TIMES, a daily newspaper published in the City of New-York, and since such publication have been the subject of much and excited public discussion and remark. That their accuracy, so far as deponent is informed, has never been denied, nor has any one doubted or denied their grossly fraudulent and deceitful character. Deponent further says that he knows E. A. WOODWARD; that during the years 1869 and 1870 said WOODWARD was a Clerk of the Board of Supervisors. That said WOODWARD was elected and served as a Senator in the Connecticut Legislature during the same time, or a portion of the time, he was such Clerk of the Board of Supervisors. That from deponent's familiarity with the bills and vouchers presented by said INGERSOLL & CO., and said GARVEY, and said KEYSER & CO., and from deponent's familiarity with the places and buildings alleged to have been built, plastered, repaired and furnished by them, and the amount charged therefor, and from deponent's knowledge of the position and knowledge of WILLIAM M. TWEED and said E. A. WOODWARD, deponent states that it is clear to deponent that the said accounts were fraudulently made up with the connivance of the said WOODWARD and the said TWEED, and were for sums and amounts frightfully disproportionate to the value of the same; and deponent is satisfied that the illustrations above given are fair samples of the character of the whole account of claims audited, as per said Schedule No. 1.

Next in order are the affidavits of a leading furniture dealer, cabinet-work maker, carpet dealer, and plasterer, (already printed in the TIMES,) that the charges for work and material done and furnished by INGERSOLL and others for the Court-house were largely in excess of the most liberal estimates.

JOHN H. KEYSER'S STATEMENT.

JOHN H. KEYSER also makes an affidavit, in which he avows that he has personally examined the vouchers, receipts for warrants and warrants hereinafter described or referred to; that he is the JOHN H. KEYSER of the firm of JOHN H. KEYSER & CO. and KEYSER & CO.; that said company represents none except deponent, and that he is the sole partner of said firm, and that no one except deponent has any authority whatever to sign said firm names, or to bind said firms, and that all said facts and statements are and have been true of and as to the period covered by the warrants, vouchers and receipts hereinafter referred to. That deponent further says that the names KEYSER & CO., indorsed upon the backs of the warrants hereinafter referred to, and said names signed to the receipts hereinafter referred to, are forgeries, and are not genuine, and that the same were not written by deponent, nor by any member of said firms, or either of them, or by the authority or with the knowledge or consent of deponent, or any member of said firms, or either of them; there being, as above stated, no member of either of said firms except deponent. That following are the County warrants referred to, drawn on the County Treasurer of New-York, at the National Broadway Bank, and of the following numbers, dates and amounts:

1869.—No. 1,379, April 26, $14,328 58; No. 3,848, Sept. 20, $22,541 94; No. 3,692, Sept. 30, $15,097 38; No. 3,786, Oct. 11, $14,070 68; No. 2,790, July 28, $1,689 60; No. 2,791, July 28, $1,351 50; No. 3,335, Aug. 4, $22,840 91; No. 3,622, Sept. 7, $54,050 55; No. 3,624, Sept. 7, $3,209 40; No. 4,173, Oct. 28, $21,890 85; No. 4,510, Nov. 5, $19,815 26; No. 4,590, Nov. 19, $37,324 44; No. 5,167, Dec. 22, $11,893 63; No. 5,339, Dec. 28, $19,802 33; No. 5,375, Dec. 29, $26,360 65; No. 2,103, June 17, $8,914 22; No. 2,104, June 17, $4,076 67; No. 2,105, June 17, $12,587 97.

1870.—No. 20, Jan. 10, $26,098 30; No. 332—Jan. 28, $18,569; No. 1,075, March 7, $38,265 55; No. 1,107, March 21, $30,315 67; No. 2,015, May 6, $32,896 08; No. 2,030, May 14, $27,887 38; No. 2,044, May 23, $31,067 79; No. 2,045, May 23, $28,093 70; No. 2,046, May 23, $16,924 62; No. 2,486, June 3, $19,870 14; No. 2,516, June 6, $11,300 31; No. 2,517, June 6, $11,794 16; No. 2,518, June 6, $13,326 21; No. 2,519, June 6, $728 85; No. 2,684, June 10, $36,820 80; No. 2,793, June 20, $50,953 85; No. 2,822, June 27, $44,388 67; No. 3,783, Aug. 1, $42,224 93; No. 3,804, Aug. 12, $53,620 45; No. 1,103, March 14, $24,742 45; No. 1,544, March 31, $35,959 87; No. 1,550, April 16 $12,395 80.

Further, Mr. KEYSER declares that he has recently seen a number of the vouchers just specified, and that the receipts attached to them are plain forgeries, the signatures having been made by some person or persons other than and without his knowledge or authority.

RICHARD O'GORMAN'S AFFIDAVIT.

RICHARD O'GORMAN makes oath to the passage of the following correspondence between himself and Mr. O'CONOR, relative to suits against City officials and others:

ATTORNEY-GENERAL'S OFFICE, S. N. Y.,
BUREAU OF MUNICIPAL CORRECTION,
BROWN'S BUILDING, 59 WALL-STREET, ROOM 16, FOURTH FLOOR, NEW-YORK, Oct. 21, 1871.

SIR: I acknowledge your visit yesterday and formal tender of any official service it may be in your power to render to the object of this Bureau. Though not expressed by you in words, I assume that you wished to be considered as extending this tender to your own personal action, independently of any question that might be made as to the degree of your official obligations in the premises. In view of the circumstances, I beg leave to request information on the following points:

First. What suits, actions, or proceedings, if any, have you commenced during the current week against any person now, or recently, holding office in the Government of the County of New-York or of the City and County of New-York? Please to give the title of each, and as to each state at what date the first step in it was taken, and whether it was commenced on your own motion alone, or by the direction or at the instance or solicitation of any other, and what other, person or persons.

Secondly. As to each, how far have these suits, actions or proceedings progressed? If you can briefly and without delay, state as to each, what you expect or design to establish as fact and to obtain as a legal result. The information may be useful, and it is therefore desirable; but it will be dispensed with, if giving it would involve any delay.

Thirdly. As to each of the defendants against whom you may have so proceeded, is he a person in office, and as such entitled to consult you as his official counsel or otherwise, and when last have you had any consultations with him?

I will thank you for an answer in writing, as it may be needful to obtain your affidavit, verifying the facts as to which information is now sought.

Yours respectfully, CH. O'CONOR.

RICHARD O'GORMAN, Esq., Counsel to the Corporation.

LAW DEPARTMENT.
OFFICE OF THE COUNSEL TO THE CORPORATION.
Oct. 21, 1871.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of today, addressed from the Attorney-General's Office, State of New-York, Bureau of Municipal Correction, in which letter you acknowledge my visit to you on yesterday, and my formal tender of any official service it might be in my power to render to the object of this Bureau, referring, no doubt, to the said Bureau of Municipal Correction. The visit I had the honor to pay you, and the tender of official service which I made, were made to you in the capacity of legal representative of the State of New-York by delegation of its Attorney-General, and, as such, entitled, as a matter of propriety, to all the co-operation and assistance in suits instituted for the benefit of the City and County of New-York, which I, as Counsel to the Corporation, could afford you on your requirement. In answer, therefore, to the various questions in your letter, I answer without delay as follows:

To the first question—

Civil suits have been commenced by me officially, in the Supreme Court of the First Judicial Department, on the 19th day of October instant, by service of summons on the defendants, entitled as follows:

The Mayor, &c., of the City of New-York against A. OAKEY HALL. The Board of Supervisors of the County of New-York against A. OAKEY HALL. The Mayor, Aldermen, &c., of the City of New-York against RICHARD B. CONNOLLY. The Board of Supervisors of the County of New-York against RICHARD B. CONNOLLY. The Mayor, &c., of the City of New-York against WILLIAM M. TWEED. The Board of Supervisors of the County of New-York against WILLIAM M. TWEED. These suits were commenced by me, by the direction of the Mayor of the City of New-York. They They were instituted on the theory that these officials held each toward the City and County the relation of Trustee, and are individually liable in that capacity for all losses incurred by the City and County by reason of malfeasance, negligence and want of such proper care in dealing with the funds placed in their charge as should be expected from a trustee. This is, shortly, such a statement of the general ground and purpose of these suits as can be given to you without involving delay, which in your letter you deprecate. The suits were commenced by the direction of the Mayor of New-York, and of no other person or persons. As to the second question, the complaints are being prepared in this office, and information is being collected on the subject in the Finance Department. No further progress has been made in said actions. To your third question I answer: The defendants in the cases about which you inquire are all in office, and, although entitled to consult me officially on official matters affecting the law business of the Corporation or its departments, have, in my estimation, no claim to my services as their official counsel, or in any other capacity as to their defense in said suits. Since the receipt of the direction from the Mayor to commence these suits, I have had no consultation with any of the defendants, save in this, that I informed the defendant HALL, after service of the summons upon him, that the other suits had been commenced; and the defendant TWEED, after service of the summons upon him, of the general nature and purpose of the suit, as above stated, and in answer to his request for such information as to the same. As to the defendant CONNOLLY, I have had no interview on the subject with him, and no communication with him except to inform a gentleman, who called upon me on his behalf, after service of the summons, of the general purpose and nature of the suit. It is proper to inform you that in pursuance of instructions from the Mayor, I at the same time commenced suits by issue of summons against INGERSOLL and various others for the recovery of money fraudulently collected by them from the City and County of New-York, some of which summonses have been served. In reference to an expression in the early part of your letter, which I had overlooked, I beg to say that I had no intention of tendering to you my own "personal action," independently of any official obligation by which I may regard myself as bound in the premises. Before making any tender generally of my "personal action" in these matters, and to the object of your Bureau, it would be proper for me to consider more carefully than I have yet done what would be the nature and extent of the "personal action" required of me, and how far it might tend to produce a conflict of duties and obligations which you, from your own high sense of duty and honor, would not be likely to desire me to disregard. My object in visiting you on yesterday was simply to apprise you that, as I believe you were actuated by worthy motives in accepting the responsibility you have assumed towards the people of the State of New-York, you should expect from me, as the legal representative of the City of New-York, no official opposition or obstruction, but all such official co-operation and assistance as it would be proper for me to give, and for you to require.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
[Signed,] RICHARD O'GORMAN,
Counsel to the Corporation.

To CHARLES O'CONOR, Esq.,
Representing the Attorney-General of the State of New-York.

Mr. O'GORMAN concludes his affidavit by declaring—

That all the facts in said last-mentioned letter contained are true; that the direction to deponent from the Mayor of New-York to commence said suits was given to deponent on the 18th day of October, 1871; that deponent makes this affidavit in compliance with the request of the said CHARLES O'CONOR, acting as Attorney-General of the State of New-York; and said affidavit is made on consultation with and with the concurrence of GEORGE TICKNOR CURTIS, Esq., who has been retained by deponent as associate counsel, to assist in the prosecution of the said suits instituted on behalf of the City and County of New-York, and referred to in the foregoing letter of deponent.

(Signed,) RICHARD O'GORMAN.
Sworn to before me, this 23d day of October, 1871.
(Signed,) WM. SINCLAIR,
Notary Public, New-York County.

Other Suits Against Tweed.

It will have been noticed that Mr. O'GORMAN, in a letter to Mr. CHARLES O'CONOR, given above, declares that he has brought suits against Mr. TWEED and others similar to those just entered by the State Attorney. An evening paper of yesterday published what purports to be a "complaint" in an action in favor of the Supervisors against WILLIAM M. TWEED, but as Mr. O'GORMAN's motives are questioned by Mr. O'CONOR, we decline wasting space in reproducing the document.

There are, however, suits to be brought against TWEED in good faith, and among them one by Mr. WHEELER H. PECKHAM, on behalf of JACKSON S. SCHULTZ, as assignee of JOHN H. KEYSER, for work done for TWEED in private dwellings. The amount claimed is $40,000, of which the "Boss" delayed payment in the hope, it is believed, of making the City foot the bill. After all civil actions are brought, and while they are pending, the unhappy defendant is still liable to criminal prosecutions, which may be resorted to at any moment, and in any suit in which fraud can be established. In this connection, while so many pleasant little transactions are afoot to amuse the candidate for Senator during the campaign and show him how good a chance he has of being elected, there may possibly come another appeal to the Courts for the recovery of an additional sum of $2,000,000 which Mr. TWEED received from WOODWARD between the months of January and May last. This fraud was traced by the proper parties to recover the money. Future investigations will probably afford legal proof of the much larger sums which have been stolen from the City.

The Orders for the Arrest of Ingersoll and Others.

Though the order of arrest delivered to the Sheriff yesterday commanded him to take into his custody ANDREW J. GARVEY, JAMES H. INGERSOLL, and ELBERT A. WOODWARD, as well as TWEED, still, as no copies of the papers were furnished him for service upon the three parties first named, action against them could not be taken by the Sheriff. The papers upon which the order was granted were very voluminous and the difficulty of procuring copies, which must be served upon each defendant at the time of the arrest, led to the delay.

GARVEY and WOODWARD have left New-York in search of a cooler atmosphere, but INGERSOLL is said to be within reach of the Sheriff, and he will undoubtedly be notified that he is "wanted" today. He was not at his store yesterday, but his father stated that he had not run away, and that he did not intend to do so. Mr. TWEED said that INGERSOLL called on him on Thursday, and that he believed him to be in the City yet.

What Will the Mayor and District-Attorney Do With Tweed?

There is considerable speculation as to what Mayor HALL and District-Attorney GARVIN will do with TWEED. It belongs to the former, according to the law, to present the accused for impeachment before the Court of Common Pleas, and should the motion be successful, to remove him from office and appoint a successor. That HALL will do this is scarcely believed by those who read the Mayor's editorial indorsement of the criminal in last week's *Leader*. But the pressure brought to bear upon him is tremendous, and he may be driven to do for mere form's sake what Mr. O'GORMAN did in his sham suits against TWEED and others. Reporters were busy yesterday in the endeavor to find his Honor; but that which is never an easy task was simply impossible at that time. He could not be found anywhere by our reporters, although diligent search was made.

With reference to District-Attorney GARVIN's duty in the premises there is only this to be said: As prosecuting officer of the County he is bound to lay the sworn complaint of any citizen before the Grand Jury, and if any man can be found who is willing to undertake the work, it is difficult to see how Mr. TWEED can escape an indictment. To a TIMES reporter Mr. GARVIN yesterday said that no complaint of the kind had reached his office, but that if one were made it should be presented the same as any other. More than this he would not say, and now it remains to be seen if anything will be done.

Mr. Nathaniel Sands and the Negotiation of the City Bonds.

Mr. NATHANIEL SANDS, by his own admission, has received a considerable sum for aiding in the negotiation of City bonds. As Mr. SANDS is an officer of the City Government, his receipt of this money is believed to be in direct violation of section 110, of the new charter, which reads as follows:

"No officer of the City Government, except a Collector of City Revenue, a Collector of Assessment, a Clerk of Arrears, or Counsel to the Corporation, shall have or receive from the Corporation or City Treasury any perquisites or any compensation or commission for his services in addition to his salary."

A suit, it is said, will be commenced against Mr. SANDS for the recovery of the amount received by him as commissions.

HOW THE NEWS WAS RECEIVED.

General Rejoicing of the People Over the Fact of the Arrest—Expressions of Opinion by Various Classes.

The excitement kindled on Thursday by the further disclosures of TWEED's guilt, and the report that a warrant had been issued for his arrest, burst into a blaze yesterday, when the TIMES bulletin announced that the order had been served by Sheriff BRENNAN, and that TWEED was a prisoner. Newspaper "extras" were at a premium, and stray bits of gossip were hastily devoured by eager listeners. The City Hall and the County Court-house were the centres, to which all in search of information upon the interesting event were attracted. There was something of a comic aspect about affairs here. Politicians were running up and down stairs, plunging into the many offices and court-rooms, clustering together in groups and hobnobbing in corners. "Has he really been arrested?" asked some, seeming to doubt that such a thing could be possible.

"Who will be his bondsmen?" What an enormously high figure is fixed for the bail, were questions and comments. "What keeps Sheriff BRENNAN away so long?" asked a reporter.

"The affidavits may be questioned by JOHN GRAHAM, the counsel of TWEED. Perhaps there may be legal errors in the papers, certain technical errors," said a Deputy Sheriff; "such things often happen. Or, may be, the Sheriff will not take the sureties offered. You know he is obliged to be very careful, for when he becomes the custodian of the prisoner, he is responsible for the amount in the bonds in case of the non-appearance of his charge when wanted." Politicians in place and out of place were inquiring incessantly "Has the Sheriff got back yet?"

Many of these persons wore a troubled and anxious look, which seemed to say, "This is a bad state of affairs; what are we going to do about it?" Some joked and laughed over the matter, others declared that it was a good thing for the party, and they were in favor of general purification of Tammany Hall.

TWEED's name was invariably received with a shrug of the shoulders, and heads of Departments and Tammany Hall candidates seemed anxious to escape observation, and particularly to avoid newspaper reporters. Those not having any big offices or prospects that might be endangered by expressions of opinion, talked freely. An anecdote was related in the County Court-house that provoked much amusement. "TWEED," said the narrator, "went to see Col. FISK the other day. 'Col. FISK,' said TWEED, 'I am in difficulty, and may need your assistance. Perhaps I may have to ask you to go bail for me.' 'Mr. TWEED,' said FISK, 'I am a friend of yours, but I will have to refuse action of that kind, on the ground of public morality.' A burst of laughter greeted the story. Warden TRACY, of the County Jail, who made his appearance during the day, was importuned by many not "posted" on the situation, as to whether he had the "Boss" under lock and key, and on a visit to the jail our reporter learned that the institution had been fairly run down, at a late hour on Thursday night and during yesterday by persons wishing to learn whether TWEED was really imprisoned.

The News Elsewhere.

In Jersey City, Brooklyn, on Long Island and in Westchester County the news of TWEED's arrest was greeted with great apparent satisfaction.

CUBAN AFFAIRS.

The Cigar-Making Interest—A Proposed Increase of Export Duty—Augmented Manufacturing Powers of the United States—Only a Rumor—A Spanish Victory—Valmaseda's Tour.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HAVANA, Monday, Oct. 16, 1871.

All minor subjects of conversation have been thrown into the shade by a bold attempt made by some cigar manufacturers in Havana to run the Government machine in their interest, and compel the authorities, by the political pressure of the Casinos and other political organizations, to enact a law which, at first glance, appears beneficial to the island and its only manufacturing interest, that of cigars, but which will as certainly prove detrimental to the producers of sugar, to the bee farmers, and even to the tobacco-growers themselves. The journals have taken the matter up, and it has been discussed in all its bearings, the stupid party being still in the ascendant and clamoring for the imposition of a heavy export duty on raw tobacco, which they consider the only remedy to prevent the decrease in the export of manufactured tobacco, shipped as cigars, cigarettes, or smoking tobacco. The extended discussion of the subject has brought out several incontrovertible facts, stated by the editor of the *Diario*, in a manner so concise and convincing, that further argument can only result in a talk and not in results. Every bale of raw tobacco pays about thirty-five dollars in gold as duty on being imported into the United States, such a bale of tobacco weighing from seventy-five to one hundred and ten pounds on an average. Each thousand cigars manufactured in Havana, and weighing eighteen pounds on an average, pay about forty dollars, consequently the manufactured material pays at least three dollars per pound, while the raw material pays only half a dollar import duty. Should the authorities in Cuba resolve to raise the export duty on tobacco, (a very doubtful affair yet,) the United States would be compelled, in order to protect the interests of its citizens, to declare the importation of raw tobacco free, and raise the import duty on cigars manufactured in Havana to five or even ten dollars per pound. This would, in a very few weeks, bring the intended reformers of revenue to terms, as the cigar manufacturers in Havana could not, under any circumstances, consume even one-half of the tobacco grown on the island. The rest would have to be exported, as the owners would never consent to let it go to destruction, and the United States could import it from those countries. That the manufacture of cigars has increased to such an extent in the United States is very natural, if we consider the peculiar aptness of Americans to manufacturing and their abilities to direct the operatives. The best tobacco in Cuba is smoked by the cigar-makers themselves, who pick out the choice leaves for their own use, and in most cases carry enough raw material away to make from three to six cigars at home; and, on an average, every employe in a factory, in addition to the salary he receives, consumes from twenty to forty cents' worth of raw material daily, which amounts to a considerable sum in a factory employing from fifty to three hundred operatives, all out of the pocket of the proprietor, who naturally must sell his wares at a good price to make up for these peculations. The increase of the export duty on tobacco is impracticable, and the statements of Mr. ARRIGUNAGA, a member of the Tobacco Manufacturers' League, recently established in Havana, merit the utmost consideration at home and abroad. This gentleman and the *Diario* and *Constancia* newspapers charge the decline in the manufacture of Havana cigars principally to the fraud committed abroad, in counterfeiting the brands of the Havana manufacturers, a charge which is only too well founded, and which, in truth, is one of the main causes of the decline in manufacturing cigars. But the Havanese are in error when they suppose that the United States Government, by its discriminating tariff, countenances the fraud practiced. The American Government is no more responsible for this than the Spanish Government for the export of San Domingo tobacco via Havana, and the sale of the latter article as Cuban tobacco. Some cigar-makers published an article in the *Constancia* of the 7th inst., advocating an increased export duty on the raw material as a remedy. They say: "There is no fear that the United States will do us any injury, because we could injure them much more by raising the duty on certain articles which come from that country." This is excellent logic, and whenever the Cuban cigar-makers choose to put an import duty of $10 on every barrel of potatoes, and of fifty cents on every pound of lard, and, in fact, on everything they eat, they are undoubtedly at liberty to do so, as by such a course they can only hurt themselves. Another point made by the parties who clamor for an increased export duty and bewail the decline in the export of manufactured cigars, is that the exodus of Cubans on account of the revolution has contributed materially to increase the fabrication of cigars in the United States, and that these operatives contribute to the continuance of the revolution. The latter statement is true, but it is folly to declare that a few hundred Cubans exercise any influence on the manufacture of cigars, as the United States produce as fine a class of workmen in that line, both natives and foreigners, as any born in Cuba or Spain. Another story is that a large body of foreign capitalists had united to buy the plantations yielding the finest quality of tobacco in the Vuelta Abajo. What a pity for Cuba and its prosperity, and what a misfortune to the lover of a fine Havana, that the report is not true. With foreign capital, foreign supervision and care, and the intelligence of the Cuban tobacco planter, we should soon produce again a quality of tobacco equal to that brought out in former years, and the Canary Islander, instead of peddling about the towns, the Gallego, instead of accepting a porter's position, and the Cuban, instead of going on a sugar plantation or getting up a revolution, would again engage in the cultivation of tobacco, because it would prove remunerative as no other labor or industry does, and secure a regular source of income. This whole question, however, is being thoroughly discussed by the journals, and in a spirit of fairness and judgment seldom noticeable in the columns of Havana journals. Should the question assume a tangible form, and should the Spanish Government treat the products of its colonies, the property of its own citizens, with the same spirit of liberality with which it treats the products of England and France, and allow tobacco to be introduced within its own territories, free of duty and free of restrictions, then it will be time to impose an export duty on the articles produced at home, although Cuba will stand alone, as a warning to all countries imposing an export duty on their raw productions.

FURTHER DRAWBACKS TO PROSPERITY.

But this is not the only drawback to the prosperity of Cuba, for the extent of the imposition of export duties. The Government not only collects an export duty, but also the different towns from which the produce is shipped, the latest case being that of the town of Regla, opposite Havana, which will collect a revenue on everything shipped from its corporate limits. As the large Regla warehouses are within its confines, it is fair to assume that their day of glory has passed, if the law is carried out, to result in the bringing of the merchandise to Havana, and in an immense injury to the planters and shipping interest.

A SPANISH VICTORY.

Under the pretext of economy, the Spanish Party has just achieved a grand triumph, and carried out a pet scheme. The University of Havana has been reduced from a first-class to a second-class university, and the scholar who aspires to receive the highest academic or doctor's degree, must go to Madrid in order to obtain it. A very powerful reason for this proceeding is given, when it is said that a man who wishes to stand at the head of his profession, and fill determined and responsible positions, must have seen and learned something, and that the University of Havana afforded no opportunities of doing either thing; that the Professors of different sciences had no scholars, and that others had no instruments. This must appear very bitter to the many hundreds of doctors and apothecaries, and the several thousand lawyers proceeding from that institute, who now learn that they are only half educated, a fact of which they had been unaware hitherto. The *Constancia* sums the whole business up by stating that the new order of things will save money, make uniform the mode of teaching, and tighten the bonds which should unite the sons of this island to those of the remainder of the nation.

VALMASEDA'S TOUR.

Gen. VALMASEDA returned to Havana on Sunday, having been absent from the city almost two months, and visited during this period over two-thirds of the island. His trip has already proved beneficial to the Spanish cause, and there is no doubt that his orders and dispositions will aid materially in keeping the insurrection within the territory it occupies during the coming Winter. The General intended to remain away longer, but his health was so affected that the physicians unanimously advised him to return for a short time to Havana, there rest and recruit. VALMASEDA is very sanguine that the revolution will be entirely suppressed during the coming Winter, and that many of the principal revolutionists would gladly leave the country if their adherents would let them. The majority of the Spaniards and several of VALMASEDA'S staff with whom I have spoken, are of the same opinion, which is also shared by the merchants, who continue to make heavy advances on the coming sugar crop. Still I must also give credence to the Cuban side of the picture, and judging from the expressions of a well-known sympathizer with the revolution, who frequently receives letters from his fighting friends and relatives, the question does not look near so dark as represented by the Spaniards. The Cubans claim that they gain advantages every day; that they are better supplied with arms and ammunition than they were a year ago; that they are manufacturing powder and arms in the mountains in sufficient quantity, and that the remaining Cubans have been taught by bitter experience not to rely on promises from abroad, or on the aid expected from military adventurers, but to stand firm, and make up their minds that the struggle will be a long and bitter one, ending with the triumph of the Cuban arms, and the downfall of Spanish power. That this spirit exists among many Cubans I have no reason to doubt, but if they are as unfortunate in holding territory as they have been for the past year, I fear that their expectations will not be realized. That they fight and with great determination and bravery cannot be doubted, and the running business must be at a discount to judge from the accounts of several severe fights.

MISCELLANEOUS GOSSIP.

Miss MARY COOK, a native of Westmeath, Ireland, a very intelligent young lady, but somewhat romantic and impressionable, has just been converted, having renounced her belief in Protestantism and received the baptism of the Spanish Church, in Christ Church, Rev. Pater RIVAS, Rector of the Jesuit College, officiating. As the apostacy of a Protestant is very rare in this country, I chronicle the fact....Forty-two men belonging to the illustrious society of Havana loafers have been forwarded to the military line, and received a chance to earn their living by work....Gen. EUSEBIO PUELLO, the San Domingo General, who holds the rank of a Major-General in the Spanish Army, is fast recovering from a serious illness....The city has been divided into nine districts, instead of six, as formerly, which will facilitate affairs, and is another step taken by Gov. ROBERTS to improve municipal matters....Brig.-Gen. VELASCO, who was reported to have been very successful against the Cubans under VICENTE GARCIA, has gone to Spain. Successful Generals (on paper) always go to Spain to recover their health.

QUASIMODO.

OBITUARY.

Hon. Thomas Ewing, Sr.

A dispatch from Gen. SHERMAN, dated Lancaster, Ohio, states that his father-in-law, Hon. THOMAS EWING, died at 3½ o'clock Thursday afternoon, surrounded by his family, easy and naturally, as though taking a sleep.

Mr. EWING had passed the limit of four-score years. Had he lived two months longer he would have been eighty-two years of age. He was born in West Virginia on Dec. 28, 1789, but went with his father's family to Ohio in 1792. His parents were poor, and his early life was one of continuous toil. He received his early education from an elder sister, and continued it by the help of the rather primitive common schools of that early period. In 1814 he was a school teacher; in 1815 he received the degree of A. B. from the Athens Academy, the first ever granted in Ohio. In 1816, at the age of twenty-seven, he was admitted to the practice of law, and soon took a high position at the Bar of the State. In 1830, when forty-five years old, he was elected to the United States Senate. There he took a prominent part as a leader of the Whig Party, and even in the days of WEBSTER, CLAY, CALHOUN, BENTON and SILAS WRIGHT, was acknowledged as among the ablest men in the Senate. In 1837 he retired to private life, but in 1841 he accepted the position of Secretary of the Treasury in the Cabinet of President TYLER. When Mr. TYLER went over to the Democrats, after President HARRISON'S death, Mr. EWING, with other members of the Cabinet, resigned. In 1849, when President TAYLOR assumed the Executive office, Mr. EWING took charge of the new Department of the Interior, but left it in 1850 for a seat in the United States Senate, which he held for over a year. Since 1851 he has held himself aloof from public political life. He was one of those old conservative Whigs who could find no party with which to ally themselves after the old Whig organization went to pieces in 1853. He saw nothing congenial in Democracy, and he was too conservative to unite heartily with the new ideas and aggressive spirit of the Republican Party. He, therefore, lived in retirement, occasionally reminding the world of his existence by a long letter in which he promulgated his views of politics. Mr. EWING was a man of the old generation in politics, a stately figure, honorable, high-toned, without fear and above reproach, but unfitted for these times of change, and progress by an inbred conservatism which clings to the past, and refuses to see any good in the future. A singular coincidence is found in the fact that Mr. EWING died exactly two years after a severe attack of apoplexy which seized him while engaged in an argument before the Supreme Court in Washington, when his death was confidently expected.

As a mark of respect to the memory of Mr. EWING, the First Secretary of the Interior, that Department was yesterday draped in mourning, and, with the other Departments, will be closed today.

The Scare in Cleveland—Precautions Against Incendiaries.

The following order has been promulgated by the Board of Police of Cleveland, Ohio:

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF POLICE,
CLEVELAND, Oct. 11, 1871.

J. W. Schmitt, Superintendent of Police:

SIR: Having been informed by competent authority, and believing that the late fires throughout the country, and especially that of Chicago, are the work of a regular organized band of incendiaries, and with a view to the greater protection of property in the city, you will particularly instruct the members of both the regular Police force and of the special fire Police, to be very vigilant in the discharge of their duties, and to be properly armed, so that in case any unlawful act, and especially to commit the crime of arson, should come under their observation, they may be prepared promptly to arrest and hold, and in no case permit or make possible the escape of an unlawful offender. By order of the Board.

P. L. KESSLER, Secretary.

Drowning of Graves, the Adirondack Hunter.

The particulars of the recent drowning of WILLIAM W. GRAVES, of Big Tupper Lake, are thus given by a correspondent of the Boston *Traveller*, in a letter dated Oct. 12:

"Mr. GRAVES, on Saturday last, with his little boy PERLEY, had gone to Horse Shoe Bend, some three miles from his house, to hunt. One of his dogs had driven a large buck into the pond, which is about a mile wide, where the accident occurred. Leaving the boy on the shore, he jumped into the boat and started to kill the deer. For some reason he did not fire his gun, and the boy saw his father have hold of the buck's tail, while the buck swung round under his boat, his head coming up the other side. A short struggle and they were both in the water, and near enough to the shore to be seen, and to talk to his boy. After holding on a short time, he said: 'PERLEY, I am going to let go of the buck and take care of the dog. You shoot the buck as he comes ashore.' He then turned his attention to the hound, which had swam off in pursuit of the deer. But the dog climbed upon his back and forced his head under water. He got rid of the dog, and started again for shore. The wind was blowing very hard, and the water was very cold, and when within four rods of where the water was scarcely knee deep, he called again, saying: 'Perley, I must drown—give my love to mother—give my love to your little brother—be a good boy, PERLEY—always love you mother, and'—and went down. PERLEY took the long weary walk through the woods to his home, and broke the fatal news to his mother. It was soon spread over the whole country. Men from here, from Bartlett's, from Cary's, from Haugh's, from Paul Smith's, from Moody's, were there searching for the body, and yesterday it was found within a few rods of shallow water. Mr. GRAVES was formerly from Boston, and had many friends there. He came into this country a few years ago, built him a log house, which he called 'Grave's Lodge,' and had this Summer added a large frame house, making it one of the most comfortable hotels in the wilderness. Everybody appeared to love him, and the guides all say 'he was one of the best men in the country.'"

THE TRUNK MYSTERY.

Trial of Rosenzweig, the Alleged Abortionist—The Handkerchief Said to be the Property of a Miss Bowlsby from Brooklyn—Rebutting Evidence Upsets Rosenzweig's Defense.

The trial of JACOB ROSENZWEIG, alias Dr. Ascher, for procuring the death of ALICE AUGUSTA BOWLSBY by medical malpractice, was resumed yesterday morning, in the Court of General Sessions, before Recorder HACKETT. ROSENZWEIG himself was placed on the stand, and altogether denied participation in any abortion, but his testimony was singularly incoherent, and he totally failed in his endeavor to remove the effect of the case made by the prosecution. With his evidence the case for the defense rested, and an unhappy victim of the prisoner's malpractice was produced to testify against him. She clearly stated that ROSENZWEIG, alias Ascher, performed an abortion upon her, from the effects of which she was confined in the hospital for several weeks, in a precarious condition.

At the opening of Court, yesterday morning, the prisoner's counsel said that the period had now arrived when, as the prisoner believed, the cloud which had rested on his reputation would be cleared away—when, in the temple of justice, away from popular clamor, he would be declared not guilty. The crime charged was frightful, repulsive, horrible. He knew that suspicion pointed at the prisoner, that little facts accumulating—the handkerchief, the trunk, the pads—looked at through the glass of suspicion, seemed conclusive; but he thought he should show, by analysis, that they were not proof that the prisoner had killed ALICE AUGUSTA BOWLSBY. Having stated what he expected to be able to prove, he expressed his conviction of being able to clear away the cloud of circumstances that surrounded this case.

Dr. J. POOLE GARRISH was questioned on medical points, with special reference to Dr. CUSHMAN'S evidence.

Dr. WILLIAM C. ROBERTS was also examined on the medical questions.

CORNELIA BOWLSBY, of No. 263 Myrtle-avenue, Brooklyn, testified that she was wife of WM. H. BOWLSBY, connected with the Eclectic College of Philadelphia; my daughter's names are ANNA MARTINE BOWLSBY and ELLA ARISSA: I called to see the pocket-handkerchief referred to in this case; I saw it at the District-Attorney's office; this is the same handkerchief; I should say the letters on this were an "A" and an "M," with the M partly rubbed out; this was marked by a man who came along selling something; he marked it on the baluster of the stairs; this is the only thing she has marked in this way; we called on the ROSENZWEIGS the Thursday before my daughter's marriage; she was married on the 17th of August; we had some wine then, and she spilled some on her gloves and wiped it off with her handkerchief; we noticed the story about the handkerchief in the papers, and told Mr. HOWE. On cross-examination she said: There is an imperfectly formed "S," I see, but what it is I don't know; it is blurred and partly washed out; (the stencil-plate was shown her;) I don't see that this corresponds with the handkerchief; it looks to me as if three letters were blotted on the plate; I told Mrs. ROSENZWEIG something about this three weeks ago; I didn't give her any satisfaction; I did not notice this particular handkerchief going over there; I only noticed it was a common cotton pocket-handkerchief; my daughter said to me, coming home, "I have lost my pocket-handkerchief."

NETTA FOX testified to having visited Dr. ROSENZWEIG'S house on a Thursday, being dressed in white at the time; Mrs. ROSENZWEIG said her baby would be five weeks old the following night.

To Judge GARVIN—I have known the prisoner and Mrs. ROSENZWEIG four or five years; I don't remember what day of the month it was when I visited Dr. ROSENZWEIG'S house, but I know it was in the month of August; I knew I would be wanted as a witness when I heard of the woman in the white dress; I went to his house because I didn't feel well, and I stayed about two hours; Mrs. ROSENZWEIG and her daughter have not called on me; I never talked about the visit, not even to my husband; Dr. ROSENZWEIG was only there about a half an hour; he went out, and I heard him go down-stairs and go out, as I thought; the peddler was not in the house.

LEWIS COHEN testified that about 10 o'clock on Saturday, Aug. 26, Dr. ROSENZWEIG was called to attend his brother, and remained with him until 2 o'clock. The brother was also examined, and testified that ROSENZWEIG attended him, but said that he came to see him about 12 o'clock, and not 10½, as LEWIS stated.

Eight witnesses were examined in regard to the character of the prisoner. The majority of them testified that he was a physician, but could say no more of him, and JOSEPH ZOLL, GEO. FLECKE and HENRY URADINE stated he was a man of good character.

JACOB ROSENZWEIG was then examined. He testified: I reside in No. 687 Second-avenue and am a physician by profession; I graduated in Warsaw, and came to this country in 1865; I practiced here as physician in No. 33 Bayard-street, Chrystie-street, Essex-street, Orchard-street, Wooster-street, East Broadway, and in Williamsburg; I was known by the name of Dr. ASCHER in No. 48 Orchard-street; I knew the BOWLSBYS of Brooklyn for six or seven months, but did not any persons of that name in Paterson; about five weeks previous to my arrest, my wife was delivered of a child, in Second-avenue, and the evidences of pregnancy found in my house were the result of that delivery. On the 23d of August I met NETTA FOX on Thirty-fourth-street; she was dressed in white, and I brought her to my house to see my wife; as I had forgotten my key I entered the basement door and admitted her through the main entrance.

Q.—On the 23d of August, or any day up to the 28th, did any woman dressed in white, other than NETTA FOX, come to your house, or did any other woman come? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Did you ever know a person by the name of ALICE AUGUSTA BOWLSBY? A.—No, Sir, I never heard of her before; I knew a person named ANNA MARTINE BOWLSBY; I never saw PICKETT, the carman, until I saw him in the Station-house; on Saturday, 26th August, I called at BOYLE'S, the undertaker, with a view to ascertain the expense of burying poor persons, having been deputed by a Jewish society to do so; I never saw the handkerchief produced here until I saw it at the inquest; I never saw that trunk in my house to my recollection.

Q.—It is charged in this indictment against you that on the 23d of August, by means of an instrument, you procured an abortion upon the person of ALICE AUGUSTA BOWLSBY, which produced death. Did you perform an abortion on any one on that date or one at any other time? A.—No, Sir. I don't know that any woman died in my house from the 23d to the 28th of August; if she did I would know it. I did not know a man named CONKLIN in Paterson, and was not engaged by him or any one else to board a lady.

Cross-examined by Mr. GARVIN—I had an office at No. 3 Amity-place, and remained there two years and some months; I carried on the business of a physician there; Dr. ASCHER rented the room first with me, but when he left I had it; after he left, the sign "Dr. ASCHER" remained outside the door; I don't know that Dr. ASCHER and Dr. GRINDLE were the same.

Q.—Did you advertise in the newspapers under the name of Dr. ASCHER? A.—I did in the *Herald*, *Sun*, *Sunday Mercury* and *Dispatch*; the sign on the door continued up to time of my arrest. I advertised as Dr. ASCHER for two years; I don't know any persons of the names of Drs. HARRISON, FRANKLIN, OATES or WOODWARD. [A man named Dr. WOODWARD was here pointed out to the prisoner, but he denied having seen him before.] I never said in the presence of any of these parties that I procured an abortion on any one, and that I got a gold watch for my services.

Q.—Do you know NELLIE WILLIS, of No. 23 Amity-place? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Did you ever procure an abortion on any girl living there? A.—I never did. [A young woman named NELLIE WILLIS was then brought before the prisoner, and he said he never saw her before.] It was about nine o'clock in the morning when I went to the undertaker's store on the 26th of August; I did not tell him I wanted to have a servant-girl of mine who lived near by buried from his house; I don't remember if I said in the Station in the presence of an officer that I did not know DOYLE, the undertaker; I never knew any person being brought to my house during the week of Saturday, Aug. 26, and I never performed an abortion on any one that week or at any other time.

The defense here rested and the rebutting testimony was gone into. WILLIAM W. WOODWARD, a non-practicing physician, testified that on March or April last he was introduced to the prisoner as Dr. ASCHER in Dr. HARRISON'S house, in Bleecker-street; Dr. FRANKLIN alias JACOBY, and Dr. SULLIVAN were present. The conversation turned on medical practice upon the inquiry if JACOBY and the prisoner settled that matter between them; ASCHER stated JACOBY received $46 fees, which was divided with him. He also stated that JACOBY obtained a gold watch in addition, which he compelled him to give him; pending the conversation HARRISON remarked jocularly, "Boys, you had better quit this business; do as I do, administer nostrums, for you may carry the pitcher to the well ninety-nine times in safety, and the hundredth time it will be broken."

NELLIE WILLIS was the last witness. She stated that she knew the prisoner for two years; she saw him at No. 3 Amity-place under the name of Dr. ASCHER, where she went to have an abortion performed on her; he procured it by means of an instrument; she visited him a second time to stop a bleeding, when he proposed to take her to his house in First-avenue; she did not, however, go there, but went to the hospital, where she recovered. The witness was cross-examined by Mr. HOWE in regard to her character, but he failed to shake her direct testimony.

The Court then adjourned to 10 o'clock this morning.

THE IMPERIAL RUSSIAN.

The Fleet Likely to Arrive at Any Moment—Final Programme, as Arranged by the Committee and M. Catacazy—Imperial Religious Observance—Why the Consuls are Not Invited.

Though the fog cloud which has hung over the coast for the past four days was yesterday dispelled, and a number of ocean steamers and other craft came into port, all report not having seen anything of the Russian Squadron, but as having experienced very heavy, rough weather, with strong westerly winds. The vessels which came in yesterday are the forerunners of a great weather-bound fleet, among which, doubtless, are the Russian men-of-war. The following is the programme of hospitalities as finally determined upon between the Executive Committee and Mr. CATACAZY, the Russian Minister. The Prince will be received upon the *Mary Powell*, which will land His Imperial Highness and suite at Pier No. 1 North River, the depot of the Camden and Amboy Railroad. ALEXIS, upon landing, will be escorted to an elegant carriage expressly manufactured for the occasion. The guard of honor will then be formed, and the line of march then taken up Broadway to the Clarendon, where the Grand Duke, alighting from his carriage, will be conducted to the balcony of his residence. Third, he will review the military, who will give him a marching salute as they pass. The next day the Grand Duke goes to Washington in an elegant drawing-room car, furnished for the purpose. In Washington he will remain not any longer than to pay his respects to the President of the United States, probably not over twenty-four hours. Upon his return he will be placed in the hands of the commanding officer of the Department of the East, Gen. IRWIN MCDOWELL, who will conduct the Prince to the different fortifications of the harbor, where he will examine the batteries. Returning, there will be a private collation on Governor's Island. The next day it is proposed to give ALEXIS a drive through Central Park and along Central-avenue to Jerome Park, where an elegant *déjeuner* will be given. On the evening of the same day the Imperial party will attend by special invitation a grand gala operatic entertainment tendered by MAX STRAKOSCH, Mlle. NILSSON and other artists of the troupe. This will, of course, be at the Academy, and will be a magnificent full-dress affair. The following day will be devoted to a trip up the Hudson in the *Mary Powell*, through the Highlands, returning to West Point, where the Grand Duke will review the cadets, and afterward inspect the West Point foundry. Jullien's celebrated combination brass and string band will be on board the *Mary Powell*, and the upper saloon will be devoted to dancing, while in the lower saloon will be spread a sumptuous banquet. The excursion party will reach the City at 7 o'clock P. M. At night the Prince will be tendered a serenade by the Ninth Regiment band, composed of 100 pieces, under the leadership of Signor PATTI. Upon the coming day will occur the culminating event of the series of hospitalities to be extended the young Prince-sailor. This will be the grand banquet and ball at the Academy of Music. Irving Hall, on Fifteenth-street, has been made to communicate with the Academy. This hall is now being gorgeously decorated, and is intended as the banqueting-room. At the far end of the hall the Grand Duke will have his own private table, to which a select few will be honored with invitations. In the afternoon, after the ball at the Academy, the Grand Duke, accompanied by his entire suite and a number of officers of the Russian Squadron, will leave in a special train for Boston and the West across the continent. During the Prince ALEXIS' visit, Gen. SHALER and the Fire Commissioners have expressed their willingness to allow one brigade of the New-York Fire Department to be off duty long enough to parade upon Broadway in order that the Grand Duke may witness what will doubtless prove a novel spectacle to him. The fire parade, of course, will only take place provided ALEXIS desires it, as his wishes and tastes will be consulted in every act of hospitality that is to be offered him, with the exception, of course, of those wherein his pleasure would naturally be conceded without any formal request being made. It is an old-established custom observed by the Imperial family of Russia, and a custom which dates back as far as the days of the great PETER, always to attend the service of the Greek Church at any place a member of the blood Imperial may arrive after a long journey, in order to give thanks to the Great Ruler for his or her preservation from the perils of travel. In accordance with this usage, the Grand Duke, soon after his arrival in New-York, will repair to the little Greek Chapel on Second-avenue, where the liturgy of the Greek Church will be read by Rev, NICOLAS BJERRING, and a Te Deum Laudamus sung in honor of His Imperial Highness' successful voyage. The chapel has been completely renovated and gorgeously fitted up for the Grand Ducal visit. Much unnecessary feeling seems to prevail among the foreign Consuls at this port that they have been excluded from the invitation list to participate in the reception ceremonies. It is only necessary to state that the entire affair was gotten up by private citizens, but if the United States Government had given the reception the case would have been entirely different.

Transgressions of the Police.

Twenty-four policemen were arraigned yesterday before Commissioner BARR, for derelictions of duty, and among the cases were several of some importance, as showing that patrolmen are generally neglecting their functions. The case, however, that was most clearly illustrative of the prevailing demoralization was found in a complaint made by Deputy Sheriff JACOB SEEBACHER against Patrolman EDGAR J. SLAUSSIN, Tenth Precinct, which will be investigated today. The statement of Mr. SEEBACHER is that on the evening of the 21st inst. he was waiting for a car at the corner of Grand-street and the Bowery, talking with a friend, when SLAUSSIN approached and said, "You ought to be ashamed of yourself," when SEEBACHER asked for what. SLAUSSIN answered that he had been insulting little girls. SEEBACHER, astonished beyond measure at this charge, asked for the number of SLAUSSIN, who gave it with an indecent remark, and finally arrested SEEBACHER and took him to the Station-house, where he was at once discharged, as SLAUSSIN had no evidence to support his charge. ISAAC WYMAN made a charge against Patrolman CHRISTOPHER SMITH, Tenth Precinct, for abusing and maltreating him without cause, which will also be tried this morning.

Suicide of a Child.

Coroner SCHIRMER was notified, yesterday, of the death, under most distressing circumstances, of BERTHA SMITH, aged eleven years, at the residence of her mother, No. 659 Tenth-avenue. From the statements made by those conversant with the facts it appears that on Thursday the child desired to attend a place of amusement, and asked permission of her mother to do so, but was refused. BERTHA was greatly incensed by this refusal, and determined to go, notwithstanding her mother's command, and in order to obtain the necessary money, secretly took the needed amount from her mother's purse. The child seems to have been immediately seized with remorse, and acting under a wild impulse determined to commit suicide. Having read in the newspapers of persons destroying their lives with Paris green, she procured some of the poison and swallowed it. Immediately afterward the act was discovered; physicians were called, but the child was beyond aid, and died in great agony at 9 o'clock Thursday evening.

The Girls' Lodging-House.

Eight or nine years since Mr. C. L. BRACE, the Secretary of the Children's Aid Society, became convinced, from observation and experience among the places of business and haunts of the poor girls of this City, that a lodging-house, similar in many respects to the Newsboys' Lodging-house, was as necessary for homeless girls as for their unfortunate brothers. The first building rented for the purpose was located in Canal-street, near Baxter. After a few years it was removed to Bleecker-street, each year of its existence increasing in usefulness and affording protection to a still larger class of poor and homeless girls. Last Winter, through the benevolent co-operation of a number of wealthy ladies and gentlemen, the spacious dwelling-house, No. 27 St. Mark's-place, was purchased by the Children's Aid Society at a cost of $22,000. Since then the building has been improved internally and a Mansard roof been added, so that the facilities which the Society now enjoy are very much superior to that of any former year. The improvements have cost some $5,000 additional. A few days since invitations were extended to the Trustees, their friends, and all interested in the fate of the hapless girls who annually drift in such large numbers into our City, to visit the premises and inspect its appointments. One of the most interesting features of the institution is its sewing-machine department. Here over 1,000 girls have received instruction during the past year, and nearly as many more have had to be refused for want of time and ability to teach so large a number. Some of those thus instructed are now earning from $4 to $12 per week, besides those received into the industrial department. Twelve hundred and forty-one homeless girls, who otherwise might have been left to float down the current whither so many have preceded them, have been entered on the books of the lodging-house and saved from the perils of the street. The dormitories are large and well ventilated. Each room is supplied with lockers, where wearing apparel may be securely kept. Cheerful engravings, kindly contributed from SHAU'S celebrated gallery, enliven every room. "Reception day" was made the occasion of a pleasant reunion by many friends of the Children's Aid Society. A number of prominent gentlemen were present, among whom were GEO. CABOT WARD, THEO. ROSEVELT, ROBERT J. LIVINGSTON, JOHN E. WILLIAMS, and others. The institution is under the superintendence of Mr. ELY TROTT, with Mrs. TROTT as matron.

THE ENGLISHMEN'S ERIE BONDS.

Motion to Tax the Receiver's Fees.

In pursuance of adjournment, noticed in yesterday's TIMES, the litigation between the Erie Railroad and HEATH and RATCLIFFE, the English bondholders, came up before Judge BARNARD, yesterday, in Supreme Court, Chambers, on a motion to tax the fees of JAMES H. COLEMAN, the receiver.

Mr. T. C. T. BUCKLEY stated the case on behalf of Mr. COLEMAN, and assuring the Court that he would not look to HEATH and RATCLIFFE for his fees, but on the contrary would look to the Erie Company, as that Company had commenced the suit, obtained the appointment of the receiver, and then voluntarily abandoned their action. Mr. SOUTHMAYD, who appeared for the bondholders, removed his objection made on the day previous, as to the right of the State Court to make any order in the matter; and, having received assurance from Mr. BUCKLEY that the receiver would maintain no lien on the bonds for his fees, contended that the bond of the receiver should not be canceled until the bonds were surrendered. The receiver had their bonds in his possession; they had never received them, and it was doubtful if they ever would receive them.

Judge BARNARD—The bonds are in the control of the Court, and to my knowledge, the receiver has been anxious to turn them over for a year past.

Mr. SOUTHMAYD—The papers disclose that they are in the possession of the receiver, and I am ignorant of where your Honor gets your information to the contrary.

Judge BARNARD—I get my information from my pocket.

Mr. SOUTHMAYD still urged that the bond should not be canceled until after the delivering of the bonds to his client, and denied the right of the Court to make any order in the matter, now that the case had been removed to the United States Court.

Judge BARNARD said he would make no order which could bind either him (Mr. SOUTHMAYD) or his clients; that all he proposed doing was, to certify to Judge BLATCHFORD the amount which in his judgment was a fair remuneration to the receiver.

Both parties then submitted affidavits as to what would be a reasonable fee, and the Court reserved decision.

Aid for the West—Subscriptions Still Pouring In.

Contributions for the sufferers by the fires in Wisconsin and Michigan continue to be received, and come in liberal amounts. Last week the enterprising Second-avenue Methodist Church, Harlem, Rev. W. C. STEEL, Pastor, sent $175 to Chicago, and, after an earnest appeal from the pulpit and through the Press, a large quantity of clothing and bedding was sent in and prepared by an efficient committee of ladies, and yesterday eight boxes were sent by the Erie Railroad to Gov. FAIRCHILD, Wisconsin, and Senator FERRY, Grand Haven, Mich. T. B. TAPPAN, the Treasurer, sends also $90 to the same section.

We have received the following communication:

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Not knowing the head-quarters for the sufferers in Michigan, I beg you to receive my mite and to dispose of it to the best advantage.

The day that HALL and TWEED will be sent to Sing Sing I shall have the pleasure to send you the same amount for the same purpose. Is not this devastation of several States a national calamity, for which help ought to be organized by the Government? I think that every one would be willing to share the burden by an extra tax.

Yours, very respectfully,
A GERMAN.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Oct. 27, 1871.

The following additional subscriptions have been received

AT THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE:

Mrs. L. L. M., Brooklyn	$10 00
Employes of Eldridge Dunham & Co., for Michigan and Wisconsin	250 00
Eighth Ward City Mission	8 00
H. D.	1 00
Miss S. B. Spring and class, for Michigan	5 00
A friend by do., for Michigan	1 00
D. De Costa & Co., for Michigan	200 00
E. J. Wilson	25 00
Charles Collins, for Wisconsin and Michigan	50 00
Lotus Club, through Thomas W. Knox, Vice-President, for Michigan and Wisconsin, $75; Chicago, $170	245 00
Employes William Neely's shoe-store	10 00
Ladies' School of Design, Cooper Union	16 00
From the Press and Methodist Churches of the Village of Southampton, L. I., for Chicago, $10; Michigan, $150; Wisconsin, $150	310 00
From the Irishmen of Fisher's Island, through Mrs. E. D. Fox, for Wisconsin;	
James Heavy	3 00
James Murphy	3 00
Patrick Carroll	3 00
James Carroll	3 00
Owen Carroll	3 00
Nicholas Carroll	3 00
Alonzo Fones	3 00
James Weeks	3 00
Wm. H. Fones	3 00
Cash, E. D. F.	35 00
Wm. Mackay, for Michigan	100 00
From "Rejected," for Wisconsin and Michigan	7 00
"Rye," for Chicago	5 00
The Thomas Iron Company of Nokendangua, for Michigan and Wisconsin	500 00
Officers and employes of the Thomas Iron Company, and citizens of Nokendangua, for Michigan and Wisconsin	417 00
Total	$2,230 00
Previously reported	855,256 88
Grand total Chamber Commerce Committee	$857,486 88

WHOLESALE BOOT AND SHOE DEALERS.

Bay State Shoe and Leather Company	$500 00
E. C. Burt and employes, for Chicago	400 00
Breeden & Southwick	300 00
W. A. Ransom & Co.	250 00
J. O. Whitehouse	250 00
Melius, Trask & Ripley	250 00
Nathaniel Fisher & Co.	250 00
Walllace & Elliott	250 00
Hedges, Powers & Co.	250 00
Howes, Hyatt & Co.	250 00
C. S. Parson & Sons	100 00
Currier, Sherwood & Co.	100 00
A. S. Richards & Co.	100 00
L. E. Schoonmaker & Co.	100 00
Benedict, Hall & Co.	100 00
Jewitt Bros.	100 00
Cammeyer & Nason	100 00
Hanan & Reddish, and employes	90 00
Robert Dix	50 00
Woodmansee & Garside	50 00
H. G. Bell & Co.	50 00
East New-York Shoe Company	50 00
David Torrens	50 00
Wells Philips	25 00
J. R. Wells & Co.	25 00
O. G. Corbett	25 00
James Chambers & Co.	25 00
G. T. & C. Morrow	25 00
James Griffin	15 00
Total	$4,280 00

All of which, except the second item, is for the sufferers in Michigan and Wisconsin.

The following dispatch was received yesterday:

BREMEN, Oct. 27, 1871.

Oelrichs & Co., New-York:

Pay JOSEPH SELIGMAN, Chicago Committee, twelve thousand rix dollars, collected here.

JOHANNIS FRITZE,
President Chamber of Commerce.

The scholars of the Fourth Ward Industrial School, under the auspices of the Children's Aid Society, have contributed $5 toward the Chicago Relief Fund.

Is it a Conspiracy?—Matthew J. O'Rourke Charged with an Attempt to Shoot.

At the Essex Market Police Court, yesterday, before Judge COX, MATTHEW J. O'ROURKE was charged with attempting to shoot LAWRENCE MORRISY, a messenger in the Controller's office. The complainant states that he and the defendant had been drinking together, last evening, and after leaving the liquor-store, walked down Twenty-third-street toward Seventh-avenue, when O'ROURKE drew a pistol and presenting it at him said, "Ill shoot you." Complainant ran away, and meeting with Officers O'BRIEN and BUTCHER, of the Sixteenth Precinct, told them the circumstances. The defendant was thereupon taken into custody.

In his own defense O'ROURKE alleged that he met the complainant outside the Grand Opera-house about 11 o'clock, and invited him to drink. The complainant professed great friendship for him, the latter replying he didn't care much for his friendship, as he had nothing to do with the Controller's office now. Both then walked together down Twenty-third-street toward Seventh-avenue, when the complainant, without any apparent reason, ran away from him. He denies having drawn a pistol or having made any threats. On the contrary he alleges that the charge is the result of a conspiracy to keep him confined in prison until after the elections. On being arrested and searched a seven-barrel shooter was found in his custody. He was held in the sum of $2,000 to appear for trial at the Court of General Sessions.

A Murderer Condemned to Death.

From the Buffalo Commercial Advertiser, Oct. 25.

Another impressive scene was witnessed by a large assemblage of people at the new Court-house in this city yesterday afternoon. At about 3¾ o'clock, JOHN STEPHAN GEMEHLE, convicted on Sunday last of the murder of his cousin, an old man named BERNHARD GEMEHLE, was called up to receive his sentence. On being commanded by the Judge, the prisoner arose to his feet, when the former said: "The jury have found you guilty of murder in the first degree. Have you anything to say why the sentence of the law should not be pronounced upon you?"

The prisoner made no answer; or, if he did, his reply was inaudible; and Judge HUMPHREY proceeded to pronounce sentence as follows:

"You have been impartially tried by a jury selected by yourself and your counsel, and you have been ably defended. After that defence the jury have found you guilty of murder in the first degree. There is but a single duty, a most unpleasant duty, for the Court to perform. The sentence of the Court is that you be imprisoned in the jail of Erie County until the 15th day of December next, and that on that day, between the hours of 10 o'clock in the forenoon and 4 o'clock in the afternoon, you be taken to the place of execution and there hanged by the neck until you are dead."

GEMEHLE, who had manifested a seeming indifference throughout the proceedings, was reconducted to his cell by the officers, as soon as sentence had been pronounced. The day named for his execution is the same as that on which KELLY is to be hanged. It is understood that Mr. SAUNDERS, counsel for GEMEHLE, will move for a new trial on a writ of error to be argued before the General Term.

NOTES FROM THE PEOPLE.

Blackmailing the News-Boys.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Can anything be more outrageous than the conduct of the Third-avenue Road in their treatment of the news-boys? The latter are now obliged to pay $1 per week for the privilege of selling their papers upon the cars. Those who have taken out the license wear a shield, something like a policeman's, and news-boys not wearing these are not allowed on the cars. Just think of a rich corporation like the Third-avenue Railroad making $50 a year out of every poor child who tries to make a precarious livelihood by selling a few paltry papers on their road! Comment is unnecessary. INDIGNATION.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Oct. 27, 1871.

Lessons from Scripture.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Opening my TIMES this morning I read the glad news that the chief robber of the City Treasury and oppressor of the laboring classes, WM. M. TWEED, was about to feel the iron grasp of the law. A few moments afterward my family gathered for morning service. It is our habit to read the Scripture in course, and the chapter for this morning was the fifth chapter of James. I read:

"Go to, now, ye rich men, weep and howl for your miseries that shall come upon you.

Your riches are corrupted, and your garments are moth-eaten.

Your gold and silver is cankered; and the rust of them shall be a witness against you, and shall eat your flesh as it were fire.

Ye have heaped treasure together for the last days.

Behold the hire of the laborers who have reaped down your fields, which is of you kept back by fraud, crieth; and the cries of them which have reaped are entered into the ears of the Lord of Sabaoth.

Ye have lived in pleasure on the earth, and been wanton; ye have nourished your hearts as in the day of slaughter."

So read the first six verses of the chapter, and does it not seem that in this voice of the Apostle sounding down along the centuries with the emphasis of Divine authority may be heard the condemnation and fate of the band of evil men who have stolen the people's money, and crushed the poor man in the gate! J. H. S.

Facts.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The following statement is taken from the laws of 1871:

Bonds authorized to be issued by the Controller during the year 1871, for special purposes:

$300,000—To complete Ninth District Court-house. Vol. 1, page 54. Redeemable ten to fifty years.

$1,000,000—As directed by WILLIAM M. TWEED to buy lands and lakes in the country for the use of the Croton Aqueduct. Redeemable ten to fifty years. Vol. 1, page 89; as amended, page 639.

$1,500,000—As directed by WILLIAM M. TWEED to supply Blackwell's, Randall's and Ward's Islands with water. Redeemable ten to fifty years. Vol. 1, page 442.

$100,000—As directed by WILLIAM M. TWEED to repair sewers. Redeemable ten to fifty years. Vol. 1, page 449.

$3,000,000—For the improvement of the Battery and eight other parks. Redeemable thirty years. Vol. 1, page 568.

$1,000,000—For "Museums of Art and Stock" in some park, (supposed to be Central Park.) Redeemable thirty years. Vol. 1, page 569.

———So much as the Park Commissioners may want, to lay out streets, avenues and parks. Redeemable thirty years. Vol. 1, page 570.

$5,000,000—For the New-York Railway Company. Redeemable thirty years. Vol. 1, page 608.

———So much as the Controller may want, to pay the principal and interest of all bonds and stocks falling due in 1871. Redeemable twenty years. Vol. 1, page 632.

$400,000—For fire-alarm telegraph. Redeemable fifteen years. Vol. 1, page 990.

$3,000,000—Dock bonds. Redeemable thirty years. Vol. 2, page 1,242.

$750,000—To complete Court-house. Redeemable twenty-five years. Vol. 2, page 1,273.

$350,000—For a parade-ground. Redeemable thirty years. Vol. 2, page 1,372.

$880,000—For schools and a normal college. Redeemable twenty years. Vol. 2, page 1,520.

Total, $16,280,000, besides the two *cartes-blanche*. VIRGINIUS.

TRANSFER OF CONVICTS.

Fifty Prisoners Taken from Sing Sing to Auburn—Failure of an Attempt to Escape.

From the Auburn Advertiser, Oct. 26.

A second arrival of transferred convicts from Sing Sing was received at Auburn Prison this morning, by the early train over the New-York Central. Fifty of the eastern thieves, burglars, murderers and pickpockets crowding Sing Sing—a motley crew of desperate-looking villains, and yet mixed with those of milder mien—formed the forlorn batch. Among them were men of intellect and fine appearance, as well as hang-dog looking cut-throats and desperadoes.

They were shackled in pairs by stout iron chains, which were riveted together instead of being locked, to prevent the escape of such as might have the knack of picking all things supposed to be safe in the form of springs and catches. Even with this precaution there had been a conspiracy among them to effect their escape, as was demonstrated while their train was coming down a heavy grade west of Schenectady. The plot, as afterward divulged by one of the gang, who was induced to "squeal" on them, was to seize the guards, possess their weapons, then uncouple their car from its train, and at the proper point of departure make their way into the country and effect escape. In accordance with the plan the entire fifty sprang to their feet on the signal, and attempted to seize the guards; but a prompt resistance, punctuated with periodical sequences from the smoking throats of "the persuasive pistol," put a hasty quietus on their insurrection, two of their number dropping to the floor shot, the others subsiding promptly into their seats. On hearing from their keepers so effectively, the gang became as submissive as lambs and remained entirely quiet during the balance of the journey.

On arriving at this station they were marched to the kitchen of the prison, where in a room adjoining, an anvil was placed on the stone floor and the services of several stalwart blacksmiths were called into requisition, who, with cold chisel and hammer, quickly severed the rivets and unlinked the twin companions in this adventurous journey. The two wounded men were then sent to the hospital to have their hurts cared for, one having a ball in his shoulder which had been shot into his side and traversed upward, the other being shot through the fleshy portion of the hip. The others then fell into line and marched to table, where hot coffee, hash and bread comprised the bill of fare.

A Ferry-Boat Collision—Narrow Escape of a Crowded Boat.

On Wednesday evening the ferry-boat *Williamsburg*, of the Astoria line, while on her 6 o'clock trip, collided with a bark, which was being towed through Hell Gate, carrying away the greater part of the gentlemen's cabin. This trip is the heaviest during the day, and the boat was crowded fore and aft with its living freight. The supposition at first was that the hull of the boat was stove in, and that she was in a sinking condition. It was finally ascertained that the hull had sustained no damages, and the boat was able to proceed to her destination.

National Insurance Convention.

At the meeting of the Insurance Convention, yesterday, the Secretary announced that the Convention would proceed today to New-Haven to take part in the ceremonies attending the laying of the corner-stone of the new American Life Insurance building to be erected in that city.

On motion of Mr. ROW, of Michigan, the Convention resolved that communications be sent to the Governor of each State, with a request that the recommendations of the Convention be laid before the Legislature of each.

The Committee on Dividends reported the following resolution:

Resolved, That no life insurance company should divide any portion of its surplus derived from excess of vitality, and that all such gains or savings in a less mortality rate than the one anticipated should be rigidly held as a special reserve to meet excesses of death losses in future years.

Infanticide in Newark.

While some boys were playing ball in High-street, Newark, yesterday, the ball with which they were playing fell into the sewer at the corner of High and Court streets. One of the boys, named PATRICK O'BRIEN, crept into the mouth of the sewer in search of the lost ball, and there found the body of an infant partially hidden in the mud and water. Assistance was called and the body removed. It was much decomposed, and had probably been in the water for a couple of weeks. It was evidently that of a new-born child, and no marks of violence were discovered. Coroner CRANE took charge of the body.

THE BOUNTY CLAIM FRAUDS.

Complete Story of the Transaction—How Mr. Stokes Became Involved in It—His Agency in the Matter.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 27.—The Government has just dragged to light another outrageous conspiracy to defraud, and laid its hands on the offending parties, one of whom is a Republican of heretofore high position, Ex-Congressman STOKES, of Tennessee. His confederate in this city, GEORGE V. POWELL, clerk in the Second Auditor's office, was arrested yesterday, and is now in jail unable to give bail in the sum of $20,000. The order for the arrest of STOKES has been given, and as he is on his way to this city, he will probably be taken into custody before to-night. The fraud in question involves nearly $100,000, and is certainly not more and may be less. The audacity and ingenuity with which it has been perpetrated will be seen in the following facts. In July, 1870, Representative WM. B. STOKES, then a member of the House from Tennessee, introduced and advocated both before the Committee on Military Affairs and the House, the following joint resolution, which was passed on the 14th of the same month:

Whereas, DAVID BEATY, of Fentress County, Tennessee, did, on the 25th day of January, 1862, organize a company of independent scouts numbering 102 men, including himself as Captain and his First and Second Lieutenants; and,

Whereas, Said company was on continuous duty, engaged in suppressing the rebellion, from the date of its organization until the 1st day of June, 1865, serving under the orders of the commander of the Army of the Tennessee; and

Whereas, Said company was never legally mustered into the service of the United States by any properly authorized mustering officer, and neither officers nor privates of said company have ever received any compensation for said services from the Government of the United States; therefore

Be it enacted, That the organization set forth in the foregoing preamble be and the same is hereby recognized as a part of the military force of the United States engaged in suppressing the recent rebellion, and the members thereof, on making proof of actual service, declared to be entitled to the same pay and pensions as though they had been regularly mustered into the service of the United States as cavalry; provided that there shall be filed in the War Department a roll of said company, which shall be sworn to by the Captain and two Lieutenants of said company; and provided further that each soldier, upon applying for payment under this act, shall be required to make oath as to the length of his service in said company.

Mr. STOKES was very active in pressing this motion, and was befriended in it—honestly, of course—by his colleague, Mr. MAYNARD, and dishonestly by POWELL, the clerk, now under arrest; and Congress, in the haste of the closing days of a long session, and in response to the promptings of patriotic ardor, yielded to Mr. STOKES' persistency and passed the above act, which, when once a statute, bore down all the objections and silenced all the suspicions of the officers of the War Department. The work of presenting the roll of the company was next in order, and STOKES devoted himself to it. How he did it is the result of the investigation set on foot by Secretary BELKNAP, who, in the belief that the scheme covered a fraud, some months since, sent a discreet and experienced army officer into Tennessee, who dragged the whole thing into light. It was discovered that this company was never composed of more than twenty-five or thirty men, and that all the service they ever performed was an occasional raid on the rebels of adjoining counties. They were Union guerrillas summoned for their predatory expeditions at the blast of a horn and dispersing at pleasure. BEATY was Captain, and one of his sons was First Lieutenant. Some may have served a year, some longer, some less, and some certainly only a month or two. But it was nevertheless one of the most remarkable companies that was ever raised, for when STOKES got up the roll for the War Department there was the maximum number of men to a company thereon, just one hundred and two, and strange to say there had been no desertions, no discharges from disability, but one death, and they had all served through to the end of the war with marvelous fidelity, over three years, so that each man getting pay and bounty was entitled a little over $1,000. Now the law provided that the men should each swear as to the length of his service. Blanks for the proper presentation of such evidence are furnished by the Treasury Department. STOKES and his confederates managed that in this way: They got the parties to swear that they served, leaving the time blank. When any one with a compunction of conscience hesitated he was informed that the law fixed the term of service, and he had nothing to do with that. In this way not only the men who did serve under Capt. BEATTY, but many who did not, were put on the roll. Confederate soldiers, Union soldiers who had served in other regiments, persons from other States removed to Tennessee since the war, and fictitious names, were found by the officer of the War Department to have been put on the roll to swell it to the full number of 102. In due course of time, each man's account was stated in the Second Auditor's office, and he was informed of the fact by a blue letter, that is a letter written on blue paper, addressed personally to the soldier at his post-office residence, in order that he may have perfect knowledge of what is due him, and not be defrauded by claim agents. Here is where POWELL is supposed to have done his part. The letters never reached their destination. It required further a power of attorney to receive the money on the names of the soldiers. STOKES received the greater portion of the money on power of attorney, and the suspicion is that there is forgery in the case also. In this way not only the Government was swindled, but also the men who were actually in service, and who, by stretching the terms of the joint resolution, might be entitled to something. In no case has it been found that any man received the amount drawn in his name, but some of them, knowing that something was due, have been paid in the neighborhood of $400 each. Latterly there has been trouble among the compensators. They have quarreled over the spoils, demanded more money, and finally have exposed the whole thing. When Secretary BELKNAP had sifted up the transactions, they were about a month ago turned over to the Department of Justice for the prosecution of the offenders. An officer was at once sent to Tennessee by Acting Attorney-General BARTOW to secure proofs, and the affidavits of two Ex-Confederate soldiers who had participated in the fraud were secured, as well as several important letters of STOKES himself, which alone are almost sufficient for his conviction. The offense having been committed here, the parties will be tried in this district. There are other persons concerned in this matter whose arrest has been ordered, but the names are withheld at present. They are not prominent. POWELL, the clerk, was appointed in 1863 from Cincinnati, and has always stood well as a clerk. The officers of the Government have been unsparing in this matter, and there is no doubt of the speedy punishment of the offenders.

Prisoners Sentenced in Hudson County, New-Jersey.

A large number of unusually heavy sentences were made in the Hudson County Court yesterday. They were as follows: MARTIN TOONEY, burglary, four years in the State Prison; EDWARD DALTON, burglary, two years; CHARLES NUGENT, larceny, two years; GEORGE LAWENGER, burglary, three years; EDWARD TRAVERS and THOMAS O'BRIEN, robbery, each two years; S. H. NUGENS, forgery, three years; MARTIN DARCY, assault, one year; JOHN V. HATFIELD, bigamy, one year.

The Hoboken Water-Front.

The Hoboken ejectment case was yesterday continued in the Hudson County Supreme Court. Ex-Chancellor WILLIAMSON replied to Mr. MCCARTER'S argument on the motion for a non-suit. Judge BEDLE was unprepared to decide the motion, and allowed the case to be continued. LEVI W. POST and WM. W. SHIPPEN testified to the portions of the map in dispute designating the water lines and marks for a number of years, and high and low water marks. They were the first witnesses for the defense. The case will probably be concluded today.

GENERAL POLITICAL NEWS.

PENNSYLVANIA.

The Complete Official Returns for State Officers at the Late Election.

Official returns from every county of Pennsylvania have at last been received at the office of the Secretary of State in Harrisburg. The total vote in favor of the Constitutional Convention is 328,354; against it, 70,205; majority in favor, 258,149, in an aggregate of 398,359. The following is the result of the vote by counties for State officers:

	Auditor Gen'l			Surv'r Gen'l		
Counties.	Stanton, R.	M'Candless, D.	Spangler, T.	Beath, R.	Cooper, D.	Wheeler, T.
Adams	2491	3035	18	2493	3034	17
Allegheny	14896	11137	54	17619	8500	54
Armstrong	3515	3144	..	3517	3135	..
Beaver	2991	2523	135	3008	2524	138
Bedford	2819	2833	26	2826	2822	26
Berks	5306	11137	..	5301	11124	..
Blair	3389	2833	360	3382	2832	364
Bradford	5737	3067	56	5750	3069	51
Bucks	6002	6943	13	6916	6929	..
Butler	3092	2885	..	3089	2887	..
Cambria	2294	3029	69	3283	3007	68
Cameron	389	339	38	390	338	38
Carbon	1935	2166	7	1920	2168	7
Centre	2978	3470	9	2975	3470	9
Chester	7308	4052	153	7337	4011	130
Clarion	1443	2511	5	1442	2512	5
Clearfield	1441	2744	..	1445	2739	..
Clinton	1616	2139	10	1617	2189	..
Columbia	1506	3282	60	1507	3280	56
Crawford	5171	4213	35	5157	4223	31
Cumberland	3901	4369	24	4008	4373	24
Dauphin	5363	4134	303	5480	4085	282
Delaware	3737	2139	53	3750	2126	47
Elk	583	967	1	568	967	1
Erie	4284	2960	62	4285	2964	62
Fayette	2921	3864	36	2929	3858	33
Forest	254	218	..	254	217	..
Franklin	4406	4011	90	4406	4012	90
Fulton	777	1114	1	782	1111	1
Greene	1376	2854	16	1375	2851	16
Huntingdon	3140	2389	132	3145	2392	131
Indiana	4348	2164	..	4338	2154	..
Jefferson	1866	1785	..	1876	1786	2
Juniata	1294	1647	36	1294	1650	36
Lancaster	10740	6845	353	10767	6635	339
Lawrence	2432	1288	40	2444	1496	35
Lebanon	3666	2386	38	3685	2386	38
Lehigh	4365	5685	..	4435	5627	..
Luzerne	9106	10551	..	9102	10623	..
Lycoming	3986	4406	..	3999	4393	7
McKean	903	751	8	906	748	8
Mercer	4041	3225	122	4033	3107	145
Mifflin	1716	1796	62	1715	1796	62
Monroe	735	2593	4	739	2586	..
Montgomery	6551	7315	130	6557	7324	128
Montour	1026	1366	..	1005	1370	..
Northampton	3246	6102	..	3252	6096	..
Northumberl'd	4004	3706	28	4016	3697	28
Perry	2478	2497	..	2482	2495	..
Philadelphia	62005	50511	..	62046	50366	..
Pike	249	1013	1	249	1015	1
Potter	1250	788	..	1346	787	..
Schuylkill	6993	8499	217	6983	8480	162
Snyder	1755	1291	6	1749	1377	6
Somerset	3065	1877	81	3065	1876	77
Sullivan	407	706	3	406	706	3
Susquehanna	3555	2457	23	3564	2458	21
Tioga	3612	1741	27	3615	1741	27
Union	2013	1332	12	2011	1329	12
Venango	3722	3154	37	3724	3158	35
Warren	2128	1627	13	2188	1632	13
Washington	4854	4888	36	4857	4894	28
Wayne	2081	2396	20	2077	2400	20
Westmoreland	4706	6041	56	4725	6030	57
Wyoming	1381	1546	62	1388	1551	25
York	5701	7196	22	5703	7199	22
Total	284097	269151	3156	287045	667352	2924
	269151			266735		
Republican Majorities	14946			20310		

The vote for Governor in 1869 resulted as follows: GEARY, Republican, 290,552; PACKER, Democrat, 285,956; Republican majority, 4,596. Republican gain this year on lowest candidate, 10,350; gain on the highest vote for each party, 13,298. By the death of a Republican Senator on Thursday, the State Senate is a tie, and the Democrats are endeavoring to obtain control by withholding the certificate of one of the Republican members elect. One of the Democratic return judges has, however, signed his certificate, and only one still proves obstinate. The characteristic trick will probably fail.

CALIFORNIA.

The Second Gratifying Republican Victory.

The Republican victory at the judicial election in California, on Wednesday, 18th inst., was even more thorough and complete than that in the regular State election in September. The Sacramento *Union* of the 20th inst. says:

"As far as the returns have been received the indications are that a light vote comparatively has been cast, but that the State candidates on the Republican ticket have been elected by majorities larger than their brethren received in the September election. In San Francisco the majorities range from 2,812 to 6,388, BOLANDER receiving the latter and RHODES the former, while NILES carries the city over his opponent by 4,259. The majorities in Alameda County are about 1,200. BOLANDER leading the ticket by a few extra votes. At Vallejo the Republicans give a round thousand majority, and Sacramento shows her heart in the cause of good government by giving another thousand. In no place is there any material falling off, and all the signs are to the effect that the State has gone Republican by from 10,000 to 12,000 majority. There was a mighty effort put forth by the Democratic Press to continue the reign of FITZGERALD as Superintendent of Public Instruction another four years, but it has been for naught, BOLANDER beating him badly even in places regarded as doubtful.

"This last victory only shows what the people of California can do for the right when the object is plain and the candidates on one side are unexceptionable. Though a Republican victory, it is no indication that the State will remain Republican. The party must keep pace with the times, be honest with the people, economical in public expenditures, and put forth its best and most reliable men as standard-bearers."

POLITICAL NOTES.

The Legislature of North Carolina will reassemble on the 20th of November.

The disaffected Republicans, the Baltimore *Gazette* regrets to believe, do not constitute more than one-sixth of the bulk of the party.

SAMUEL MATHEWS, the Democratic candidate for the Assembly in the Second District, (Dutchess County,) has published a card declining the nomination.

The Washington *Chronicle* says that Union County was mentioned in the President's South Carolina proclamation by the mistake of a copying clerk, Marion County being intended.

The Kuklux outrages in Stoddard and Dunklin Counties, Missouri, have utterly defeated recent attempts to dispose of bonds of these counties to the amount of $200,000 to aid a local railroad enterprise.

The Baltimore *Gazette* condemns the St. Louis *Republican's* suggestion that the Democrats make no party nomination for President, saying that, if carried out, it would only result in the disintegration of the Democratic Party.

The prospects of a cordial reunion of the Republicans in Missouri are now very encouraging. Reports from St. Louis say that already responses to the Union Republican meeting held there last week are coming in from the country, and so far all are of one tenor, of approval of its course and action.

The Republicans of West Farms met on Tuesday evening in great force. Speeches were made by Hon. CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW, DANIEL CLARK MAPES, Esq., (the Republican candidate for District-Attorney,) and Ex-Judge SHANNON. The proceedings were of a very enthusiastic character.

Hon. ELLIS H. ROBERTS, of Utica, addressed a large and enthusiastic Republican meeting in Seneca Falls Thursday evening, giving an able review of the political situation of the State and the nation. Delegations from other towns were present, and much interest was manifested.

A very effective Republican club has just been organized in Melrose. About a year ago 100 colored men removed from New-York to Melrose, and are now actively at work in opposition to Democratic rule. On Tuesday night they held a very large and enthusiastic meeting, and hope to accomplish much good at the coming election.

At last the complete official returns of the vote in Pennsylvania at the late election have been made up, and they show the following result: Republican, 284,097; Democratic, 269,151; Temperance, 3,186; Republican majority, 14,946. The majority for Gov. GEARY two years ago was but 4,596. There were 328,354 votes in favor of the Constitutional Convention, and 70,205 against it; majority in its favor, 258,149.

The vote for Representative in Noble County, Ohio, is equally divided between the two candidates; and in reply to an inquiry by the Governor, State Attorney-General POND says he finds no law for determining the tie by lot or otherwise, and that under the State Constitution there will be no vacancy until the 1st of January, 1872. He is of the opinion that the Governor can take no action now, but that the Clerk of the Court should certify his abstract as usual.

The St. Louis *Dispatch*, a Democratic paper, frankly admits that the Democratic Party, on purely Democratic grounds, has no earthly hope of success in the next Presidential election. The result of the recent State elections, it says, has as surely demonstrated this fact as results possibly can, and it is worse than folly to look for imaginary causes of defeat when the fact is transparent that Democrats voted the Republican ticket because they had lost faith in Democracy as it is, or preferred not to vote at all.

The resolution of the Democratic Fifth Judicial District of this State, in favor of supporting the Republican nominee for Justice of the Supreme Court, reads: "This Convention deprecates a partisan Judiciary, and to the end that we may do our part toward removing the election of Judges as far as possible from the arena of politics, we recommend and advise the several Democratic County Committees of the Fifth Judicial District to place the name of Hon. GEORGE A. HARDIN, of Little Falls, upon the Democratic ticket, for Justice of the Supreme Court, believing him to be eminently fitted for that position."

EARNEST WORDS TO VOTERS.

Why we Should Cast our Ballots—Circular from the President of the New-York Republican Association.

Mr. A. M. CLAPP, President of the State Republican Association, has issued a circular to the members of that organization, the principal points of which we append:

"That you may be reminded of the immediate as well as the remote importance of this contest, I would further cite your attention to these weighty considerations:

First—The Legislature to be elected in this campaign will, no doubt, be called upon to redistrict the State under the census of 1870. If the Democrats are given the power to perform this service, the State will be so gerrymandered that the strong Republican districts will be overborne by the ignorant and fraudulent ballots of trained repeaters in some of the cities. If this is accomplished, then farewell to all hope of a Republican victory or a fair representation for the next ten years.

Second—One branch of the Legislature elected this Fall will have a voice in the election of a United States Senator.

Third—The officers elected on the State ticket will be called upon to vindicate the rights of the people against the frauds of Tammany, or to whitewash these frauds under the defiant demands of that corrupt cabal, just as the scale may turn in the result.

If our State is redeemed there will be cause of rejoicing with every loyal heart in the nation; while, if defeat shall perch upon our banner, the imagination can scarcely depict the terrible consequences that will enshroud the result.

The accomplishment of this work is now with you, who are to make these agencies effective, and the fruits of a triumph certain, by your votes. Hence I make this appeal to you, individually and collectively, no matter what the sacrifice may be to you personally, that you avail yourselves of the advantages secured by your Campaign Committee, and repair to your respective election districts and there deposit your suffrages in support of the Republican cause and its candidates.

If you would win a victory, this is your part in that glorious consummation. Discharge your duties at the ballot-box faithfully, fearlessly and efficiently, and then, be the result what it may, you can contemplate the issue with a consciousness that you are in no degree responsible for defeat and disaster. The Republican cause in New-York needs and must have every Republican vote in this canvass. The welfare of the State and nation demands it; and what is more, political good faith exacts of you, in this hour of trial, that you shall vindicate your citizenship and your patriotic love of country at the ballot-box on the first Tuesday of November next."

LOCAL POLITICS.

The Council of Political Reform—Citizens' Anti-Tammany Nominations.

The Nominating Committee of the Convention appointed by the Council of Political Reform, met Thursday evening and made the following nominations, which were confirmed by the Convention this evening at Chickering Hall. The Judicial nominations were postponed until this evening:

For Register—Major-Gen. FRANZ SIGEL.

SENATORIAL NOMINATIONS.

Districts.		Districts.	
4.	Postponed.	7.	Postponed.
5.	William Mitchell.	8.	Daniel F. Tieman.
6.	Aug'tus Weissmann.		

ASSEMBLY NOMINATIONS.

Districts.		Districts.	
1.	James Healy.	12.	H. A. Crampton.
2.	H. G. Leaske.	13.	Isaac Dayton.
3.	Henry P. West.	14.	Philip J. Seiter.
4.	John Hecker.	15.	Frederick Kilian.
5.	David S. Page.	16.	Theo. H. Banks.
6.	Isaac Wood.	17.	Chas. A. Flammer.
7.	H. N. Twombly.	18.	Saml. J. Tilden.
8.	Israel Geib.	19.	Charles O'Conor.
9.	John R. Voorhees.	20.	Severn D. Moulton.
10.	Henry Haight.	21.	Postponed.
11.	Wm. M. Evarts.		

FOR ALDERMEN AT LARGE.

Wm. F. Havemeyer.	Isaac Bernheimer.
S. B. H. Vance.	Peter Gilsey.
Gen. Joseph C. Jackson.	John Foley.
John Wheeler.	Jackson S. Schultz.
Edward Cooper.	John A. Foley.
William Radde.	George Varian.
Gustavus W. Faber.	Oscar Zollikoffer.
Alexander Wilder.	

FOR ASSISTANT ALDERMEN.

Districts.		Districts.	
2.	Lorenzo Carey.	13.	Wm. Wade.
3.	John A. Roche.	14.	Nicol Connor.
6.	Frederick German.	15.	W. T. Simpson.
7.	Chas. P. Hart.	16.	John F. Trow.
9.	Wm. P. Bensel.	18.	O. P. C. Billings.
11.	Col. Rush C. Hawkins.	20.	Joseph Nicie.
		22.	Henry L. Hoguet.
12.	James R. Taylor.		

The ticket will be completed this evening, and a meeting will be held on Thursday next at Cooper Institute to ratify the nominations.

The Prospect in the State.

From the Rochester Express, Oct. 24.

Democratic disaffection is more wide-spread than has been supposed. When men intend to bolt their party nominations, they usually do it quietly, though the Democrats of Albany, Saratoga and other eastern counties are doing this openly. We know Democrats who have always before voted the straight party ticket, who this year will stay at home and take no part in politics. There is no enthusiasm for the old party hacks whom the Democratic leaders have again placed before the people. On the Democratic side there is hesitancy and doubt whether success would be advisable, and under such feeling of depression, rather than inspiration, success is never won.

For the Republican ticket there is not only the enthusiasm of all Republicans as partisans, but a stronger feeling that its success is necessary to save the State from the control of the dishonest and corrupt Ring which has plundered New-York City. The Ring, it is true, is fighting with equal desperation, for it is in a life and death struggle; but the more violent its efforts the more stronger it repels the intelligent and honest portion of the Democratic Party, without whose unbought votes all its corruptions and false counting must be in vain.

LAW REPORTS.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—OCT. 27.

By Judge Cardozo.

Dowling vs. Griffin; judgment for the defendant.

Wright vs. Steiert; judgment for the plaintiff.

Brown vs. New-York Life Insurance and Trust Company; judgment in conformity with the prayer of the complaint, to be settled on two days' notice.

Ryan vs. Shay; judgment for the defendant.

Westervelt vs. Westervelt; findings settled.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—OCT. 27.

By Judge Ingraham.

Charles Zeisz vs. Anna Zeisz; memoranda for counsel.

Michael Doyle vs. Mary Ann Doyle et al.; this motion must be granted, unless the receiver complies with the order of the Court as to balance of money received by him within twenty days, and pay $10 costs of motion.

James M. Meaney et al. vs. William Farrell; the injunction is continued and motion granted.

Margaret Mein et al. vs. Alfred P. Babcock et al; judgment in partition granted.

In the matter of the Harmony Fire Insurance Company; memoranda for counsel.

Horatio Bassett vs. Robert W. Aborn; motion denied with $10 costs.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—OCT. 27.

By Judge Jones.

William H. Voy vs. Judah Swift; Louis Levy vs. The New-Haven Steam-boat Company; Francis Sexton vs. Nicholas Walsh; William Rathjen vs. Frederick Wiencke; orders granted.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

No. 171.—*Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad Company vs. Eben Swift.*—Error to the Circuit Court for the District of Missouri.—The defendant here brought suit against the Railroad Company to recover the value of certain baggage and personal property, lost by burning, while being carried over their road, in December, 1860. The plaintiff was an army surgeon, and had been stationed, with his wife and family, previous to the war, at Fort Randall, Dakota Territory. A part of the garrison of the fort, together with the plaintiff, having been ordered to report for duty at Cincinnati, arrived at St. Joseph in the latter part of December, where they were to take the cars. The plaintiff was accompanied by his wife and family, and they had with them their wearing apparel and some household furniture. On their arrival at St. Joseph the commanding officer notified the railroad company that he required transportation for the officers and men, with their arms, equipments, baggage and other chattels. The Railroad Company refused to make a contract at St. Joseph, solely on account of the danger apprehended from attacks by rebels along the route; but after the command arrived at Hannibal the amount of compensation payable for the transportation furnished was agreed upon, and on their arrival at Cincinnati the amount was paid by the United States. The Court below held, upon an agreed statements of facts substantially as set forth above, that the Company was liable as a common carrier for the injury sustained by the plaintiff (below.) It is insisted here that there never was any undertaking to carry, as alleged; that in any case the property sued for was private property, and therefore not within any obligation of the road in transporting Government stores, troops, &c.; that the Company is not liable for the burning unless there was negligence on its part; and the agreed statement of facts asserts the contrary. It is further maintained that the remedy of the defendant here was against the Government.

James Carr, for plaintiff in error; J. H. Ashton, for defendant.

No. 174.—*Rogers vs. Ritter.*—Error to the Circuit Court for the District of California.—This was an action of ejectment to recover posession of a lot of land situated in the City of San Francisco. The questions are of fact, and the record presents as error the rulings of the Court below in the admission of evidence. The case was argued by Mr. Blair for the plaintiff in error, defendant in error not appearing.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—OCT. 27.

Before Judge Barnard.

A REDUCTION OF LAWYERS' FEES—SIXTEEN LAWYERS SEEKING FEES FROM A WIDOW.

In re Evelina M. Bliss.—This case presents some interesting features relating to lawyer's fees. The facts of the case, although already noticed in the TIMES, may be briefly restated as follows: Several years since the relator, a widow, became entitled to an interest in the Livingston estate, but so tied up that the property could not be sold. In order that the relator might become possessed of an estate definite and certain and within her absolute control, she had an application made to the Legislature for an act authorizing a sale of the property. The act was passed, proceedings were commenced, carried on before a referee, and the matter finally disposed of by the property being sold for some $78,000. Application was made to Judge BARNARD a few days since to fix an allowance for fees to the respective counsel, who appeared in the case, and the Judge made an order that counsel who appeared for plaintiff should have $6,000, and fifteen other attorneys who appeared for various parties interested in the estate, $500 each. After having granted this order, Judge BARNARD, on reflection, it appears deeming the allowance too much, caused notice to be given to the parties that he would reconsider his order.

Mr. Fellows, who appeared for Mrs. Bliss, stated to the Court that all the representation he had to make in the matter was that in his judgment and that of his client an allowance of nearly $14,000 out of an estate of $78,000 was excessive. Many of the attorneys to whom an allowance of $500 had been made had taken no part in the proceedings, except to file a notice of appearance, while none had done more than put in a formal answer, submitting the rights of their clients to the decision of the Court.

Counsel who appeared on behalf of the relator throughout the litigation, represented to the Court that he had given two-thirds of his time during a whole year, to this matter, first procuring the act of the Legislature to be passed, and then carying through the subsequent legal proceedings; that he had never received a cent for his professional services, not even ordinary disbursements.

Judge BARNARD inquired if he (counsel) had not received $2,500.

To this counsel replied that he had received $2,500, but with the understanding of the parties that it was to be used to get the bill through the Legislature, and every dollar of it had been so used, though not by himself, yet by other parties having the matter in hand.

The Court then said there was a doubt whether he had the power to give a greater allowance than two and a half per cent., but in view of the fact that this proceeding was under a special statute, and that counsel had evidently been put to extraordinary labor, he would make an allowance of $4,000. As to the other attorneys, he would like to hear from them, if present, what they had done. Some five or six thereupon represented that they had put in answers, and acted as guardians *ad litem* for infants interested in the estate, and had attended before the referee.

Judge BARNARD cut these statements short, by saying he had concluded to allow those attorneys who had put in answers for adults, $100 each; those who had put in answers for infants, $75 each, and those who had put in a notice of appearance only, nothing. It was not fair, he said, for sixteen able-bodied lawyers to try to live off a widow.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.—OCT. 27.

Before Judge Freedman and a Jury.

EXTRA ALLOWANCES.

Henry R. Morgan vs. Francis Skiddy and five others.—In this case, which was to recover the value of stocks alleged to have been purchased by plaintiff, on the misrepresentations of defendant, the facts of which have already appeared in the TIMES, and wherein judgment was rendered for defendants, the Court has granted an extra allowance of 2½ per cent. to each of the defendants. Plaintiff is given forty days in which to make a case, his exceptions to be heard at General Term, in the first instance, and entry of judgment to be suspended in the meantime.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—OCT. 27.

FIRST BOARD.

$30,000	U. S. 6s, '81, R. 115⅛	10,000	Alt.&T.H.2d Pf. 86
1,000	U. S. 6s, '81 C. 116⅛	1,000	Alt. & T. H. 1st. 97
3,500	U. S. 5-20 C., '62. 114⅛	12,000	Chi. & N.W. 1st. 95
10,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '65. 114¼	1,000	Al. & Susq. 2d. 92
1,000	U.S.520 C., '65, n. 113⅛	2,000	Gt. Wes. 1st, '88. 90¼
10,000	U. S. 6s Cur. c. 110⅛	3,000	Gt. West. 2d M. 85⅞
1,500	Oregon W. Loan, half yearly 112	1,000	St.L.&I.M.1stbs 90
7,000	Tenn. St. 6s, old. 68¼	5,000	North Mo. 1st. 85
6,000	do. bet. call. 67⅛	1,000	Lake S Div. bs. 90
10,000	Tenn. St. 6s, n. 67⅛	20	Merch. Ex. Bank. 98
2,000	Va. 6s, Cons. 60¼	10	Cent. Nat. Bank. 103
10,000	N. C. 6s, old bs. 36⅛	5	Fourth Nat. Bank. 108
10,000	do. 36¼	700	W. U. Tel. b. c. 60⅛
10,000	S. C. St. 6s, new, Jan. & July. 40⅛	1100	do. 60⅛
10,000	do. 40¼	300	do. c. 60⅛
25,000	do. 40	200	Pac. M. S. S. Co. 47⅜
25,000	do. 39⅛	100	do. bet. call. c. 47⅜
15,000	do. 39¾	25	Adams Express. 83
5,000	do. 39¼	5	Wells F. Exp. b.c. 53¼
5,000	do. c. 39⅛	200	N. Y. C. & H.R. b.c. 88⅛
4,000	S. C. St. 6s, new, April & Oct. 39⅛	100	Erie. b30 29
10,000	do. 39	100	Harlem. 121
8,000	Mo. State 6s. 93⅛	1000	Reading. bet. call 107
10,000	N.Y.St.7s,B.L.R. 107	100	L. S. & Mich. So. 97
10,000	Long Dock bs. 90	1000	do. bet. call. 97
5,000	Mich. S. S. F.bs. 100	100	do. c. 97
1,000	Mich. S. 2d M. 97⅛	29	Michigan Central. 117
20,000	Cen. Pac. G. bs. 101¼	10	Union Pacific. 24
10,000	do. 101⅛	100	Cleve. & Pitts. 124
3,000	U. Pac. 1st M. 86¼	196	N. J. Central. 106
3,000	U. Pac. 7s, L. G. bs. bet. call. 75¼	100	do. bet. call. 105
5,000	U.P.10s, Inc.b.c. 75⅛	100	Bos., Hart. & Erie. 2
		300	do. 2
		5	Chi., Bur. & Quin. 130
		100	H. & St. Joseph. 60
		100	Morris & Es. b. c. 93

SECOND BOARD.

$21,000	U. S. 5-20 R., '62. 110⅛	5,000	Cen.P.R.G. bds. 101
1,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '62. 114⅝	2,000	Tol. & Wab. 2d. 91
10,000	do. 114¾	10	Bank of Republic. 113
1,500	U.S.5-20 R., '65,n. 113	100	Mariposa Min. Co. 1
2,000	U.S.5-20 C., '65,n. 113⅛	100	Mariposa Pf. 1
1,000	do. bet. call. 113⅛	100	do. 1
1,500	U. S. 5-20 C., '67. 113¼	500	Western Un. Tel., bet. call. b60. 61
15,000	do. b3. 113⅜	700	Pac. M. S. S. Co. 46
6,000	U.S.5-20 C., '65,s3. 114¾	100	do. 46
8,500	do. 114¾	400	do. bet. call. 46
10,000	U. S. 5s, 10-40 R. 108⅛	100	do. b3. 46
5,000	U. S. 6s, Cur. 110⅞	50	Wells-Fargo Ex. 51
50,000	do. 111	200	Reading R. b. c. c. 107
2,000	Tenn. St. 6s, old. 66¾	10	L. S. & M. S. R. 97
5,000	do. 66	100	do. bet. call. 97
10,000	Tenn. St. 6s, n. 66	100	Mil. & St. P. R. 55
5,000	Va. St. 6s, old. 59⅛	8	Pitts., Ft.W.& C.G. 97
32,000	S. Car. St. 6s, n., Jan. & July. 40	100	Morris & Essex R. 93
2,000	S. Car. St. 6s, n., April & Oct. 39	20	do. 93
1,000	Ala. St. 5s, bds. 67	100	Han. & St. Jo. R. 60
23,000	U. P. R. 1st M. 86¾	200	H. & St. J. R. Pf. 71
2,000	do. 86⅞	200	Col., C. & Ind. C.R. 17

FRIDAY, Oct 27—P. M.

The feeling is unusually dull today on the Stock Exchange, and speculation in the Railroads, in the Miscellaneous Stocks and in Southern State Bonds is tamer and lower than yesterday by 1@2 ₱ cent. The change is the more remarkable as the Money market has assumed not only a steady appearance as to rates but is better supplied with balances offered to the Brokers, on call, than at any time within the fortnight past. The rates are 6@7 per cent. ₱ annum. The reversal of the position of two or three leading parties as operators for or against the Railroad Stocks may have something to do with the prevailing tameness. The late *Bears* turned *Bulls* are not successful in mustering a strong following on the Street, while the late *Bulls* who are waiting another bearish turn in the market to recover the Stocks which they were forced to throw overboard in the midst of the recent panic, seem unwilling to come in, as buyers, without a more decided reaction. It is not impossible that the arrest of TWEED and the threatened end of the Tammany combinations in and around Wall-street, with their Erie Road, their three or four Banks, and as many new Savings concerns, and the facilities which all these have heretofore afforded to the Ring and their friends for speculating in Stocks and Real Estate and in Albany and Corporation jobs have something to do with the present situation of the market.

The Public Funds and well-established Railway Mortgages are exceptions to the general depression today. The 5-20s are in demand, and the immediate supply of Coupon Bonds, such as are dealt in on both sides of the Atlantic, being moderate, prices are kept firm. The Gold sales of the day were not quite so firm as last night. They fell back from 112 to 111⅞ ₱ cent., and stood about 111¾@111⅞ at 4 o'clock. The Foreign Exchanges were firmer, and some of the Bankers were asking 108¾ for London, 60 days early in the afternoon, but most of the business was done at 108¾ ₱ cent. net, or 108⅞ less a brokerage. The amount of November Gold Interest prepaid at the Treasury Office here since Wednesday morning is $2,075,000.

After the Second Board the dealings in the Hall of the Exchange showed some recovery in Pacific Mail, but on the Railway Stocks the changes from the Board sales were not important. Gold and Exchange closed steady, and Money easy at 6@7 ₱ cent. The following late quotations compare with Thursday night:

CLOSING PRICES—OCT. 27.

	Thursday.	Friday.
United States 10-40s	109¾	109¾
United States 5-20s of 1862	114¼	114¼
United States 5-20s of 1867	113¼	113¾
American Gold	112	111¾
Bills on London, 60 days	108¾	108¾
N. Y. C. and Hudson	88½	88
N. Y. C. and Hud. Debt Ctfs.	83½	83¾
Reading	107½	107
Chicago and Rock Island	99½	99¾
North-west Common	60½	59½
North-west Preferred	88½	88
Pacific Mail	48	47
St. Paul Preferred	76	75
St. Paul Common	55½	55
Lake Shore	97¾	96¾
Ohio and Mississippi	37¾	37¼
Toledo and Wabash	57½	58
Western Telegraph	60¾	60½
Erie	27½	28½
Union Pacific	23½	23½

At the very close the Railroad dealings were feverish and irregular.

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, Oct. 27, 1871.

Gold receipts	$331,639 96
Gold payments	2,208,590 08
Gold balance	70,269,431 29
Currency receipts	2,514,857 14
Currency payments	245,202 83
Currency balance	8,566,169 75
Customs	307,000 00

At the close of the day the following prices were made for the various Public Funds of the United States. The quotations were generally firm and the demand for the 5-20s quite free, with only a moderate amount of Stock on the Street. The Currency 6 ₱ cents were up to 111 ₱ cent.

6 ₱ cent. reg., '81	115¼	5-20 coup., n. i., '65	113¼
6 ₱ cent. coup., '81	116¼	5-20 reg., '67	113
5-20 reg., '62	110¾	5-20 coup., '67	113¾
5-20 coup., '62	114¼	5-20 reg., '68	113¼
5-20 reg., '64	110¾	5-20 coup., '68	113¾
5-20 coup., '64	114¼	Oregon W. L., '81	112
5-20 reg., '65	110¾	10-40 reg.	108¼
5-20 coup., '65	114¼	10-40 coup.	109¾
5-20 reg., n. i., '65	113	6s Currency	111

The Southern State Bonds closed as follows. The Tennessees and North and South Carolinas are weak. In regard to the Alabama Bonds of recent creation, there is a report that the Supreme Bench of the State has decided that the $2,000,000 direct 8 ₱ cent. Bonds in aid of the Alabama and Chattanooga Road were issued without the constitutional sanction of a majority of both Houses of the Legislature:

Tenn. 6s, old	66	S. Car. 6s	72
Tenn. 6s, new bds	66	S. C. 6s, Jan. & July	40
Va. 6s, old	59½	S. C. 6s, April & Oct.	39½
Va. 6s, new bds	62	Missouri 6s	93½
Va. 6s, Consol. bds	60	Mo. 6s, H. & St. J. iss.	90
Va. 6s, Deferred bds	25	Louisiana 6s	65
Ga. 6s	81	La. 6s, Levee bds	64
Ga. 7s, new bds	86	Alabama 5s	67
N. Car. 6s, old	36½	Alabama 8s	98½
N. C. 6s, F'g Act, '66	25	Ark. 7s, L.R.P.B.&N.O.	43
N. C. 6s, F'g Act, '68	20	Ark. 7s, M.O. & R. Riv.	43
N. C. new bds	19	Ark. 7s, Ark. Cen. R.	65¼
N. C. Special Tax	15¼		

The following are the last quotations for the Miscellaneous Shares called at the Stock Exchange:

Del. and Hud. Canal	118	Mariposa Mining Co.	1½
Maryland Coal Co.	20½	Mariposa M'g. Co., pf.	1½
Spring Mt. Coal	60	Adams Express	81½
Consol. Coal of Md.	40	Wells-Fargo Express	51
Western Union Tel.	60½	Am. M. U. Express	53½
Quicksil. Mining Co.	17½	United States Exp.	53½
Quick. M'g. Co., pref.	23½	Pacific Mail S. S. Co.	47

PHILADELPHIA STOCKS—OCT. 27.

Telegraphed to Messrs. E. D. Randolph & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, old	....	99½
City 6s, new	99	99¾
Camden and Amboy	126	127½
Pennsylvania Central	59½	59¾
Reading	107¼	107½
Lehigh Valley	59¾	60
Catawissa Preferred	44¼	44½
Philadelphia and Erie	24	24½
Lehigh Navigation	....	34¾
Lehigh Gold Loan	90¾	90¾

Messrs. HARDT & Co., German-American importers, today sent to the Mayor of Chicago a second contribution of $10,000 collected by their house in Berlin.

The week's imports of Domestic Dry Goods have been to the specie value of $2,462,700; amount marketed, $1,876,447.

The coupons of the St. Louis and South-eastern Railway Seven per Cent. Gold Bonds due Nov. 1 will be paid on presentation at the banking-house of GEORGE OPDYKE & Co., on and after that date.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

GOLD BONDS.

THE DEMAND FOR

7.30 Northern Pacific Gold Bonds

has been daily increasing, and holders of FIVE-TWENTIES continue to manifest the fullest confidence in

NORTHERN PACIFIC SEVEN-THIRTIES

by the exchange of large amounts of Governments, called in for redemption, into these securities.

JAY COOKE & CO.,

NO. 20 WALL-ST.

☞ THE PEORIA AND ROCK ISLAND 7 PER CENT. FIRST MORTGAGE CONVERTIBLE GOLD BONDS may now be obtained from the undersigned, and from banks and bankers throughout the country, at

NINETY AND ACCRUED INTEREST.

They are secured by a mortgage on ninety-one miles of *completed* road connecting the cities of Peoria and Rock Island, and having a navigable river at each end. The road forms a part of a short through route from the Atlantic to the Pacific Roads, and its net earnings are largely in excess of the interest on the total issue of bonds, which is about $16,500 per mile. The business offered is sufficient to pay a large dividend on the capital stock, making the bonds absolutely safe, and a very desirable investment.

Maps and pamphlets furnished, containing full particulars, by

TURNER BROTHERS, No. 14 Nassau-st.

☞ MISSOURI, IOWA AND NEBRASKA RAILROAD FIRST MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD BONDS.—This road runs between the Hannibal and St. Jo Railroad and the Burlington and Missouri River Railway, and will be a rival of these roads and of the Rock Island and North-western Railroads. It passes through a tier of counties west of the Mississippi, whose statistics promise a larger business than some of its above-mentioned rivals enjoy. All the said rival enterprises are profitable and successful to an eminent degree. It is pushing forward with rapidity, has much road finished, and presents a solid security for its present issue of bonds.

We offer them at 90 and accrued interest.

GEORGE OPDYKE & CO.,
No. 25 Nassau-st.

☞ EDWARD HAIGHT & CO., NO. 9 WALL-ST., RECOMMEND THE BONDS OF THE RONDOUT AND OSWEGO RAILROAD IN EXCHANGE FOR 5-20S. THE INVESTOR ADDS 25 PER CENT. TO HIS CAPITAL, AND 4⅞ TO HIS INCOME.

☞ COUPONS AND REGISTERED INTEREST due Nov. 1 on the Joint Bonds of the Lamoille Valley, Montpelier and St. Johnsbury and Essex County Railroad Companies, composing the Vermont Division of the Portland and Ogdensburg Railroad line, will be paid in Gold, free of United States tax, on and after Nov. 1, at the FIRST NATIONAL BANK, BOSTON, and at the office of FAIRBANKS & CO., Financial Agents, No. 252 Broadway, New-York.

☞ JACKSON COUNTY, MISSOURI, 8 PER CENT. BONDS.
For sale by
W. P. CONVERSE & CO.,
No. 54 Pine-st.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND LAND-GRANT BONDS

OF THE

ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY RAILROAD COMPANY.

IN DENOMINATIONS OF $1,000, $500, AND $100,

can now be had from the undersigned or through the principal banks and bankers of the United States. The attention of investors is invited to the merits of these bonds, secured by a first and only mortgage on the road, equipments, franchises, and property of a trunk line of railroad which will shorten the distance between New-York and San Francisco some 230 miles, and in addition the mortgage to secure the bonds covers a land-grant of 1,500,000 acres of the most fertile land in the West, which is prohibited from being sold at less than four ($4) dollars per acre by the terms of the mortgage deed, and according to the present market price of the Illinois Central Company's lands is worth $18,750,000. This loan was originally for $5,500,000, but has been largely reduced by subscriptions of actual investors. The remaining balance of the loan is offered at 97½ and accrued interest, but the right is reserved to advance the price at any time, without notice.

The bonds have thirty years to run; bear 8 per cent. interest, payable in New-York, London or Frankfort-on-the-Main, at the option of the holder, without notice, free of taxes. BOTH PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST ARE PAYABLE IN GOLD. They are Coupon Bonds, but can be registered with the coupons ON, or can be registered with the coupons OFF, and interest paid to registered owner. Interest payable Aug. 15 and Feb. 15. A liberal sinking fund, formed from the entire land sales, in payment for which the bonds will be received at par and accrued interest, provides for the early extinguishment of this loan.

Trustees—Farmers' Loan and Trust Company.

These bonds offer favorable inducements to parties desiring to fund their Five-Twenties or other high-priced securities.

In converting Five-Twenties the investors realize 17 per cent. profit on the principal; 2 per cent. per annum excess of interest; and at the same time get a perfect security.

Maps, circulars, documents, and full information furnished on application.

Though acting as agents for the sale of this loan, our firm buy and sell in their regular business the bonds of the St. Joseph and Denver City Railroad Company, those of the Eastern Division being now quoted at 102 and accrued interest. These were originally placed by us at 97½.

TANNER & CO.,
Bankers, No. 11 Wall-st.

☞ BURLINGTON, CEDAR RAPIDS AND Minnesota Seven per Cent. Gold Sinking Fund Bonds for sale at 90 and interest by HENRY CLEWS & CO., No. 32 Wall-st., New-York.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Oct. 27, 1871.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pks	24	Molasses, (N.O.), bbls	24
Bees-wax, pks	3	Spirits Turp., bbls	553
Cotton, bales	2,811	Crude Turp., bbls	287
Eggs, bbls	707	Pitch, bbls	100
Flour, bbls	17,107	Resin, bbls	1,716
Wheat, bushels	139,136	Beef, pks	1,036
Corn, bushels	36,000	Cut-meats, pks	570
Oats, bushels	67,938	Grease, pks	297
Barley, bushels	59,568	Lard, pks	576
Grass-seed, bushels	820	Lard, kegs	200
Flaxseed, bags	244	Butter, pks	2,512
Beans, bbls	37	Cheese, pks	3,297
Peas, bushels	300	Tallow, pks	218
Beans, bags	17	Dressed Hogs, No.	432
Corn-meal, bbls	100	Pea-nuts, bushels	99
Corn-meal, bags	168	Pecans, pks	55
Hops, bales	256	Tobacco, hhds	55
Hides, No.	109	Whisky, bbls	652
Leather, sides	5,857	Wool, bales	97
Moss, bales	152		

The export clearances since our last, as reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Pine-street, have been as follows:

By the bark *Isolina*, for Cork and orders—21,967 bushels Corn.

By the bark *Ursus Minor*, for Queenstown and orders—18,763 bushels Corn.

By the brig *C. F. Maas*, for Cork and orders—13,906 bushels Wheat.

By the brig *Rocky Glen*, for Belfast—19,456 bushels Wheat.

By the ship *Minnehaha*, for Londonderry—22,878 bushels Wheat, 30,533 bushels Corn, 22 hhds. Tobacco, 50 bbls. Apples.

By the brig *B. F. Nash*, for Dunkirk—1,500 bbls. Crude Petroleum, 625 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the bark *Aureliana*, for Antwerp—N,451 bushels Wheat, 1,130 tcs. Lard, 1,154 boxes Tobacco, 100 boxes Bacon, 5,100 Staves, 67 bales Wool.

By the bark *Flora*, for Barcelona—35,000 Staves, 2 cases Sewing-machines, 8 cases Hair-dye, 1,200 bbls. Coal-oil, 120 boxes Coal-oil.

By the brig *Valero*, for Aspinwall—798 tons Coal.

By the brig *Mercedes*, for Barbadoes—3,000 Shooks, 350 bbls. Flour, 125 bbls. Corn-meal, 400 bbls. Bread, 300 bushels Corn, 1,500 bushels Oats, 75 pch. Oil Meal, 50 bales Hay, 50 bbls. Potatoes, 2,500 lbs. Butter, 200 bushels Peas, 1,250 lbs. Lard, 50 boxes Cheese, 35 boxes Florida water.

And from Philadelphia, for Havre, by the bark *Edward*—171,021½ gallons Benzine....For Demerara and St Lucia, by the brig *Jno. Welsh, Jr.*—1,362½ gallons, in bbls., Petroleum....By the bark *Maggie Reynolds*, for Cork, free on board, takes 28,750 bushels Wheat.

ASHES—Have been saleable and steady at $7 75@$8 25 for Pots, and $9 25@$9 75 for Pearls, ₱ 100 lbs.

COAL—The demand has been moderate, and the values have been irregular. We quote: Liverpool Gas Cannel Coal at $18; do. House do., $20; Newcastle Gas, $8 ₱ ton of 2,240 lbs.; Anthracite, $5@$6 50 ₱ ton for cargoes.

COFFEE—There has been a slow trade in most kinds, and on Rio, the advantage as to price has been in favor of buyers, though holders were not disposed to make important concessions; sales and resales, 4,300 bags Rio, by the *Mary Stowe*, (for consumption,) on private terms; and 3,332 bags do., by the *Assam Valley*, to arrive, at New-Orleans, at 16¼c., gold, in bond.

COTTON—The market has been comparatively dull since our last, and on Uplands and Alabamas prices have been reduced about ⅛c. ₱ lb. on more liberal offerings for early delivery. New-Orleans and Texas grades, being in light supply, are exceptionally steady. Sales 1,309 bales, including 741 bales to shippers, 528 bales to spinners, and 40 bales to speculators. For forward delivery the business has been liberal, but at a reduction of 3-16c.@¼c. ₱ lb.; sales 25,500 bales, basis of Low Middling, including last evening, for October, 200 bales at 18 3-16c.; November, 100 bales at 18 5-16c., 2,000 bales at 18¼c., 900 bales at 18 3-16c.; December, 800 bales at 18 7-16c., 300 bales at 18⅜c.; January, 100 bales at 18¾c., 500 bales at 18 11-16c.; February, 100 bales at 19c.; April, 200 bales at 19⅛c. And today, for October, 300 bales at 18c.; November, 100 bales at 18⅛c., 100 bales at 18 3-16c., 1,200 bales at 18⅛c., 1,100 bales at 18 1-16c., 1,200 bales at 18c.; December, 300 bales at 18⅜c., 1,100 bales at 18 5-16c., 6,300 bales at 18¼c., 100 bales at 18⅜c.; January, 400 bales at 18⅝c., 1,400 bales at 18 9-16c., 3,300 bales at 18½c., 100 bales at 18 7-16c.; February, 800 bales at 18⅞c., 200 bales at 18 11-16c.; March, 300 bales at 19 3-16c., 500 bales at 19⅛c.; April, 100 bales at 19 7-16c.; 300 bales at 19⅜c., 100 bales at 19¼c.; 200 bales January, 200 bales February, 300 bales March and 300 bales April, together, at 19⅛c. The average quotations of yesterday's forward deliveries, as officially reported upon the bulletin, were as follows: October, 18 3-16c.; November, 18.30c.; December, 18.45c.; January, 18.68c.; February, 19c.; March, 19⅛c.; April, 19⅞c. The receipts at this port today were 2,811 bales, including 1,505 bales from New-Orleans, 784 bales from Wilmington, 20 bales from Baltimore, and 502 bales per rail. The receipts at the shipping ports today were 16,609 bales, and for the week were 96,447 bales, against 82,869 bales last week. The receipts at all the shipping ports since Sept. 1 have been 368,049 bales, against 437,250 bales same time in 1870. The following official quotations are based on Cotton running in quality not more than half a grade above or below the grade quoted:

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York Today.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	16	16⅛	16⅜	16⅜
Good Ordinary	17⅛	17⅜	18	18⅛
Low Middling	18	18⅛	18⅜	18⅜
Middling	18⅜	18⅜	19⅛	19⅛
Good Middling	19⅛	19⅜	20⅛	20⅛

Liverpool.

	Oct. 27, '71. Bales.	W'k end'g Oct. 27, '70. Bales.
Sales of the week	52,000	99,000
Of which exporters took	10,000	24,000
Of which Speculators took	6,000	9,000
Total Import of week	81,000	30,000
Of which American	21,000	14,000
Total stock	518,000	509,000
Of which American	134,000	76,000
Actual export	9,000	12,000
Amount afloat	367,000	246,000
Of which American	47,000	63,000
Price of Middling Uplands in Liverpool Oct. 27, 1870		8 13-16d.
Price of Middling Uplands in New-York, Oct. 27, 1870		16¼c.

FLOUR AND MEAL—There has been a more active call for State and Western Flour, particularly for grades available under $7 ₱ bbl., the offerings of which have been limited, and prices have been quoted stronger. The inquiry has been partly speculative. The demand from shippers has been comparatively moderate. Sales have been reported since our last of 13,000 bbls., all told, including very interior to very choice Superfine State and Western at $5 95@$6 55; inferior to very good extra State at $6 75@$7 15; very good to fancy at $7 15@$7 65; poor to very good shipping extra Western at $6 60@$7 10; poor to very good shipping brands round-hoop extra Ohio, $6 90@$7 35, ₱ bbl.

Southern Flour has been in request, and held with confidence; sales have been reported since our last of 950 bbls. at $7@$8 15 for ordinary to very good, and $8 15@$10 25 for very good to very choice Extra, ₱ bbl. Rye Flour continues in request at $4 50@$5 75 ₱ bbl.; sales, 300 bbls. Corn-meal has been in demand and firm at $3 50@$4 10 for White and Yellow Western; $3 85@$3 95 for Jersey, and $4 40@$4 50 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl.; sales, 270 bbls. Buckwheat Flour has been in demand at $3 8@$3 4 ₱ 100 lbs.

GRAIN—Wheat has been more urgently sought after, in good part on speculative account, and has been again quoted 3c.@4c. a bushel higher, closing buoyantly for desirable samples, of which the offerings were lighter. Sales have been reported since our last of 217,000 bushels, all told, part to arrive, including White Canada, in bond, on private terms; White Western at $1 6@$1 72; Red and Amber Western at $1 58@$1 65, chiefly at $1 55@$1 60 for poor to good Red, and $1 61@$1 65 for Amber do.; No. 1 Spring, $1 55@$1 57 for Chicago and Milwaukee; No. 2 Spring, $1 50@$1 56 for poor to very choice, chiefly at $1 55@$1 56 for prime to choice Milwaukee, and $1 51½@$1 53½ for Chicago; $1 45@$1 46 for No. 3; White Genesee, $1 61@$1 73; Red and Amber do., $1 58@$1 64 ₱ bushel....Corn has been in fairly active request, and with limited offerings of prime, has been quoted about 2c. a bushel dearer, closing buoyantly. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 152,000 bushels at 81c. for New Mixed Western, afloat; 78½c.@80c. for do., in store, closing at about the higher figures for prime samples; 82c.@84c. for Yellow Western, and 83c.@92c. for White Western and Southern....Rye has been in light request and very irregular in price....Barley has been in moderate demand at less firm prices; sales, 21,000 bushels, part at $1 01 for Canada West; 75c.@78c. for two-rowed State, and 75c.@79c. for Western....Barley-malt has been depressed and unsettled; demand limited....Oats have been in fair supply and less confident request at easier prices, closing rather heavily. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 73,000 bushels at 51c.@52½c. for ordinary to strictly prime New Mixed Western, afloat, chiefly at 51c.@51½c. for average samples; 49c.@51½c. for New Black; 52c.@53c. for State; 52c.@54½c. for ordinary to very choice New White Western and White Ohio, from track, store and afloat.

HAY—Bale Hay continues in demand at $1 05@$1 10 for shipping, and $1 15@$1 50 for local use, ₱ 100 lbs. Straw has been in light request at from 55c.@$1 05 for the range of qualities, Short and Long, ₱ 100 lbs.

HEMP—Has been generally dull, on the basis of previous quotations.

HOPS—Continue inactive and rather weak. We quote crop of 1871 at 35c.@55c.; crop of 1870 at 20c.@30c., and older growths at 8c.@20c., ₱ lb.

HIDES—Have been inactive, and quotations have been more or less nominal.

LATHS—Have been in demand at $2 35 ₱ thousand.

LIME—Rockland continues in demand, including Common at $1 35 and Lump at $1 75 ₱ bbl.

LEATHER—Sole has been slow of sale at essentially unchanged quotations.

METALS—Copper has been dull and heavy; 150,000 lbs. Ingot were sold at 23¼c. ₱ lb. Iron has been moderately sought after at about former rates; sales, 300 tons Glengarnock Pig at $35; 250 tons double-headed Rails on private terms; 1,000 tons Wrought Scrap, here and to arrive, also on private terms. Lead is quiet and more or less nominal. Of Spelter, 25 tons sold at 6 1-16c., gold, ₱ lb. Tin has been in light demand at about former figures; sales, 2,600 boxes Charcoal Plates, to arrive, at $8 87½, gold, for I. C., and 500 boxes Charcoal Terne at $8 25, gold, ₱ box. Of Mussulman Sheet Zinc, 25 casks were sold at 8¼c., gold. The Mussulman Company have advanced their price to 8¼c., gold, less 4 ₱ cent.; from dealers the price is now 8¼c. gold, net. Of Wire, 590 bdls. were placed at 40 off. less 2½ ₱ cent. We are indebted to Messrs. S. W. HOPKINS & Co. for the following statement of the exports of Rails from Great Britain:

Countries.	Month ending Sept. 30. 1870. Tons.	Month ending Sept. 30. 1871. Tons.	Nine months ending Sept. 30. 1870. Tons.	Nine months ending Sept. 30. 1871. Tons.
America.				
United States	37,794	54,373	313,410	389,535
British	4,911	8,595	29,912	56,709
Spanish West India Islands	22	548	3,188	2,026
Brazil	216	993	2,951	15,419
Chili	2,532	2,421	12,980	10,324
Peru	1,763	2,144	13,331	18,493
Europe.				
Russia	30,100	3,764	193,809	69,398
Sweden	1,001	722	2,121	7,398
Germany	1,868	3,527	44,212	44,149
Austrian Territories	6,709	3,350	32,912	18,591
France	94	4	342	1,716
Holland	548	445	14,960	9,044
Spain and Canaries	481	2,757	9,944	8,668
Asia.				
British India	9,389	1,595	132,187	30,828
Australia	1,358	225	7,281	11,607
Africa.				
Egypt	448	723	2,014	3,183
Other countries	8,737	7,942	46,559	59,403
Total	163,885	93,529	862,218	756,370
Old iron to all countries	9,416	17,864	85,771	109,629
Pigiron to United States	9,650	12,963	84,711	132,061

MOLASSES—There has been more movement since our last, but at weak prices; sales, 400 hhds. Porto Rico at 37c.; 550 hhds. Barbados at 35c.; 70 bbls. New-Orleans at 50c.@56c., and 130 bbls. do., at auction, at 44c.@50½c. ₱ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been more active and quoted stronger, with sales reported here and to arrive and at Wilmington of equal to 10,000 bbls. Strained at $4 10@$4 25, here and to arrive, closing here at $4 25 and $3 80 at Wilmington; 900 bbls. good Strained here at $4 30; 425 bbls. Pale at $7@$8 25 ₱ 280 lbs....Tar quiet, but held with more confidence....Spirits Turpentine sold to the extent of 65 bbls., in lots, at 67½c.@68c., closing at 68c.; market dull.

OILS—Have been generally quiet on the basis of our quotations: Crude Whale at 52c.@55c. for Southern and Northern; Bleached Whale, 63c.@65c.; Crude Sperm at $1 22½@$1 25; Unbleached Sperm at $1 37½@$1 40; Bleached Sperm at $1 42½@$1 45; Lard-oil, 72½c.@90c.; Red-oil at 48c.@60c.; Linseed-oil, 76c.@78c., in casks, in job lots, with sales reported of equal to 5,000 gallons as low as 74c.; Olive-oil at $1 22½@$1 25, in casks; Menhaden at 40c.@41½c.; Crude Seal at 58c.@60c.; Extra Refined Seal at 72½c.@75c.; Cotton-seed Oil, Crude, 45c.; Yellow, 53c.@54c.; White, 62½c.@67½c., ₱ gallon; Tallow-oil, 77½c.@82½c.; Palm-oil, 8¼c.

PETROLEUM—Refined has been very quiet, and quoted weak at 23¼c.@23½c. for Standard White, here, with settlement of October contracts reported to the extent of some 3,000 bbls. on the basis of the latter rate; also 1,000 bbls. at 23½c. ₱ gallon....At Philadelphia, the nominal quotations for Standard White were 24c.@24¼c....Case Oil dull at 28¼c.@28⅜c....Crude Oil in bulk very tame at 14c.@14¼c....Naphtha steady, but not active.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in fair demand at rather firmer prices. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 1,470 bbls., in lots, at $12 75@$13 for Western Mess; $9 40@$10 for New Prime to Extra Prime; $11 for Prime Mess ₱ bbl. For forward delivery a limited demand has been noted for Western Mess, on the basis of $14 for new, seller February and March; sales, 500 bbls....Dressed Hogs have been in less request and heavy at the reduced figures of 5½c.@6¼c. ₱ lb....Cut-meats have been very quiet at 10c.@12½c. for Hams, 5¼c.@7c. for Shoulders, ₱ lb.; sales equal to 75 pks....Bacon continues in fair demand at uniform prices; sales, 1,230 boxes for prompt and forward delivery at equal to from 8¼c.@9c....Lard has been quoted steady, but has been without animation. Sales have been reported of 670 tcs. and bbls., for early delivery, at 9½c.@10¼c. for No. 1 to choice Steam and Kettle-rendered, chiefly at 9¾c.@9⅞c. for Western Steam; 9¾c., for new do., to arrive; 10c. for Kettle-rendered, and 9¾c.@9⅞c. for City. For forward delivery sales were reported of 2,250 tcs. prime Western Steam, including seller November on private terms; seller January at 9⅛c., and seller six months from January, at 9⅝c. ₱ lb....Beef continues quiet at from $8 50@$11 50 for Mess, and $11@$14 50 for Extra Mess. Sales, 85 bbls. Tierce Beef has been in very moderate demand, within the range of $12@$18 50 for Prime Mess, and $14@$21 for India Mess, ₱ tierce. Sales, 250 tcs. Beef Hams have been inactive at $23@$24 for new ₱ bbl. Butter and Cheese have been in light demand at essentially unchanged rates.

RICE—Has been lightly dealt in at previous quotations. We quote Carolina at $7 50@$8 50; Rangoon at $6 75@$7 12, and Patna $7@$7 75.

SALT—Has been in good request and buoyant in price, including Turk's Island at 48c.@50c.; Liverpool Ground at $1 40@$1 50; Liverpool Fine at $2 10@$3 25, ₱ sack, from store; Syracuse at $1 25; Burlaps at $1 25; Factory Filled at $2 15@$2 25; Bulk at 35c.@38c. Jobbers' store prices for various brands of Liverpool Fine have been as follows: Ashton's Fine, $3@$3 25; Worthington's do., $2 10@$2 25; Higgins' do., $2 25@$2 35; Evans', Dean's, Faulk's, Cheshire, &c., $2 10@$2 12½, ₱ sack.

SOAP—Has been in moderate demand, including Castile at 12¼c.@12½c.; Colgate's Pale, 7¼c.; Family, 8¼c., and No. 1, 6¼c. ₱ lb.

SUGARS—The market for Raw has been dull and weak, with sales reported of only 240 hhds.: good fair to good refining Cuba at 9¼c.@9⅜c.; 89 hhds. Grocery Porto Rico, at 10¼c.@10⅜c.; and 226 boxes Molasses Sugar, at 8c. ₱ lb.; Refined Sugars dull, at from 10½c.@12¼c. ₱ lb.

TALLOW—Has been in moderate demand at uniform prices; sales [illegible] lbs. very common to prime at 9½c.@9¾c., mainly at 9¾c. for prime City. Of Stearine, 28,000 lbs. were sold at 9¼c.@10¼c. ₱ lb.

TEAS—A moderate movement has been noted, with a firm market for Greens, Old Japans and Oolongs.

TOBACCO—The demand has been rather limited, yet prices have not varied materially; sales 150 hhds. Kentucky at 8c.@12c.; 400 cases Connecticut Seed Leaf at 14c.@60c.; 100 cases New-York on private terms; 200 cases sundry growths at 15c.@35c.; and 200 bales Havana at 98c.@$1 10, ₱ lb.

WHISKY—Has been moderately sought after at 95c. ₱ gallon; sales 200 bbls.

FREIGHTS—The market has been comparatively tame since our last. The offerings of room have been less urgent, and ship-owners have been decidedly firmer in their views, thus checking negotiations. The demand for Grain room has been quite moderate; for Cotton and Provisions light. The offerings of most other kinds of produce have been very limited. Petroleum vessels attracted rather less attention. For Liverpool, the reported engagements, since our last, have been 475 bales Cotton, in lots, at ½d. by sail, and 7-16d. by steam, ₱ lb.; 15,500 bushels Wheat, by sail, at 8¼d.; 66,000 bushels Grain, by steam, opening at 9d. for Wheat and 8½d. for Corn, (on reliet room,) and closing at 9¼d. for Wheat, and 9¼c. for Corn, ₱ bushel, showing a sharp rise in this instance; 2,200 boxes Cheese, by steam, at 40s.@45s.; 120 hhds. Tallow, by sail, at 25s.@27s. 6d., the inside rate to fill up; 200 boxes Bacon, by steam, at 37s. 6d. ₱ ton. For London, 20,000 bushels Wheat, by sail, at 9d. ₱ bushel; 1,000 boxes Cheese, at 30s. ₱ ton. For the United Kingdom, Continent, or Baltic, a German bark, 406 tons, (to arrive,) with equal to 2,800 bbls. Petroleum, on private terms. For Glasgow, by steam, 3,000 bbls. Flour at 3s. ₱ bbl. For Havre, a British bark, 645 tons, with general cargo, at £1,400; also, 15,500 bushels Wheat, in ship's bags, at 11d. ₱ bushel. For the Mediterranean, a British brig, 223 tons, with about 1,500 bbls. Petroleum, rumored, without reliable particulars. For Barbados or Trinidad, a German brig, 250 tons, (now at Boston,) with Staves, from Norfolk, Va., at $15, and $16, respectively.

NEW-YORK CATTLE MARKET.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Oct. 27, 1871.

Trade in horned Cattle on yesterday forenoon at Weehawken Yards consisted of the sale of a few lots of nice Kentucky Steers; only 272 head arrived, consigned to ULERY & GOFF, prices from 10¾c.@12c. ₱ lb., weight 8½ cwt. on 58 lbs. to the cwt., net. On this forenoon, at Communipaw Yards, trade was small; the horned Cattle looked miserable from effects of the rain storm of last night; prices ranged from 9c.@11½c. ₱ lb., weights from 6 cwt.@8½ cwt., on 57 lbs. to the cwt., net. Sheep were firm from 5¼c.@6¼c. ₱ lb. Lambs at 7¾c. ₱ lb. Hogs dull on a heavy supply from 5¼c.@6¼c. ₱ lb., extreme range for City Dressed.

SALES TODAY.

W. B. GILLETT sold for HARBESSEN & CO. 46 Steers, Illinois, from common to fair, from 10c.@11¼c. ₱ lb., weight 7¼ cwt. S. MOSES sold for self 36 Steers, Indianas, coarse cattle, from 9¼c.@10¼c. ₱ lb., weight from 6½ cwt.@7 cwt. M. GOLDSCHMIDT sold for self 33 Steers, Ohios, fair cattle, at 11¼c. ₱ lb., weight 8 cwt.; also, 97 Steers, Kentuckys, common cattle, from 9¼c.@10¼c. ₱ lb., weight 6½ cwt.@7½ cwt. H. WESTHEIMER sold for self 52 Steers, Virginias, common cattle, at 10c. ₱ lb., weight 6¾ cwt. C. J. MAN sold for self 30 Steers, Kentuckys, fair cattle, from 10¼c.@11¼c. ₱ lb., weight 8¼ cwt. B. WESTHEIMER sold for self 51 Steers, Virginias, common cattle, from 9c.@10c. ₱ lb., weight 6½ cwt. C. J. FAGAN sold for D. H. SHERMAN 51 Steers, Missouris, common cattle, from 9c.@10c. ₱ lb., weight 6 cwt.

COMMUNIPAW SHEEP MARKET.

J. N. PIDCOCK sold 340 Kentucky Sheep average weight ₱ head 95 lbs., at 5¼c. ₱ lb.; 10 Sheep, weight 950 lbs., at 6¼c. ₱ lb.; 10 Lambs, weight 620 lbs., at 7¼c ₱ lb.

Gross arrivals yesterday and today at Communipaw Yards: 885 head of horned Cattle, 4,397 Hogs, 781 Sheep and Lambs.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

ALBANY, N. Y., Oct. 27.—WHEAT firmer, with improved milling demand; sales 4 cars of No. 1 White State and Michigan, $1 70; 2,700 bushels No. 1 White Michigan, $1 70; 1 car Treadwell, $1 70; three cars Diehl, $1 80. RYE quiet and unchanged. CORN steady, and in moderate demand; sales 4,500 bushels Western Mixed, in two lots, in store, at 77c.@78c. BARLEY held more firmly, checking business; sales of 2 cars No. 2 Canada West at 95c. OATS steady with improved demand; sales of 2 cars and 1,700 bushels No. 2 State at 50c; 1 car No. 1 State at 51c.; 3 cars No. 1 White State at 53c., and 7,000 bushels No. 2 Chicago on private terms. CATTLE—Market affected by rain-storm; receipts, 640 head short of those of last week; average quality good; the highest price paid was 7c. for a selected lot of 15 head, averaging 1,630 lbs.; fair butchering Sheep, medium weights, sold at 6c.@6¼c., and lighter, 5¼c.@5¾c.; coarse and inferior brought 4¼c.@4¾c. Milch Cows—receipts small; sold readily at $25@$70 ₱ head. SHEEP and LAMBS—Receipts 47 cars to 75 cars of last week; market dull; quote Sheep at $4 50@$6 50; Lambs, $5@$7. HOGS—Receipts 6,000 head in excess of those of last week; demand local; sales aggregated, 1,500 head; State, $4 37½@$4 75; Extras, $5; Western, $5@$5 25.

BUFFALO, Oct. 27.—RECEIPTS—Flour, 900 bbls.; Wheat, 219,000 bushels; Corn, 56,000 bushels; Oats, 35,000 bushels; Barley, 50,000 bushels; Rye, 32,000 bushels. SHIPMENTS—Flour, 2,000 bbls.; Wheat, 89,000 bushels; Corn, 51,000 bushels; Oats, 34,000 bushels. Canal FREIGHTS—A few loads taken at 16c. for Wheat to New-York. FLOUR steady. WHEAT quiet and strong; sales, 7,800 bushels Duluth at $1 40; No. 2 Milwaukee Club held at $1 40. CORN quiet and firm; car lots selling at 65½c.@66c. OATS nominal and inactive. RYE nominal. BARLEY easy; sales, 2,000 bushels Western at 75c. SEEDS quiet; Timothy, $3. PORK dull at $14. LARD dull at 10c. HIGHWINES not quoted. CATTLE—Receipts, 179 head, making 4,012 or 246 cars—a reduction of 300 cars for the same time last week. None of the arrivals were offered for sale. SHEEP and LAMBS—Receipts, 1,298 head; market slow and heavy for Western; Canada quiet and unchanged; sales, 537 Michigan Sheep, ranging from 80 to 89 lbs., at $4 30@$4 62½; 521 Ohio, ranging from 70 to 90 lbs., at $3 50@$4 75; 130 Canada Lambs, averaging 87 lbs., at $6 12½@$6 50. HOGS—Receipts, 3,733 head; market very dull and heavy; demand light; sales, 2,674 head at $4 25@$4 37½ for medium to good.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Oct. 27.—FLOUR unchanged; sales, 1,800 bbls. at $7 75 for No. 1 Spring; $8 25 for Amber Winter; $8 40 for White Winter, and $9 for Double Extra. WHEAT steady; sales, 14,000 bushels No. 1 Milwaukee Club at $1 48; 1 car do. at $1 47; 2,000 bushels No. 1 Red Ohio at $1 55, and 1 car Amber Michigan at $1 60. CORN steady; sales, 10,000 bushels, to arrive, at 70c. afloat. BARLEY unchanged; sales, 25,000 bushels Upland Canada, 92c.; 10,000 bushels Bay Quinte, 93c. RYE quiet. CORN-MEAL—$1 60 for bolted; $1 50 for unbolted, ₱ cwt. MILLFEED steady; Shorts, $20; Shipstuffs, $24; Middlings, $28@$30 ₱ ton. HIGHWINES, 92½c.@93c. Canal FREIGHTS—Wheat, 10c.; Barley, 8c. to New-York, 7c. to Albany; Lumber, $3 50@$3 75 to the Hudson, $4 75@$5 to New-York. Railroad FREIGHTS—Flour, to Boston 70c., to New-York 60c., to Albany 52c. RECEIPTS by Lake—27,000 bushels Wheat, 3,200 bushels Barley. SHIPMENTS by Canal—2,000 bbls. Flour, 3,000 bushels Wheat, 58,000 bushels Barley, [illegible] feet Lumber.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 27.—FLOUR in fair demand and higher; Family, $6 55@$6 75. WHEAT in fair demand and higher; Red, $1 37@$1 40. CORN in good demand; sales at 44c.@55c. OATS firm and in fair demand; sales at 36c.@40c. RYE firm and in fair demand; sales at 78c.@80c. BARLEY quiet and unchanged; sales at 70c.@85c. PORK dull and unchanged; sales at $12 50. LARD dull and drooping; sales of new at 9c., old at 9¼c. Bulk MEATS—Stock withdrawn, anticipating high prices; but few Shoulders in market; Rough Sides held; Clear Rib Sides and Clear Sides sold at 8c. BACON—Shoulders, 7¼c.; Clear Rib Sides, 8¾c.@8⅞c.; Clear Sides, 9¼c. Green MEATS sold, to be delivered the first good weather, Shoulders, 4¼c.@4½c.; Sides, 5¼c. WHISKY in good demand; sales at 90c.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 27.—FLOUR dull and unchanged; WHEAT higher, but slow of sale; No. 3 Red, $1 32@$1 33; No. 2 Red Winter, $1 44@$1 45. CORN quiet; Mixed, on track, 42c. OATS dull; Mixed, sacked, 37c.@38c. BARLEY dull; No. 3 Spring, 67½c. RYE higher; sales at 63c.@65c. HIGHWINES dull at 89c. TOBACCO, HEMP and BAGGING unchanged. PORK dull; sales of order lots at $13. BACON unchanged; order lots, Shoulders, 7¼c.; Clear Rib, 8c.; Clear Sides, 8¼c. LARD quiet at 9¼c.@9½c. HOGS lower; sales at $3 60@$4. CATTLE unchanged; prices ranging from $1 50@$4 50. RECEIPTS—4,000 bbls. Flour, 23,000 bushels Wheat, 16,000 bushels Corn, 13,000 bushels Oats, 5,000 bushels Rye, 1,000 bushels Barley.

TOLEDO, Ohio, Oct. 27.—FLOUR dull and unchanged. WHEAT in fair demand; advanced 1c.; No. 2 White Wabash, $1 46; No. 3 do., $1 38; No. 1 White Michigan, $1 46; Amber Michigan, $1 43½@$1 44; No. 2 Red, $1 35½@$1 36. CORN firm and in fair demand; High-mixed, 59c.@57½c.; New, 56c.; Low Mixed, 56c.; New, 55½c.; Yellow, 58c.; Michigan, 56c.@56½c. OATS dull and unchanged; No. 1, 38½c. FREIGHTS unchanged; to Buffalo, 5c.@5½c.; to Oswego, 10c. RECEIPTS—3,000 bbls. Flour, 24,000 bushels Wheat, 37,000 bushels Corn and 17,000 bushels Oats. SHIPMENTS—1,000 bbls. Flour, 17,000 bushels Wheat, 35,000 bushels Corn and 21,000 bushels Oats.

CHICAGO, Oct. 27—1½ P. M.—WHEAT steady at $1 21@$1 21¼ cash; $1 21½@$1 21¾ November; $1 23¼ last half of next month. CORN firm for spot at 50c.; futures heavy at 47½c. for November; 48½c. for the first half of next month. OATS firm at 30½c.@30¾c. RYE strong and saleable at 61½c. BARLEY firmer at 58c.@57c. PROVISIONS dull; Pork, $12 62½@$12 75; offered at $12 50; Lard, steady; sales at 8¾c. December and January, new, 8¾c. MEATS steady; sales, 100,000 lbs. Rib-sides at 6¼c. WHISKY dull at 89c. FREIGHTS lower; Corn and Wheat, per sail, to Buffalo, 8¼c.@9½c.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 27.—SEEDS unchanged. COFFEE excited, prices higher; Rio, 19c.@19¾c. SUGAR unchanged. MOLASSES very weak. FLOUR quiet and weak; Superfine, $5 12½@$5 75; Extra, $5 75@$6 25. WHEAT firmer but not quotably higher; Pennsylvania and Western Red, fair to prime, $1 53@$1 58. RYE nominal. CORN—Business small, quotations higher; Yellow, 76c.@77c.; New, 60c.@65c. Mixed Western, 74c.@76c. OATS steady; White, 49c.@50c. PROVISIONS firmer; sales unimportant. WHISKY weak at 95c.; Alcohol, $1 88.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 27.—COTTON heavy and lower; Middling, 18¼c.; net receipts, 34 bales; gross, 285 bales; exports, coastwise, 212 bales; sales, 1,117 bales; stock, 2,190 bales; net receipts of the week, 570 bales; gross, 4,081 bales; exports, coastwise, 1,340 bales; sales, 3,795 bales. FLOUR dull, but the scarcity of stock maintains prices. WHEAT scarce and firm; Ohio and Indiana, $1 55@$1 60. CORN steady; White and Yellow New, 65c.@70c.; OATS quiet but firm at 48c.@50c. PROVISIONS very firm. BUTTER unchanged. WHISKY firmer at 95½c.@96c.

MILWAUKEE, Oct. 27.—FLOUR—Extra Spring quiet; $5 25@$6. WHEAT in fair demand and higher; No. 1, $1 22½; No. 1, $1 23. OATS firmer; No. 2, 31c. CORN buoyant; No. 2 Mixed, 50c. RYE firm; No. 1, 64½c. BARLEY firm; No. 2 Spring, 58c. Live HOGS steady; sales at $3 75@$3 95. RECEIPTS—3,000 bbls. Flour, and 72,000 bushels Wheat. SHIPMENTS—4,000 bbls. Flour, 48,000 bushels Wheat. FREIGHTS firmer; to Buffalo, 10c.; to Oswego, 15¼c.

NEW-ORLEANS, Oct. 27.—COTTON quiet; Middling, 18¼c.; net receipts, 5,483 bales; gross, 6,129 bales; exports coastwise, 845 bales; sales, 2,400 bales; stock, 50,567 bales; net receipts of the week, 23,476 bales; gross, 27,583 bales; exports to Great Britain, 12,211 bales; to the Continent, 1,154 bales; coastwise, 5,546 bales; sales of the week, 17,500 bales.

SAVANNAH, Oct. 27.—COTTON dull; buyers and sellers apart; tendency down; Middling, 17¼c.@17⅜c.; net receipts, 2,979 bales; exports to Great Britain, 1,254 bales; coastwise, 1,674 bales; sales, 11,000 bales; stock, 34,690 bales; net receipts of the week, 19,201 bales; exports to Great Britain, 6,319 bales; coastwise, 6,571 bales; sales of the week, 8,550 bales.

GALVESTON, Oct. 27.—COTTON dull and lower; good Ordinary, 15¼c.@15⅜c.; net receipts, 801 bales; exports to Great Britain, 656 bales; to Boston, 72 bales; sales, 1,100 bales; stock, 28,374 bales; net receipts of the week, 5,425 bales; exports to Great Britain, 656 bales; coastwise, 1,672 bales; sales of the week, 2,950 bales.

MOBILE, Oct. 27.—COTTON dull; Middling, 18c.; net receipts, 1,567 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 4,303 bales; coastwise, 396 bales; sales, 500 bales; stock, 21,215 bales; net receipts of the week, 13,160 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 4,303 bales; coastwise, 5,382 bales.

CHARLESTON, Oct. 27.—COTTON quiet; Middling, 17¼c.; net receipts, 1,783 bales; gross, 2,034 bales; exports, coastwise, 2,139 bales; sales, 2,100 bales; stock, 20,302 bales; net receipts of the week, 12,487 bales; gross, 12,738 bales; exports, coastwise, 8,479 bales; sales of the week, 3,500 bales.

MEMPHIS, Oct. 27.—FLOUR quiet and unchanged; sales at $5 50@$8. CORN lower; sales at 65c.@67½c. OATS firmer, at 50c. PORK firm and scarce. LARD firm and in fair demand; sales at 10¼c.@11¼c. BACON easier; Shoulders 7¾c.@8c.; Sides, 8½c.@9c.

BOSTON, Oct. 27.—COTTON quiet and steady; Middling, 18¾c.; net receipts, 427 bales; gross, 539 bales; sales, 200 bales; stock, 5,500 bales; net receipts of the week, 2,703 bales; gross, 6,806 bales; exports to Great Britain, 25 bales; sales of the week, 1,700 bales.

AUGUSTA, Oct. 27.—COTTON quiet and weak; Middling, 17c.; receipts, 1,950 bales; sales, 500 bales; stock, 1870, 2,425 bales—1871, 5,965 bales; net receipts of the week, 5,730 bales; sales, 4,950 bales.

DETROIT, Oct. 27.—WHEAT steady; Extra, $1 55¼@$1 56; No. 1 White, $1 47½; Amber Michigan, $1 43.

MONTGOMERY, Oct. 27.—COTTON—Receipts of the week, 3,315 bales; stock, 1870, 1,575 bales—1871, 6,114 bales.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Oct. 27—11½ A. M.—Consols opened at 92⅝ for money and 93 for the account. United States 5-20 Bonds, 1862s, 91; 1865s, old, 91½; 1867s, 92½; 10-40s, 89½.

4½ P. M.—Consols closed at 92⅝ for money and 93 for the account. United States 5-20 Bonds, 1862s, 91; 1865s, old, 91½; 1867s, 92½; 10-40s, 89½.

FRANKFORT, Oct. 27.—United States 5-20 Bonds are quoted at 96⅜@96½ for the issue of 1862.

PARIS, Oct. 27.—The bullion in the Bank of France has decreased 300,000f. during the week.

A. M.—Rentes, 57f. 47c.

P. M.—Rentes closed at 57f. 40c.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 27—10½ A. M.—COTTON—The market opened quiet; Middling Uplands, 9⅛d.; Middling Orleans, 9¼d. The sales of the day are estimated at 10,000 bales; the sales of the week have been 52,000 bales, including 10,000 bales for export and 6,000 bales for speculation; the stock in port is 518,000 bales, of which 134,000 bales are American; the receipts of the week have been 81,000 bales, including 21,000 bales American; actual export, 9,000 bales. BREADSTUFFS—The receipts of Wheat at this port for the past three days have been 50,000 bushels, including 45,000 bushels American.

1½ P. M.—COTTON—The market is heavy. The sales of the day are still estimated at 10,000 bales, including 3,000 for export and speculation. The stock of Cotton at sea bound to this port is 367,000 bales, of which 47,000 are American. BREADSTUFFS—The market is quiet. Corn 34s. ₱ quarter.

4½ P. M.—COTTON—The market closed heavy. Middling Uplands, 9⅛d.; Middling Orleans, 9¼d. The sales of the day have been 10,000 bales, including 3,000 for speculation and export. TRADE REPORT—The advices from Manchester are less favorable, and cause a dullness in the Cotton market here. The shipments of Cotton from Bombay to the 27th inst., since the last report, have been 6,000 bales. PROVISIONS—Cheese, 58s. 6d. ₱ cwt. for the best grades of American fine. PRODUCE—Petroleum, 10d.@10⅛d. ₱ gallon for Spirits, and 17¼d.@18d. for Refined.

LONDON, Oct. 27.—Refined PETROLEUM, 17¼d.@18d. ₱ gallon.

LONDON, Oct. 27—Evening.—Calcutta LINSEED, 63s. SPERM-OIL, £81 ₱ ton. WHALE-OIL, £33 ₱ ton.

ANTWERP, Oct 27.—PETROLEUM, 49¾f. for fine pale American.

The New York Times.

TRIPLE SHEET.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, OCT. 28, 1871.

Amusements This Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
14th-st., corner Irving-place.
MATINEE at 1½ o'clock. LUCIA DI LAMMERMOOR. (Italian Opera.) Leading characters by Miss Christina Nilsson, and Messrs. Brignoli, and Barre.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
THE NERVOUS MAN, &c. Leading characters by Messrs. Charles Mathews, Brougham, Gilbert, Miss Effie Germon, Mrs. Sefton and Miss Rowe.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.
23d-st., corner 6th-av.
GUY MANNERING. Leading characters by Miss Charlotte Cushman and Messrs. Pateman and Wilson.
MATINEES at 1½ o'clock.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, near Prince-st.
OUR AMERICAN COUSIN. Leading characters by Messrs. Sothern and J. T. Raymond, Miss Amy Rosalie, Miss Nelly Kemp and Miss Jenny Lee.
MATINEE at 2 o'clock.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.
24th-st. near Broadway.
DIVORCE. Leading characters by Messrs. Harkins, Lemoyne, Davidge, Lewis, Miss Fanny Davenport, Miss Fanny Morant, and Miss Clara Morris.
MATINEE at 1½ o'clock.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.
23d-st., corner 8th-av.
EILEEN OGE. Leading characters by Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Florence, Mr. Geo. Clark, and Miss Rose Evans.
MATINEE at 2 o'clock.

LINA EDWIN'S THEATRE.
Broadway, near Washington-place.
FLEUR DE PRE. (Opera Bouffe.) Leading characters by Mlle. Aimee and Mr. Fernand Noe.
MATINEE at 2 o'clock.

ST. JAMES' THEATRE.
28th-st., corner Broadway.
THE PRIMA DONNA OF A NIGHT. Leading characters by Miss Susan Galton and Messrs. Alfred Kelleher, Arnold and Sweet.
MATINEE at 2 o'clock.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, near Houston-st.
HUMPTY DUMPTY (Pantomime.) Leading characters by Messrs. Geo. L. Fox, C. K. Fox, and the Marion and Kirsity troupes.
MATINEE at 2 o'clock.

GLOBE THEATRE.
Broadway, opposite Waverley-place.
BURLESQUE, VAUDEVILLE, and ACROBATIC Performance.
MATINEE at 2½ o'clock.

STADT THEATRE.
Bowery, near Canal-st.
MATINEE at 3 o'clock. THE POSTILLION OF LONJUMEAU, (German Opera.) Leading character by Mr. Theo. Wachtel.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.
Broadway, corner 30th-st.
DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE. Afternoon and evening. Large collection of curiosities on exhibition.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE FAIR.
3d-av., corner 63d-st.
EXHIBITION OF WORKS OF ART, SCIENCE, AND MECHANICS. Open day and evening.

PARIS PAVILION CIRCUS,
14th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.
ATHLETIC AND EQUESTRIAN FEATS. Dan Rice, Manager.

BRYANT'S OPERA-HOUSE,
23d-st., between 6th and 7th avs.
NEGRO MINSTRELSY, FARCES, DANCING AND FUN.

SOMERVILLE ART GALLERY,
5th-av., corner 14th-st.
EXHIBITION OF INDIAN CARTOONS.

The New-York Times.

DAILY, WEEKLY AND SEMI-WEEKLY.

This journal is now thoroughly identified with the greatest political necessity of the hour—uncompromising warfare against all forms of corruption, whether in national or local government. For years past the TIMES has been exposing the demoralizing schemes of self-interested politicians, and its recent warfare upon the Tammany Democrats has been received with universal approval. It has adhered to the pledge given in its original prospectus, more than twenty years ago, that the public should be fully represented, and their interests faithfully guarded through its columns. Its record has been pure and honorable, and the highest aim of its proprietors is to render it more and more worthy of its past history, and of the confidence which the public repose in it. Two out of three of the original proprietors still direct its policy, and guide it on all public questions. They purpose that the TIMES shall continue to keep clear of all narrow and unworthy influences and cliques, and aim to represent the great body of the public, as distinguished from personal factions. It occupies a perfectly independent position, and is free to speak the truth on all subjects and about all men. Its greatly increased circulation throughout the country adds to its power and influence. It will continue to be a faithful exponent of Republican principles, and advocate with untiring energy every cause which tends to further the welfare of the people.

The utmost care will be devoted to gathering political news from special sources during the Presidential canvass. This department of the paper will be unusually full and trustworthy. Renewed enterprise will be exhibited in every department of the paper, and large space will be devoted to reports of speeches made during elections, or on other important political occasions.

A very full summary of news, and many general articles of great interest, are published in the Semi-weekly editions; and in the Weekly edition there is an unabridged report of the proceedings at the Farmers' Club, an excellent summary of political information, and a great variety of matter suitable for family reading.

The NEW-YORK TIMES is pre-eminently a family paper, all objectionable advertisements being rigidly excluded; and it has a constantly increasing circulation among the most respectable classes of the community.

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The DAILY TIMES, per annum, including the Sunday Edition	$12
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The Sunday Edition, per annum	2
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THE NEW-YORK TIMES,
New-York City.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 9 o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in the TIMES will be received at No. 54 West 23d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av., and No. 1 241 Broadway, between 30th and 31st sts., at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

☞ Messrs. DREXEL, HARJES & CO., Bankers, No. 3 Rue Scribe, Paris, are the accredited agents for the NEW-YORK TIMES in that city.

Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot under any circumstances return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

The GERMAN and ENGLISH EDITIONS of the Pamphlet published by the TIMES, *containing a complete history of the Tammany Frauds, are now ready and for sale at the* TIMES *counter. Price six cents a copy, or $4 per hundred to dealers.*

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The funeral of SIR RODERICK MURCHISON took place, yesterday, in London. Minister SCHENCK is indisposed, and has gone to the country. Thirty of the thirty-two men who were in the mine at Sedham, England, where the explosion occurred, are dead. The pit is on fire....Prince NAPOLEON has resigned his seat in the Council General of Corsica, and gone to Italy. Gen. ROBT. ANDERSON, of Fort Sumter fame, died at Nice, France, on Thursday evening. His remains will be brought home by the *Guerriere*....The Governor of the Portuguese Colony of Goa, India, telegraphs that a revolt is threatened, and asks for assistance.....A dispatch from Hong Kong, at London, reports the loss of the *Roline Maria* off Macao. Several of the crew were drowned.... The mob in Los Angeles, Cal., seems to have been actuated solely by hatred of race and a desire for plunder. The Chinese delivered up the man who shot Officer BILDERAIN. Thirty thousand dollars were stolen from the Chinamen and all their valuables. The bodies of eighteen victims have been found....The fishing schooner *River Queen*, of Gloucester, Mass., has been given up for lost. She had a crew of twelve. Great anxiety is felt for the safety of the *Pitz E. Biggs*, also of Gloucester. ....The returns from Texas show that, by throwing out Limestone and Freestone Counties, CLARK, the Republican candidate for Congress, will have 947 majority....The Protestant Episcopal General Convention, on Thursday night, adjourned *sine die*. The entire proceedings of the Convention have been marked with the greatest courtesy and harmony.

More Evidence.

Our first disclosures of one Department of the enormous volume of Municipal frauds found Mayor HALL in the mood of poohpoohing the whole accusation. The amounts were "large and perhaps exorbitant," but it was an old antediluvian Board which had done it all, and the "present régime" was as innocent of stealing as the babe unborn. So for weeks together ran the burden of HALL'S story, echoed by the *Herald*, the *World*, and a host of smaller stipendiaries. By and by the Merry Andrew of the Ring found that his fooling failed to divert public attention from the grave questions which we had presented to them. Accordingly he had recourse to his old dodge of an "investigating committee." He was very particular in his requirements about this body. They were to be unpartisan, unprejudiced, of high standing, and a great many other things besides, and their course was very plainly pointed out to them in HALL'S announcement that they were called together to disprove the "gross libels" and the "false and malignant attacks of a partisan Press." HALL, through his nominees in the Board of Aldermen, selected his own jury, and neither we nor anybody else objected to its composition. Is he prepared to abide by its verdict?

The Citizens' Committee state plainly that they entered upon their labors "without any knowledge whatever of the City and County indebtedness, and without any opinions in regard to the corruption and fraud alleged against those now holding prominent offices." A man on his trial for murder could not have wished for a more unbiased jury than that which the City thieves invited to try their case. If the opinions of the Investigating Committee were unformed when they entered upon their duties, they are sufficiently definite now. Their general verdict is expressed as follows: "Your Committee are compelled to report that, in their judgment, *fraude and robberies of the basest character have been committed with the connivance and co-operation of some of the men who were appointed to guard the interests of the people.*" They further declare that all confidence in the management of the present City officials is at an end, and that any attempt to borrow some forty millions, required between now and October, 1872, will be perfectly futile while the City is controlled by its present rulers. Condemned by the Committee of his choice, what further excuse has Mayor HALL for destroying the City credit, and insulting public opinion by clinging to his office?

Sound and unanswerable as are the conclusions of the Citizens' Committee, they only express what most honest men have believed for months past It is mainly in the work of the Sub-committees, and the experts employed by them, that results of appreciable value to the cause of justice and reform have been obtained. The Committee on Armories and Drill-rooms have shown that out of an expenditure for "repairs" on these premises amounting to $3,200,000, the sum of $2,950,000 represents money stolen from the taxpayers. The Court-house Committee find that between eleven and twelve millions have been paid out for an unfinished building, whose real cost is about a fourth of that amount. The net stealings on this account are, therefore, about nine millions. This is so large a sum that most people will have some difficulty in fully realizing what it represents. The mode of its accumulation will be elucidated by the following table:

	Alleged value.	Real value.	Stolen.
Davidson's safes..	$482,537 72	$63,450 00	$419,087 72
Smith's carpets...	641,900 49	18,876 90	623,023 59
Ingersoll's furniture	2,960,187 01	308,551 50	2,651,635 51
Hall's painting...	352,965 70	89,500 00	263,465 70
Keyser's plumbing	914,330 65	73,752 00	840,578 65
Garvey's plastering	1,927,545 24	70,050 00	1,857,495 24
Total	$7,289,468 81	$624,180 40	$6,665,286 41

These six accounts comprise more than two-thirds of the estimated plunder on the new Court-house. They show that for every dollar really expended on the building ten dollars were stolen, and it is not to be wondered at that not only have most of the vouchers been destroyed, but that most of the warrants have been irregularly drawn, fraudulently indorsed, and studiously kept out of the usual channel of collection—the Clearing-house. The sixteen warrants drawn in the name of the mythical J. A. SMITH, believed to represent A. J. SMITH—a clerk on the City pay-roll—bear indorsements written by *ten* different persons, the vouchers for which are all missing. Eighteen warrants were drawn in the name of BOLLAR, one of INGERSOLL'S dummies. These bear various indorsements, most of which are believed to be forged. On all of these, however, appear either the initials E. A. W., or the full signature of E. A. WOODWARD—the official distributor of the Ring plunder.

Into all the facts developed by these highly-interesting and conclusive reports we cannot at present enter. They should be carefully read and preserved by every citizen of New-York who has an interest in recovering the money stolen in the past, and in preventing robbery in the future. Special attention ought to be paid to the state of the balance-sheet of the Corporation, showing that the astounding sum of $23,670,663 79 is at this moment due to the City on account of uncollected assessments, arrears of taxes, interest on assessments, &c. That a great portion of this has been left unpaid owing to corrupt bargains with the public robbers, cannot be doubted. That much of it can be at once recovered is equally certain. In the present depleted state of the City Treasury, the Deputy Controller should at once see that prompt measures are taken to compel City debtors to pay up. When a man like Alderman FARLEY has been allowed for four years to retain possession of $29,200 worth of City property, with only ten per cent. of the purchase-price paid into the Treasury, it is tolerably evident that many thousands of these arrears are the result of similarly knavish connivance. With each successive revelation of the mass of local corruption, not only the field of retributive justice widens, but the task before a new and honest Administration becomes more clearly defined. When will such an administration be allowed to begin? How long are TWEED, HALL and SWEENY to remain at the head of the Government in this City?

The False Pretenses of Sweeny and Bradley.

The *Herald*, the organ of the Ring, published the other day the following editorial:

"AN HONEST OFFICIAL.—City Chamberlain JOHN J. BRADLEY publishes a card today, in which he sets forth the amounts paid over by him to the credit of the City out of the interest on the deposits in his hands as City Chamberlain and County Treasurer. The total exceeds the large sum of $165,000. All of this Chamberlain BRADLEY might legally have put into his own pocket. But he had before him the precedent on the one side of his immediate predecessor, PETER B. SWEENY, who had paid the interest on deposits over to the City, and on the other side of former City Chamberlains, who had put the interest into their own pockets. He chose to follow the example of the former, and has thus donated to the City over $165,000. He deserves all the credit which such unexampled official magnanimity is entitled."

In these days of official rascality, it is refreshing to know that we have at last found among the members of the Ring *one* "honest official," in the person of Mr. JOHN J. BRADLEY, City Chamberlain, and present candidate for the State Senate. It is also refreshing to know that in the same family we had another "honest official," in the person of Mr. PETER B. SWEENY, his brother-in-law, who preceded Mr. BRADLEY in the same office. SWEENY claims that he "donated" to the City the large sum of $209,401, and BRADLEY claims to have "donated" to the City another large sum of $165,487, thus making a *donation* to our depleted Treasury by one family of the sum of $374,888. Really there is hope for Gotham. We shall not utterly perish, like Sodom and Gomorrah. The SWEENY family will redeem us from a curse otherwise inevitable. Unlike TWEED, who refused a statue during his life, their statue should be raised instanter, by the voluntary contributions of our citizens, that we and the coming generation may see at last the brazen lineaments of "an honest official" of the year 1871.

But are these claims of SWEENY and BRADLEY to public gratitude true and valid? or are they false, impudent, and lying pretenses, intended to gull and deceive the people by loud protestations of virtue and a grand display of figures? Listen to the facts, and judge for yourself.

The City Chamberlain deposits the public moneys, received from taxation and other sources, say in the Broadway Bank, and the bank agrees to pay for the use of this money interest at the rate of four per cent. per annum upon the average daily deposit. It is this interest which, according to the *Herald*, SWEENY and BRADLEY, with "such unexampled magnanimity," have "donated" to the City. If this interest really belonged to SWEENY and BRADLEY, its transfer to the City would, in fact, be a donation, startling but praiseworthy. If, however, the interest really belonged to the City, being earned by the use of the moneys, not of SWEENY and BRADLEY, but of the City, then their transfer to the City was only what the City was entitled to. To pay it, therefore, was no virtue. To withhold it as their own would have been embezzlement and theft.

To whom, then, does the interest paid by the Broadway Bank for the use of the City deposits belong?—to the Chamberlain or to the City? Clearly, it belongs to the City, for the moneys which earn the interest are the moneys of the City, and not the moneys of the Chamberlain. He is simply the agent, official, or trustee, intrusted by law with the care and custody of the City funds. The principle of law is familiar to everybody, except to SWEENY and BRADLEY. Judge STORY, in his *Equity Jurisprudence*, states the rule: "A trustee is never permitted to make *any profit to himself* in any of the concerns of his trust. Whenever a trustee deals with the trust estate, the rule is that he shall account to his principal for all the gain he has made. So an executor, guardian or any other person, acting in a fiduciary capacity, shall be accountable to the trust estate for every farthing he may make." It is manifest, therefore, upon every principle of law, of justice and of common sense, that the interest paid by the bank was earned by the use of the moneys of the City. It belonged to the City, and not to SWEENY or BRADLEY. With what face, then, can they claim the public gratitude for paying over to the City what belongs to the City, and which, if they did not pay, would subject them to a criminal indictment? How could they have "donated" to the City what they did not own?

There is some semblance of excuse, however, for their impudent assumption of a donation, which no one knows to be shallow better than themselves: it is this, that the predecessors of SWEENY never did pay over to the City the interest earned upon the City deposits, but retained it to their own use—and SWEENY was the first Chamberlain who transferred it to the City. Why did he do it? Simply because at the time of his appointment an action at law was then pending or soon to be commenced against the executors of DEVLIN, his predecessor, to recover to the use of the City the interest moneys which DEVLIN had received during his term of office. Prior to DEVLIN, the deposits were comparatively limited, and the interest attracted little attention; but, during DEVLIN'S period, the deposits had proven to be immense, and the public would no longer endure the outrage of seeing their own interest moneys absorbed by their own official. SWEENY determined to make a virtue of necessity, and to hand over what he knew he would not be permitted to retain. With adroit cunning and with "unexampled official magnanimity," he transferred to the City what was the City's own. BRADLEY followed his example, and hence their claim to public gratitude and a statue.

Now, if SWEENY is really anxious to gain a good name, let him break off his intimate and confidential relations with his old friend and confederate, TWEED—let him cease to be the adviser of the Ring, purring and mousing over petty schemes to screen their frauds and keep their power—let him restore to the stockholders of the Erie Railway his legal robbery of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars for his forty-eight hours' of service as receiver; *and let him cancel the lease which he obtained from the City to pay him thirty thousand dollars a year for the second floor of his building on Broadway and Thirty-fourth-street, worth only five thousand dollars.* Let him do these things, and, although our pigeon-hole is full of records of his indecencies, private and public, we will not lift the vail, but let him pass away like a mephitic vapor, which, for a time, has hovered over the City, breathing nothing but corruption and disease.

Tweed's Arrest.

The arrest of the head of the Tammany Ring marks another stage of progress in breaking down that organization. Whatever may come of the suit in the course of which it is made, the arrest itself is a memorable event. A few short weeks ago TWEED, in the midst of coarse luxury and display, was defying the honest people to help themselves. He and his fellow conspirators, secure in the legal defenses they had erected about them, tauntingly asked the tax-payers what they were going to do about it.

That question is partly answered by the proceedings of yesterday. It is our firm belief that it will be completely answered before the people are through with this business. For it must be remembered that in the conduct of this whole matter, the power that has done all that has been done for reform is the power of public opinion. It was that which forced the Mayor to submit the affairs of the City to the inspection of the Joint Committee; which compelled the pretended destruction of the vouchers called for by that Committee; which induced CONNOLLY to put his office into the hands of an honest man, who furnished to the proper investigators, the evidence on which Mr. TWEED was yesterday arrested as a public robber. The chain of events, so close and so compact up to this point, is not to be broken now. The force that has accomplished so much will in the end accomplish all, and though TWEED readily finds in the head of the Erie Ring a man to protect him from imprisonment, the time will come when JAY GOULD will himself be asking for bail. The steady energy that has broken down the entrenchments of the men who hid behind them the stolen contents of the City Treasury, will find some way of getting at the men who bail out thieves with the earnings of a stolen railroad.

The scope of the complaint served on Mr. TWEED yesterday is a plain indication that the end is not yet, and that the other officials who have shared TWEED'S power and aided in his schemes of plunder are far from safe. There is reason to hope that the proceedings in the suit just commenced against TWEED, INGERSOLL, GARVEY and WOODWARD will develop the evidence necessary to bring the other members of the Ring into Court, not only in civil but in criminal proceedings. In fact, if, as the complaint very plainly says, everybody intrusted in this City with the duty of bringing the plunderers of the City to justice was not involved with them, we should have seen the guilty parties in prison before now. But if the Ring could not prevent what has already been done, as they surely would if they could, it is not too much to hope that they cannot prevent the completion of the good work. That that will involve Mayor HALL is plainly to be seen from the averments of the complaint in the case against TWEED. In this paper it is stated point blank that the Mayor, in collusion with TWEED, knowing him to be guilty of numerous frauds, has persisted and is persisting in endeavoring to screen him from justice. To effect this, he has directed suits to be commenced against him, which are fictitious in their nature, and which he is not pushing and will not push to trial. But these suits, we notice, are commenced against himself as well, and if Mr. O'CONOR is right—as he is—in saying that the motive of the suit against TWEED is to protect him from real proceedings, the motive for the suit against HALL is precisely similar. If the one betrays a consciousness of TWEED'S guilt, the other proves a consciousness of his own.

These attempts to screen themselves show that the Ring leaders are aware that they are in danger, and their most abject partisans—like the *World*—show the same thing by abandoning them. When the TIMES first pointed out the indubitable proof of the wholesale plunder carried on by the Ring, good, easy souls of our own party, joined the interested accomplices of the Democratic Press in declaring that our charges ought to be more specific. We made them as specific as the evidence allowed, and declared that when access was had to the public accounts, and to the bank accounts of the members of the Ring, it would be seen who were the thieves, and how much each had stolen. Our case is rapidly being substantiated. Having been vindicated in our course by seeing a Democratic Governor forced by public opinion to empower the leading Democratic lawyer of the State, to institute suit in the people's name for the stolen funds, we shall abide in patience the detailed exposure that is sure to come. Meanwhile we would point out to the people that the statement in Mr. O'CONOR'S complaint, that our City is so competely in the hands of the Ring that a proven thief cannot be brought to justice here, is a powerful argument for the election of a Legislature which will free the City from this humiliating and dangerous condition of affairs.

Sands.

It should be a cause of congratulation to all honest men that in the general smoking-out of the den of thieves who have so long infested this City, the plausible hypocrite whose name stands at the head of this article is not to be permitted to escape. While TWEED, SWEENY, HALL, CONNOLLY and the rest pursued the business of robbery as a legitimate calling, by virtue of their membership of the Tammany "Ring," SANDS not only betrayed his party and his friends, but sold himself to the very men he had been employed to watch. For years past he has been in the receipt of a large salary, made up from the contributions of our tax-payers, who selected him as their agent to ferret out and expose the frauds in the City Government. While professing to labor for the public good, he has been secretly conspiring with the plunderers of the public Treasury; while professing to be a Republican, he has helped to promote the political and personal schemes of the most infamous clique of Democratic knaves. He has at length overreached himself, and thus has taken the trouble to verify every charge we have made against him for more than a year past.

If the venerable and well-meaning PETER COOPER—who, we regret to say, has been chiefly instrumental in keeping SANDS afloat for the last two years—had heeded our repeated warnings, he would not now be obliged to confess that he was "completely dumbfoundered" when he heard of the treachery of his agent, and that he "at once took measures to relieve the Citizens' Association of his standing reproach." We long ago told him what kind of man SANDS was, and what he was about; but Mr. COOPER and the Citizens' Association would not believe us. They preferred to be "dumbfoundered" by finding it out in their own way. We were accused of assailing an innocent man and a worthy citizen, just as we were accused of falsehood and vituperation when we told the people a year and a half ago what kind of men TWEED, SWEENY, HALL and their confederates were, and what they were doing. We may be permitted once more, considering the abuse we have received, to point out that we were right in all we said—when all this fight is over, it will be seen that we have attacked no man without due cause. "I never was more surprised in my life," exclaims PETER COOPER to the *Sun* reporter. "As I said before, I was chagrined and mortified when I learned it. It is the duplicity or double-dealing in working with us for reform, and at the same time working with Tammany for himself that we blame Mr. SANDS for." Well may Mr. COOPER be surprised. He probably recollects how he was persuaded by SANDS to advocate and urge Senators to vote for that infamous fraud known as the "Two per Cent Tax Levy," which had scarcely become a law before it was superseded and completely nullified by another fraud known as the "Consolidated Debt Bill." And now he finds his bosom friend SANDS, who was a party to both frauds, taking advantage of the deception he had practised upon the Citizens' Association, and upon the people, to feather his nest to the tune of $75,000 out of the proceeds of the duplicate inquity. It is hard for a man like Mr. PETER COOPER to be compelled to surrender his faith in human nature; but we trust he will discover in the light that is now breaking in upon the City of which he has been so noble a benefactor, that the great popular heart is right, although his friend SANDS has proved himself a traitor. Once more we remind Mr. COOPER that he would have saved himself his present mortification had he paid proper heed to our warnings. But "he knew he was right," and now he confesses that he is dumbfoundered. Let people who do not want to be dumbfoundered remember his sad fate.

We hope the suit that is about to be commenced against SANDS, for the recovery of his percentage of the corrupt negotiation by which the bonds of the City were sacrificed, will be prosecuted without unnecessary delay. The plunderers are all making haste to put their property out of their hands, and unless a verdict is obtained speedily, *nulla bona* will be returned on the execution, the same as it was when SANDS' mercantile career came to a sudden termination.

An Extraordinary Tragedy.

A crime has been very recently committed at the suburb of Stockwell, near London, England, so strange and so heart-rending as to have caused a sensation all over the land. A clergyman, school-master and author, sixty-seven years of age, of spotless reputation, suddenly, and without provocation of which there is so far any knowledge, has murdered his wife. The deed was done with desperate and resolute purpose, for the poor woman's brains were literally beaten out; and the assassin afterward deliberately sat down and wrote the following note: "To the surgeon: I have killed my wife in a fit of rage. Often and often she has provoked me, and I have endeavored to restrain myself, but rage overcame me, and I struck her. Her body will be found in the little room off the library. The key is in a letter on the table. I hope she will be buried as becomes a lady of birth and position. She is an Irish lady, and her name is ANNE." Having prepared this confession, and written some other letters, the miserable man took a dose of strychnine. The poison, however, failed to destroy him. The physician who was summoned was enabled to preserve his life, and the Rev. JOHN SELBY WATSON has now been put upon trial for murder.

The physician, Dr. RUGG, who was called to attend Mr. WATSON, after administering restoratives, read the note we have quoted, found the key referred to, went to the room and discovered Mrs. WATSON'S body. It was lying "huddled up in a corner and had been dead two days." The head was covered with blood, and had received "six contused lacerated wounds." The murder was committed, it would seem, on the night of Sunday, Oct. 8. A servant who went out that night left the husband and wife sitting quietly together. This servant had lived with them for three years and never knew them to quarrel. No one else has hitherto testified differently. To all appearance they lived together in perfect harmony. But, if we are to believe Mr. WATSON'S own account, under the influence of a swift impulse of ungovernable wrath, this reverend scholar leaped like a wild animal upon his wife, herself sixty-four years of age, and beat out her brains. The act resembles the Webster-Parkman murder at Cambridge some years ago. WEBSTER, it will be remembered, was a Professor of Harvard University. PARKMAN, a rich man, WEBSTER'S creditor, dunned him for the payment of money. In a sudden paroxysm of fury, WEBSTER struck PARKMAN a heavy blow on the head and killed him. There are two differences in the cases: one the fact of the victim being the destroyer's wife; the other that confession in the first instance came before trial and in the last after it.

A contemporary well observes that this is of a class of deeds of which it may fairly be said that the absence of any concealment as to the facts only deepens the mystery. No one has ever accused Rev. Mr. WATSON of insanity; on the contrary there is much to show that he possessed an equable as well as a highly-trained mind. Much of his life had been passed under circumstances demanding even ostentatious self-control. For twenty-five years he was Head Master of Stockwell School. He was in holy orders, and had officiated in the pulpit. His reputation is high for scholarship and for literary work, the production of which implies patience as well as industy, equanimity of intellect as well as research. Mr. WATSON was the translator of several of the best known classics of BOHN'S Library. The *Sallust*, *Xenophon* and *Lucretius* came from his pen. Among his papers since the homicide has been found in MS. a complete translation of *Valerius Flaccus*, rendered in verse, and ready for publication. There is also a completed novel called *Hercules*, and a set of modern translations, including nearly all of BERANGER'S songs. Besides these, it appears that the Messrs. LONGMANS have in their hands for inspection, lately sent by WATSON, a rival to RANKE'S famous work in the shape of four huge volumes of MS., containing a complete history of the Popes from the foundation of the Papal power.

The education and pursuits of WATSON combine, then, with his sacred calling, his years, and his previous reputation, to render his murderous deed extraordinary and inexplicable. In WEBSTER'S case he owed PARKMAN money that he could not pay, and they had been known to have angry words before. PARKMAN was an aggravating, tenacious, and exacting person, and WEBSTER a highly nervous, sensitive, and irascible one. WATSON'S characteristics, to all appearance, are totally different. Even his appearance and manner in Court, as described by the local Press, heighten the mystery. He is a "tall, massive man, with a grave and austere countenance." There are none of those physiognomical signs, which at sixty-seven should certainly reflect the spirit within, that indicate either a ferocious or a revengeful disposition. It may be suggested that pecuniary trouble had induced him to resolve to kill both his wife and himself, and that he did not choose to make this statement, whether from pride or some other motive. But he seems to have been tolerably well off, his books and teaching brought him a fair income, and, in another letter, prepared so as to be found after his death, he says that "after all claims are satisfied there will be a considerable sum left, besides what will arise from the sale of books and furniture." He also names his heir, who lives, it seems, close by New-York, in Williamsburg. A further circumstance that recalls the Parkman murder is that on the morning following the night of his crime, WATSON went to a packing-case maker and ordered a large chest to be made. He was most particular about the dimensions, and the box was evidently meant to receive the remains of his wife. What he then intended to do with them is not clear. In any case, he changed his mind and resolved on suicide instead of concealment.

The London journals teem with comments and suggestions concerning this extraordinary homicide, but no one of the number has even the merit of plausibility. Of insanity there is so far not a tittle of proof. The burst of fury, with such a deed as its fruit, that would be quite intelligible in the case of Bill Sykes, seems positively incredible in that of Rev. Mr. WATSON. A calm, deliberate gentleman in the ordinary dress of a clergyman, placidly drawing on his gloves and occasionally using his eye-glass to look around the Court, is an anomaly in the murderer's dock not easily to be accounted for. Like that of the alleged poisoner, CHRISTIANA EDWARDS, at Brighton, WATSON'S crime appears to be totally out of the beaten track as regards the motive, or as regards the education and social standing of the perpetrator, and further explanation will be looked for with painful curiosity.

Erastus Benedict for Senator.

The Regular Republicans of the Fifth Senatorial District last evening nominated Hon. ERASTUS C. BENEDICT as their candidate for Senator, and the nomination was accepted. This, we presume, will settle all further controversy in that district; for we do not apprehend that any organization or individual opposed to Tammany, or in favor of municipal reform, will hesitate for one moment to indorse the nomination. Mr. BENEDICT is personally known to nearly every voter in the district, and is known by reputation to the whole City as a man whom it would be an honor to any citizen to vote for, and a credit to the City to send to Albany. His services as President of the old Board of Education, and also as a member of the Assembly in the past years when "thieves" were unknown in the Legislature, are well remembered by our older citizens, and they will delight to aid in restoring such men to the old places of honor, which have been so disgraced by their late successors. This nomination ought to insure the overwhelming defeat of NORTON. All that is needed now is an honest vote and a square count, and this, we are assured, the citizens of the Fifth District are determined to have, or "know the reason why."

The Regular Republicans have also indorsed the nomination of HORATIO N. TWOMBLY for Assemblyman in the Seventh District. He is now the nominee of the united Republican Party, and will doubtless receive the indorsement of all Anti-Tammany men. The district is Republican, and the way Mr. TWOMBLY was cheated out of the seat to which he was fairly elected last year, entitles him to the support of every man who is an enemy to fraud and cheating at elections. No more fitting rebuke could be administered to the Tammany thieves, and their infamous legislation of last Winter, than the election of the man whom they defrauded of his seat in order that they might gain a majority in the last Legislature.

MINOR TOPICS.

The *Express* emerges once more from the cave of Trophonius, and explains its riddle, but it mercifully refrains from uttering any more of its dark and ghastly warnings. For the latter boon we are profoundly grateful; it may only be sport to the *Express* to wad forth its horrible predictions, but it fills us with affright, and we wish the *Express* would leave off making us the subject of its experiments whenever it has the mumps. What it says it meant in addressing us is this: There are knaves and thieves belonging "to the party which the TIMES supports." It is only too probable. But the *Express* goes on to say that the TIMES takes much pains to conceal these particular knaves from its readers. There our dismal preceptor misrepresents the facts in a manner altogether unworthy the perspicuity and genius which ordinarily adorn his discussions of human affairs. We are always as willing to expose "knaves and thieves" in our own party as in any other—and to prove it, let the *Express* give us the names of any such men, *and the evidence against them*—as good evidence as we have produced against the Tammany thieves—and we will give that evidence the widest possible publicity. The *Express* has all along put forward the utterly rotten plea for its Tammany friends, "that they are no worse than Republicans." This, we say, is a course we should never have looked for in so very able and lucid a paper as the *Express*. Our melancholy adviser must try to do better justice to the great powers which he evidently possesses, but which he so skillfully conceals from the observation of the outer world.

We understand that Mr. EVARTS has consented to speak at Binghamton on Wednesday next. We trust that he will be able to do so, or, if not, to speak at some central point in the interior, before the election. His address on Wednesday evening, at the Cooper Institute, was admirably clear and forcible. Mr. EVARTS' conviction, that all that has been done will be as good as lost if we do not elect an Anti-Tammany Legislature, is a just one. This political campaign is a life and death struggle with the Ring, and it is little short of that with the community. If TWEED and TWEED'S State nominees can get the "control of the people," all proceedings in Courts, all ordinary means of reform will count for nothing, and when these men ask us, in the midst of their crimes, "What are you going to do about it?" it will be hard to find a satisfactory answer to them.

Mr. EDWARD A. LAWRENCE, the Democratic candidate for Assembly in Queens County, assures us that he is not, and never was, a Tammany man, but has always been bold and outspoken in his opposition to the entire gang of thieves who control that organization. He admits that he was a Secessionist during the war, and is, perhaps, excusable for regarding that as a venial sin compared with the infamy of being a Tammanyite. The voters of Queens County can, therefore, congratulate themselves that, in any event, they are not to be represented by a Tammany man; but, in Mr. PRINCE, they have a candidate who was never either a Tammanyite or a Secessionist.

As the day of election approaches, the friends of City reform cannot be too strongly entreated to make their work systematic and organized. The season for talk is almost over; everything now depends upon action. We have to defeat an organization as unscrupulous as it is powerful. The dire extremity of the Ring will make them fight desperately for their hold upon the Courts, the Legislature, and the City Government. There are thousands who will support Tammany though its crimes were even blacker, if possible, than they have been proved to be. There is no citizen who cannot do something for a cause whose issue is watched by the civilized world. Everybody has friends or neighbors, who can be advised to register so as to be able to vote, and who can be talked to of the momentous consequences which depend on how their vote is given.

The joint mass-meeting of German Republicans and German Reform Democrats, last night developed a unity of purpose and a uniform plan of action which other reform organizations would do well to imitate. Reformers of all stripes must unite on something approaching to a common ticket, or Tammany will certainly be the gainer by their divisions. The German plan of a Central Nominating Committee is a good one, and the gentlemen appointed for this purpose ought to be consulted by representatives of other sections of the Anti-Tammany movement, so as to arrive at as close an agreement on candidates as is practicable.

The Reported German Discovery of an Open Polar Sea.

To the Editor of the Toledo (Ohio) Blade:

Allow me to correct a mistake occurring in your notice of yesterday's issue, of the recent German discovery of the open Polar Sea. Access to it was not gained from the Pacific, but from the Atlantic. PETERMAN, the celebrated German geographer, telegraphed in regard to it:

"I just now received the information that PAYER and WEYPRECHT'S North Pole expedition has returned safe and very successful to Tromsoe. They made, with a small sail vessel, the very important discovery of an open sea east of Spitzbergen and Kingkarisland, which, according to their opinion, extends probably to the great open Polar Sea, near the New Siberian Islands. The most favorable route to the North Pole lies right up in the midst between Spitzbergen and Navigasemlia, which confirms the view for which I contended so many years. The discovery of PAYER and WEYPRECHT is a triumph of German science."

PAYER was the second officer in command of the other German expedition which wintered last year near East Ireland. G. M.

City Meteorological Report.

The following observations show the temperature, yesterday, at the Central Park Mineral Springs:

	6 A.M.	9 A.M.	12 M.	3 P.M.	6 P.M.
Temperature Deg. Fahrenheit	56	60	62	64	59
Stand of bar. in inch.	29.73	..	29.70	..	29.69
Wet-bulb hygrometer at noon, deg. Fahrenheit					55

POLITICAL.

REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET.

ELECTION TUESDAY, NOV. 7.

Secretary of State........G. HILTON SCRIBNER.
Controller..................NELSON K. HOPKINS.
Treasurer..................THOMAS RAINES.
Attorney General.........FRANCIS C. BARLOW.
State Engineer & Surveyor.WILLIAM B. TAYLOR.
Canal Commissioner......ALEX. BARKLEY.
State Prison Inspector....THOS. KIRKPATRICK.

The last days for registering votes in this City are the 1st, 3d and 4th of November. The day of election will be the 7th November. Any citizen may learn the proper place for registering his vote on application, personally or by letter, to the Headquarters of the Committee on Elections, No. 39 West Union-square, third floor. The office will be open from 9 A. M. until midnight. On no account neglect to register.

THE RALLY AT ELMIRA.

Enthusiastic Meeting of the Republicans—Eloquent and Powerful Speech of Senator Conkling.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ELMIRA, N. Y., Oct. 27.—One of the largest, most enthusiastic and successful Republican meetings ever held in this city convened at the Opera-house this evening to listen to a speech by Hon. ROSCOE CONKLING. The hall was packed to its utmost capacity. Hon. H. BOARDMAN SMITH presided. Mr. CONKLING spoke for over two hours and fairly enchained the audience by his logic and eloquence. Some of the passages of his speech were of wonderful force and power. The greater part of his remarks was confined to State matters, showing the necessity of preventing the Tammany robbers from retaining control of the State. He dissected with a master hand the monstrous legislation of the Democratic Party in this State, laying bare its iniquities so clearly that even the blindest could not fail to see. Passing from State to National affairs, he instituted comparison between the financial management of Democratic and Republican Administrations. His allusions to the administration of President GRANT and its statesmanlike achievements, were received with repeated rounds of applause. At the close of his speech the whole audience rose and gave three rousing cheers for ROSCOE CONKLING, three more for State and local tickets, and three for President GRANT. The effect of this meeting cannot fail to be beneficial. It has aroused a feeling of earnestness and enthusiasm which will be felt at the polls. The County of Chemung will give response to this magnificent speech of ROSCOE CONKLING by a better vote than it has given before in years.

GERMAN REFORM MOVEMENT.

The Joint Mass-Meeting Last Night—Formation of a Central Nominating Committee—Addresses by Messrs. Ottendorfer, Sigismund Kaufmann and Others.

The German joint mass-meeting, under the auspices of the Joint Committee of the German Democratic General Committee and the Republican Central Committee, at the Cooper Institute, last evening, was a successful affair, and will no doubt be, in its results, of great political importance in in the cause of reform. Shortly before the opening of the proceedings the large hall of the Cooper Institute was filled by an audience representing the best class of the German element. The platform was occupied by the gentlemen selected by the Joint Committee and the German Reform delegations, to act as Vice-Presidents and Secretaries, composed of the principal leading German citizens, whose functions will continue until the election, to superintend the choice of Reform candidates, upon whom the joint German vote is to be united. The meeting was called to order by Mr. ANDREAS WILLMANN, who nominated Mr. PHILLIP BISSINGER to preside. Mr. GEORGE KUSTER then read the list of Vice-Presidents. The first speaker introduced was Mr. OSWALD OTTENDORFER, who spoke as follows:

MR. CHAIRMAN AND FELLOW-CITIZENS: Among the sad experiences which we have undergone in the City of New-York during the last few months, it is a refreshing spectacle to witness the numerous responses of the German citizens of New-York to the simple call of this meeting for the purpose of demonstrating by their appearance that, upon the decision of the question, which must be decided at the approaching election, whether fraud, corruption and theft shall be winked at, and sanctioned even, or denounced and punished, there can be no doubt as to the position which the German element will occupy. This meeting, indeed, shows that the German voters, with rare unanimity, are firmly resolved not to be led astray by party prejudices and small, selfish interests, but to exert their whole influence in the vindication of honor and law. I will not tire you out with an enumeration of the long list of crimes of all sorts which have been committed in the administration of our municipal affairs. The columns of the daily Press have been filled with them for months, and their discovery has produced an outcry of indignation far beyond the limits of our City and country, aye, in Europe even. Opinions may still differ whether the individual officers to whom the direction of public affairs has been confided, are guilty of sins of omission or commission, or whether in the latter case the proofs so far unearthed are or are not sufficient to insure a conviction before a competent legal tribunal, but aside from this question of individual guilt, the hideous fact stands out in bold relief, a fact which cannot be controverted, that crimes of the darkest kind have been committed in the management of the affairs of this City. Equally undeniable it is that to men, who are either directly or indirectly responsible for these disgraceful occurrences, the direction of the party machine is still entrusted and that this power is used by them to secure an ostensible popular approval of their acts. In view of these facts every honest man should indignantly and peremptorily refuse to assist even in the remotest degree in this whitewashing process. But force of habit is so powerful an agent that some may even yet be induced upon the strength of preconceived prejudices to support, by their votes, measures which would appall them, if placed face to face with them. Even among those who have come to this meeting filled with patriotic ardor and with the determination to express their convictions without regard to consequences, there will be some who, upon a close analysis of their own feelings, will discover that they are not yet entirely free from the weakness which they supposed to have shaken off. It is possible that some Democrats feel still oppressed with the thought that their adhesion to the reform movement may tend to injuriously affect the fortunes of their party. It is also possible that some Republicans harbor in the innermost of their hearts the wish that the misfortunes of our City might redound to the advantage of their party. With due regard for these failings of human nature, I shall assume that I have no right to expect that the members of the Republican Party will attach much importance to my views and admonitions as to the best course to be pursued by the German citizens at the approaching election. But as to the members of the Democratic Party, I feel justified in entertaining that expectation, for I am a sincere believer in the soundness of their political views and feel deeply concerned in the propagation and recognition of the latter. To you, German Democrats, therefore, I shall address myself above all others; to you I shall say that as citizens and Democrats alike you should consider it to be your duty to rally in support of the measures to be proposed and initiated by this meeting. For while every citizen who cares for his own welfare and that of those dependent upon him, who feels that law and order cannot be maintained in the future if impudent fraud and downright theft in the conduct of public affairs go unpunished, will feel himself impelled to assist to the extent of his power in the expression of this monstrous evil, we, as Democrats, have a double incentive to unfold our energies in the same direction and for the same purpose, because it was the organization of our party in this City that has been abused, and is now used to shield the guilty parties against prosecution and punishment. It is the very height of impudence for self-interest and flunkeyism to declare that the discharge of this double and solemn duty amounts to treason to the party. Individuals who will make this assertion fitly characterize thereby nothing but their own actions; for it is indeed high treason to the Democratic Party to identify it with fraud and corruption, and to insist that in order to be a good Democrat it is necessary to whitewash and palliate crime. We never had, and probably never will have, a more fitting opportunity to demonstrate our fidelity to the party than the present crisis. There is no greater service that we can render than to save the party from the dishonor of being prostituted by unscrupulous demagogues and place-hunters. Even if I were convinced that the Republicans merely designed to make party capital out of the misfortunes of our City and the co-operation of honest Democrats, and that under the same circumstances they would seek to palliate the crimes of their party in precisely the same manner in which, at the present crisis, the devoted adherents of Tammany Hall seek to excuse the shortcomings of their leaders, I should not for a moment swerve from the path which my own conscience tells me to follow, for party advantages have no value if purchased at the expense of right and truth. I entertain, however, no fears in this respect, at any rate, none with regard to the German members of the Republican Party. On the contrary, I feel convinced that in a case of this kind they would expose and condemn the misdeeds of their own party leaders with the same sincerity and energy as is now displayed by the majority of the German Democrats of New-York. For this the action of their eloquent leader in the West, who with the entire energy and brilliancy of his mind constantly depicts the dangers to which our form of Government becomes more and more exposed under the influence exerted by the Republican Party, furnishes a sufficient guarantee.

The speaker concluded with an impressive appeal to the German Democrats to exert themselves to maintain the greatness and proud position of this City, to save the honor of their party, and to vote for no candidate who is not in favor of the reform of our City Government.

The following preamble and resolutions were then read and adopted:

RESOLUTIONS.

While we recognize the usefulness, even the necessity, of party organization to insure united action on the part of the citizens, and to enforce those principles which, in the public interest, must be applied to the administration of public affairs, yet we must, on the other hand, assert that these party organizations may become an abuse, and be used for purposes which were not intended by their formation when these circumstances exist, as is at present in our public affairs the case, while the abuse of power, negligence of official duties in high official positions, the squandering of the public funds, and corruption and fraud are to be exercised, or even defended, for party considerations, then it is the duty of every patriotic citizen to free himself of such party affiliations, and to work earnestly and consistently against a continuance and aggravation of these abuses. This duty of every citizen of New York in view of the approaching election is the more important as the disclosures during the past months of such acts of official shamelessness as are without parallel which if they are not arrested must result in inevitable ruin, and to uproot them and to prevent their recurrence is the unavoidable duty of every citizen, from the fulfillment of which should prevent us neither selfishness nor party ambition, neither hatred nor envy, neither party considerations nor clique interests; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we hereby solemnly ratify the resolution passed jointly by the German Democratic General Committee and the German Republican Central Committee, declaring that at the approaching City, County and Legislative election honesty and ability of candidates shall only be looked upon as qualifications to render them acceptable, and that we not merely hereby give expression to this principle, but that we are bound also to carry out the same.

Resolved, That we hereby authorize the Chairman, the Vice-Presidents and Secretaries to form—adding to their number if deemed necessary—a body to take such measures as may be deemed necessary to recommend to the German voters of the City at large, as well as of the different districts, such candidates for election who possess the qualifications as specified above, that the united influence of the German element in this important crisis may be decisive in favor of honesty, and against corruption and fraud.

The next speaker was Mr. SIGISMUND KAUFMANN. He commenced by saying that when, on the 10th of April, the German peace procession passed the City Hall, he, the speaker, heard an American observe: Hereafter the Germans will be responsible for all the corruption in existence, but it required a theft of about $20,000,000 to arouse them to their responsibility. Until the present they were fettered with party shackles, and it was time that they were broken. Did not their American fellow-citizens look upon them in this crisis for help? Had they not full confidence in their proverbial sense of justice and honesty? [Yes!] Should they in this critical hour disappoint them? [No!] He would declare any German a traitor to the cause of reform who at this hour would not lay aside all party considerations. Had they not all an equal interest in the pending purification process? The speaker repudiated those who spoke of the formation of vigilance committees. The cause of reform could succeed by legal means. The Germans had to thank one of the leading German citizens of the United States—Mr. OSWALD OTTENDORFER—[applause,] for his patriotic action in the cause of reform, and who originated the nomination of Gen. SIGEL for Register. It did not matter whether Republicans or Democrats composed the the majority of the Legislature, the question was, to see incorruptible and able men selected, whose first labor would be to repeal the present abominable City Charter. The next speaker was Mr. MARCUS OTTERBOURG, who, in a brief address, urged the necessity of uniting to effect reform, and the laying aside of all party considerations.

In conclusion, addresses were also delivered by Messrs. RAPHAEL WEIL, SEWARD and MAX GOEPP.

Reform Democratic County Convention—Nominations Last Night—Strong Resolutions Against the Corruption of Tammany Hall.

The Reform Democratic County Convention reassembled last evening at Apollo Hall to complete the County ticket. Mr. SAMUEL J. COURTNEY presided.

The balance of the County ticket was unanimously elected as follows:

Superior Court—William E. Curtis and John Sedgwick. Marine Court—Alexander Spaulding.

For Aldermen—Peter Gilsey, Samuel B. H. Vance, Jenkins Van Schaick, John Falconer, Wm. Joyce, Alexander Martin, Solomon Mehrback, John Cochrane, Wm. Kadde, James McLaren, Michael Carroll, Alexander Wilder, James Fitzgerald, Daniel D. Conover, J. Dodger.

The following resolutions were adopted:

First—We declare our unshaken faith in and our unfaltering devotion to the principles of democracy as taught and illustrated by JEFFERSON, JACKSON, MARCY, WRIGHT and the other great and incorruptible statesmen, under whose wise guidance the Democratic Party so long maintained its ascendency in the State and the Union, and under whose honest administration of the Government the people were peaceful, prosperous and contented, and the Republic took its place among the foremost nations of the earth.

Second—In Horatio Seymour, Francis Kiernan, Samuel J. Tilden, Charles O'Conor and Oswald Ottendorfer, we recognize faithful and worthy disciples of those great statesmen and the true leaders of the New-York Democracy, and we pledge ourselves to earnestly support their efforts to purify and to reform the Democratic Party in this State, and to restore its former power and glory.

Third—We declare our utter detestation and abhorrence of the acts by which a few corrupt and unprincipled men, having gained possession of Tammany Hall, have used that ancient and powerful organization as the instrument of their own sordid purposes, and use it and its agencies to commit upon the elective franchise the grossest frauds, whereby they have appropriated to themselves, their creatures and dependents, nearly every office under the Municipal and County Governments. They have filled the Courts and the Legislature with their hired retainers, who obsequiously do their masters' bidding; they made corrupt coalitions with the managers of great corporations to confirm themselves in power and to extend and arrange by their own joint depredations, and have used all the offices thus recklessly acquired to commit frauds and robberies, the magnitude and boldness of which are unparalleled in the history of crime.

Fourth—While reaffirming our allegiance to the Democratic Party we recognize as the paramount duty of every true Democrat to overthrow the corrupt oligarchy which rules and plunders our City, and that this can be accomplished by consolidating the sympathy and support of the honest men of all parties, and therefore we present to the voters of the City and County of New-York candidates, some of whom have been taken from the ranks of men opposed to the great organization of Tammany Hall and all of whom are eminently fitted for the offices for which they are respectively nominated by their ability, patriotism and incorruptible integrity. [Applause.]

Fifth—We heartily indorse the measures of reform set forth in the platform of the Democratic Convention, held at Rochester, and we pledge ourselves to nominate and support for both branches of the Legislature candidates who, if elected, will carry out and secure these measures. [Applause.]

On the motion of Mr. WOOD it was resolved, that the principles enunciated at the Rochester Convention receive the concurrence and support of the meeting. It was also resolved that steps be taken to secure a mandamus to compel inspectors of election to have boxes for the receipt of votes for Aldermen and Assistant Aldermen.

The Chairman informed the meeting that SAMUEL A. LEWIS was candidate against MIKE NORTON in the Fifth Senatorial District, and that the nomination of Mr. S. J. TILDEN for the Eighteenth Assembly District was that evening indorsed by Tammany Hall.

The meeting then adjourned.

Committee of Seventy.

The Committee on Elections of the Committee of Seventy have discovered that many voters have registered in the wrong election district, having been led into the error by a misunderstanding as to Mayor HALL's change of district boundaries. Those who have made this mistake should have their names removed from the wrong registry before causing it to be placed on the proper one, so that they may not be embarrassed on the day of election by having their right to vote called in question.

To prevent such mistakes, on the final days of registration the Committee intend to have maps hung up in conspicuous places in each district, and where the Boards of Registry meet, for information. Circulars are also to be distributed warning those who have wrongly registered of their error. The first arrest for violation of the State Election law this year was made last night, when IZZY LAZARUS, a son of the deceased prize-fighter, was arrested by Capt. ALLAIRE, in the Fourth Precinct, on the charges of false registration, and for registering more than once, and he is now locked up to answer. The warrant was issued by Judge BARNARD.

Democratic Ratification Meeting at Albany.

The Democratic ratification meeting at Tweddle Hall, Albany, last evening, was one of the largest ever assembled there. The streets were filled with people, bon-fires blazed at various points, and rockets and roman candles were freely used, and the Jacksonians paraded with torches. Altogether, the demonstration was large, enthusiastic, and exhilaratory.

A Happy Family in Chicago—Union on the Municipal Ticket.

CHICAGO, Oct. 27.—The Republican and Democratic Committees have finally agreed upon the Union Ticket for the City and County officers, viz.: JOSEPH MEDILL, for Mayor; DAVID A. GAGES, for City Treasurer; JULIAN S. RAMSAY, for County Treasurer; JOHN A. JAMESON, for Superior Court Judge; SAMUEL W. FULLER, Circuit Judge; ARTEMUS CARTER, State Senator. The other offices are equitably divided between the two parties.

Ohio Election—The Official Returns.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Oct. 27.—The official returns of the late election from all the counties were received by the Secretary of State today. NOYES, (Republican,) for Governor, has 238,273; MCCOOK, (Democrat,) 218,105, and STEWART, (Prohibition,) 4,084. NOYES' majority over MCCOOK is 20,186. The total vote of the State was 450,462. The Republican vote is 16,560 larger than last year, the Democratic 13,090 larger, and the Prohibition 1,221 larger.

Latest Returns from the Texas Election.

GALVESTON, Texas, Oct. 27.—The returns from the different counties in the Third Congressional District give GIDDINGS (Democrat) 411 majority. The count at Austin, by throwing out Limestone and Freestone Counties, which Gov. DAVIS since the election has put under martial law, and which gave a Democratic majority of 1,630, leaves CLARKE's (Republican) majority 947. A special dispatch to the *Bulletin* says: "CLARKE has received a certificate of election. CONNOR is said to be the only Democrat who will receive a certificate of election. DEGENER (Radical) refuses to accept a certificate on the ground that HANCOCK (Democrat) received a majority of votes."

OBITUARY.

Major-Gen. Robert Anderson.

Private dispatches received at Cincinnati state that Gen. ROBERT ANDERSON died at Nice, France, on Thursday. He had gone from Venoy to Nice, hoping to receive benefit from the change. His family were with him. His remains will be brought by the United States vessel *Guerrière* to this country for interment. Gen. ANDERSON was a graduate of West Point, and entered the army in 1825 as Second Lieutenant of Artillery. He served in the Black Hawk war as Lieutenant, in the company of which the late President LINCOLN was Captain. He distinguished himself in the Mexican war by his brilliant conduct on several important occasions. He also served in the Florida wars, and distinguished himself in the Mexican war. The opening of the rebellion found him a Major in command at Fort Sumter, and his heroic conduct in defending the national flag endeared him to the hearts of the American people. He was a native of Jefferson County, Kentucky, and his appointment was from his native State. He was brevetted Major on the 8th of September, 1847, and ten years after became Major by succession. As an officer of ability and a man of honor and integrity, and a humane, kind, generous and religious man, he was warmly loved by his friends. Affable, bland and pleasant in his deportment, he was always popular with his command. His reputation and character were confined to the army and the profession until he made his name dear and established his fame throughout the nation by his faithfulness to his country, and his defiance of treason and defense of the Union, when Sumter was beleaguered by its foes. His stronghold was captured, but the flag he had fought under was lowered only when all hope of further resistance was in vain. Ill health kept him from active service, but he was always anxious to perform duty in any capacity.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Funeral of Sir Roderick Murchison—An Interesting Turf "Event" in Preparation—Illness of Mr. Schenck.

LONDON, Oct. 27.—Sir RODERICK MURCHISON was buried today. The funeral services were attended by a large number of distinguished personages, including Right Hon. W. E. GLADSTONE and Prof. HUXLEY.

Tattersalls has been commissioned to arrange a match between the English horse *Sterling* and the American horse *Harry Bassett*. The stake proposed is £10,000 a side—£2,000 to be allowed to the owner of *Harry Bassett* to run the match in England. The distance named is one mile and a half, the horses to carry even weights. *Sterling* is a three-year-old bay colt by *Oxford*, dam by *Flatcatcher*, out of *Silence*, the property of Mr. BLAYDON. At the Newmarket Houghton meeting he was entered for the Cambridgeshire Stakes, for all ages, (run last Tuesday,) and won the third place, having run a dead heat with Mr. W. DAY's *Allbrook*, a five-year old, both being beaten by Mr. KESWICK's b. g. *Sabinus*, a four-year old.

United States Minister SCHENCK is indisposed and has gone into the country to recuperate.

THE WEATHER.

Synopsis and Probabilities.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28—1 A. M.—The barometer has fallen rapidly in Utah, with threatening weather; it has risen south and west of Tennessee, with continued clear weather and light winds in the Southern and Gulf States. The cloudiness of Thursday has cleared away very generally in the Middle and Eastern States with light winds. Brisk south-westerly winds have been experienced for a short time on Lake Erie. The area of lowest pressure is some distance north of Lake Ontario. The temperature has fallen still further north and west of Lake Michigan, and is slightly so throughout the Atlantic coast.

PROBABILITIES.

A storm of some severity will probably be experienced on Saturday in and west of Colorado and Wyoming. Clear weather and light winds for the Southern and Gulf States. Possibly a storm in Southern Florida, but in the absence of important reports nothing more can be affirmed. Light northerly winds on Lakes Michigan and Superior, backing to south-west. Diminished westerly winds on Lakes Erie and Ontario. Clear and pleasant weather on Middle and East Atlantic.

No Signs of the Russian Fleet.

SANDY HOOK, Oct. 28—1 A. M.—There are no signs of the Russian fleet off Sandy Hook. The weather is fine and clear and the wind light north-west.

DAUNTLESS AND DREADNAUGHT

Commodore Bennett Again Successful—The Start for the Race—Accident to the Dauntless.

The match between the *Dauntless* and *Dreadnaught*, for a $250 cup, was sailed yesterday, outside Sandy Hook Light-ship. The steamtug *Leon* left the foot of Desbrosses-street at 5 A. M. yesterday, and ran down to Quarantine, where the competing yachts lay at anchor. The weather did not look very favorable, as there was a thick fog and very light air. About 8 A. M. the fog had cleared off a little, and a light breeze springing up from the southward, the yachts stretched their canvas and started out for the Light-ship. There was very little breeze, and they just managed to get through the water. Off Quarantine Hospital they caught a pleasant eight-knot breeze from west south-west, which soon filled their canvass and carried them along quite lively. In Gedney's Channel the *Dauntless* came up and passed to leeward of the *Dreadnaught*. When the yachts arrived at the Light-ship they made arrangements with her Captain to take the time of start and arrival. The *Leon* then started in a east nor'-easterly course to steam twenty miles, as with the wind west south-west the yachts had to run down free and beat home. Both yachts then ran up their light canvas, but instead of starting right away, evinced a marvelous amount of politeness, as each was evidently anxious to allow the other to take the lead. The secret of this unusual consideration lay in a small black cloud to windward that betokened something fresher than they were favored with at that time. After waiting about half an hour the expected breeze came up, and they both started to pass the Light-ship, which they were to leave on the port hand. The wind was nearly dead aft, but a little to the westward, so both passed the Light-ship on the port tack, and staysails and light kites flying, started on their test of speed. There was a tolerably fair breeze and a considerable swell. The *Dauntless* went by some four minutes ahead of the *Dreadnaught*. Their time was as follows:

	H.	M.	S.
Dauntless	12	52	50
Dreadnaught	12	56	30

The run down before the wind was comparatively uninteresting, and the *Dauntless* gained steadily on the *Dreadnaught*. About half way the latter boomed out her jib to windward, but it did not appear to help her much. At 1¾, the *Dauntless* carried away the eye-bolt of the block of the main peak halyards, which left the whole strain of the mainsail on the maintopsail sheet. Two or three hands jumped aloft and made fast the block to the mast-head, and soon got the peak up again. It was very fortunate that this accident occurred while running free, as if she had been close hauled by the wind, the strain would have been so great that the maintopsail would have parted and the peak come right down; as it was, the *Dauntless* must have lost two or three minutes coming up to the stake-boat. The *Dauntless* took in her staysail, and leaving the stake-boat on the port hand, started off with sheets hauled down on the port tack. The *Dreadnaught* arrived some twenty minutes later, and, jibing over her mainboom, also went off close hauled on the starboard tack. The time of turning was as follows:

	H.	M.	S.
Dauntless	2	48	20
Dreadnaught	3	07	10

The *Dauntless* made a short board along the Long Island shore, and then went on the starboard tack at 3:14. The *Dreadnaught* kept going steadily along the same tack, and lay about a mile to leeward. About 3:41 the breeze freshened considerably, and going round to north-west, gave both yachts a good chance of getting up to windward, which they speedily availed themselves of. With the increased pressure they lay well down to their work, and dashed the foam from their bows with a saucy air of mastery. The shift in the wind was of considerable advantage to the *Dreadnaught*, as it brought her right up in the wake of the *Dauntless*, and both yachts were now heading up their course. The breeze, however, did not last steady, and soon headed them off about half a point. As it died away, they gave the *Leon* a chance of passing them, and enabled her to get to the Light-ship in order to take the time of arrival. The *Dauntless* fetched about a mile to leeward of the Light-ship, and tacking at 5 made a short stretch on the port tack, getting sufficiently to windward in order to weather the Light-ship. She tacked again at 5:5, and pointing well up passed the Light-ship about fifty yards to windward. The *Dreadnaught* fetched about two miles to leeward, and going about at 5:28 passed to leeward of the Light-ship some five or six minutes later. The following is the official time:

	Arrival. H.	M.	S.	Actual Time. H.	M.	S.
Dauntless	5	7	10	4	14	20
Dreadnaught	5	33	00	4	36	30

The *Dauntless*, therefore, wins by 22 minutes and 10 seconds actual time. The difference of time was about 50 seconds, and as Commodore BENNETT gave a double allowance of time, that would make 1 minute 40 seconds which leaves the *Dauntless* a winner by 20 minutes 30 seconds, corrected time. The *Sappho* and *Dreadnaught* sail today for a $250 cup, twenty miles to windward and return, starting from Sandy Hook Light-ship. The tug *Leon* leaves the foot of Pier No. 4 North River, at 5¾ o'clock this morning.

AMUSEMENTS.

Musical.

ITALIAN OPERA AT THE ACADEMY.

A magnificent recital of "Martha" was enjoyed at the Academy of Music last evening by an audience as conspicuous for elegance as it was for numbers. Not only was the representation at all points the most admirable Mr. STRAKOSCH's artists have given this season, but it was also the most symmetrical, finished and effective that has occurred in many years. These are commendatory terms, but quite justified by the excellence of this latest rehearsal of FLOTOW's work. Singers, choristers and orchestra can be honestly praised, and fairly credited with proportionate shares in the triumph of the night. M. VICTOR CAPOUL, however, is to be written of as having borne off most of the honors. The result of his performance of *Lionello* can only be described satisfactorily by saying that it was a tremendous hit. And, to be even more complimentary to the gentleman, it may be noted that no impression was ever wrought by the display of more sympathetic qualities, and by the use of means more legitimate. Though M. CAPOUL was dealt with at some length in these columns on Thursday, and was then applauded for decided skill as a vocalist, handsomely illustrated by the capital execution of the uncut music in "Il Barbiere," it was not until yesterday that an estimate of his worth, as a singer and a comedian, could be reached. M. CAPOUL's rendering of the part of *Lionello* supplied his hearers with grounds for admiration as strong as could be wished. Endowed with a voice of charming sweetness and flexibility, and of power sufficient to fill the Academy; skilled in the use of his organ in a degree no young or middle-aged tenor of the Italian school now before the public ever attained to; a practiced actor, and full of youth and grace, a more winning and gratifying operatic hero could not be hoped for. The auditors were inclined to coolness at the outset of the evening, but their reserve was soon abandoned. From the first phrases of "Solo profugo," taken more *andante* than would be agreeable to a less potent master of declamation, M. CAPOUL's breadth of style, deep sentiment and fluency of expression were clear to everybody. No sentence in the text, no incident in the action, lost its eloquence at the hands of the new artist. There was an abundance of thoroughly appropriate by-play in the fair scene and in the earliest passages between *Lionello* and *Martha* in the second act; and not even Mr. FECHTER's love-making could exceed in fervor and intensity of worship the tenor's declaration to *Martha*, culminating in the blended tones of FLOTOW's setting of "The Last Rose of Summer." No less telling were M. CAPOUL's words in the succeeding duet, "Ah! ride del mio pianto," while his exquisite delivery of the first bars of "Dormi pur" again afforded conclusive proof of the beauty of his style. As might have been predicted, though, M. CAPOUL's greatest victory was won in the third act. How tenors with a voice and without art, or tenors without either, in the future, are to win approval by the familiar recitative and air, is a question that will not be solved without uneasiness during the attempt. The introductory lines, never before fraught with their right expressiveness, were well fitted to prepare one for the cantabile, commencing "M'appari," and interpreted by the performer with a fluency, a science and taste in the division of the phrases, a variety in the portrayal of emotion, and a soberness in the use of the *tempo rubato* and of startling intervals, which cannot be too loudly lauded. The plaudits following were literally thunderous, and the aria was repeated with undiminished impressiveness and consequences. Remarkable as were the after-moments of M. CAPOUL's personation, none could, of course, have such immediate influence over his auditors. Were not the voices of the quintet and the choral masses linked to the last notes of "Ah! che a voi," however, that portion of the score would have elicited, by a rendering of infinite pathos and force, a similar tribute; and a dozen extracts from *Lionello's* music, as done, yesterday, could be offered as explanation for the enthusiasm the whole picture awakened. So much space have we devoted to the consideration of that picture, that at present we can only speak briefly of the remaining performances. We mentioned above that the representation was complete and delightful. Miss NILSSON cannot exhibit her talent as a tragedienne in the boudoir of *Lady Henriette* or the rustic temporary abode of *Martha*. Still, if her acting lacks a piquancy not easy to separate from some phases of the character, we can, at any rate, compliment her for the scenes with M. CAPOUL, and approve as merited the demonstrations which rewarded her singing of "The Last Rose of Summer," and gave utterance to the appreciation of the quality of her tones in the concerted pieces. The large vocal resources of Miss CARY were drawn upon with that lady's wonted surety and success. Her song, "Esser mesto," in the third act, was sung with feeling and consummate merit. M. JAMET, whose debut was to have been accomplished in "Faust," made his first appearance instead, last evening, as *Plunkett*. M. JAMET has a very extended bass voice, fresh, round and supple, and cultivated in the best schools. The gentleman is, also, an intelligent and well-trained actor. His first hearing was most favorable to him, and his drinking song, at the beginning of the third act, wherein he showed a power of holding a tone, unbroken, for an unusual length of time, was redemanded. Nothing more need be added to the foregoing record of facts, unless it be that Mr. MAX MARETZEK directed with his wonted spirit and tact, that the harp-music in "Martha" was played by MME. MARETZEK, the leading performer on that too-neglected instrument in the United States, and that the chorus-work, though rather sluggish early in the representation, gathered warmth and unanimity as the affair progressed. At the end of the second act the artists were all called before the curtain, and, at the end of the third, they were thrice summoned forth, the special object of this ovation being M. CAPOUL. As flattering an evidence of regard was paid the whole quartet, when the drop descended finally. At the matinée today, Miss NILSSON and Signor BRIGNOLI will appear in "Lucia."

BALLAD CONCERT IN BROOKLYN.

The Dolby concert company was welcomed in Brooklyn, last night, by a numerous and highly-appreciative audience. Mr. SANTLEY was received with the unfailing enthusiasm attending his appearances. Though rendered with rather less spirit than in New-York, "O, ruddier than the Cherry" elicited the inevitable encore, while "The Bell-Ringer" and "The Stirrup-Cup," produced a genuine furore. Mme. PATEY was recalled after both her solos, the quaint dramatic power of "The Bailiff's Daughter" being apparently a revelation to most of the audience. Miss EDITH WYNNE sang with her accustomed purity and clearness of expression. Mr. PATEY and Mr. CUMMINGS were loudly and deservedly applauded.

Fire Insurance.

The sudden and great disaster at Chicago has wrought some marvelous changes among the fire underwriters. These only illustrate the fact too often lost sight of, except immediately after a great conflagration, that fire insurance is a business of *hazard*—in fact a risky business, and emphasize most pointedly the demand of sound insurers that adequate rates should be paid, that the returns upon insurance capital should justly be far greater than upon that which is invested in other business, not involving such positive risk.

Among the most favored of the Insurance Companies is the old METROPOLITAN, No. 108 Broadway, which having in its day passed through fire, from Maine to California, and come out alive, while others stood unscathed around it, now, in its turn, having withdrawn its agencies, finds itself standing strong and erect, while destruction surrounds it on every side.

Having already paid, by way of indemnity, to its customers, FIVE MILLION DOLLARS, owing nothing, with a CAPITAL of $300,000, and a SURPLUS of $60,000, it offers at adequate rates, and in lines proportioned to its assets, such security against loss by fire, as our people are in the habit of confiding in and finding well worthy of their confidence. The Company will also take charge of and place in reliable companies entire lines of insurance.—*Commercial Advertiser.*

Herring's Safes IN THE GREAT CHICAGO FIRE.

CHICAGO, Oct. 17, 1871.

Messrs. Herring & Co.:

GENTLEMEN: In the ever-memorable fire of the 8th and 9th inst., which destroyed some TWENTY THOUSAND buildings, including the entire wholesale business portion of this city, we had our valuable books, papers, &c., inclosed in HERRING'S SAFES, which, owing to the intensity of the heat and the want of water, lay imbedded in the ruins for days before they could be got at, and, notwithstanding the unparalleled trial, they have proved equal to our expectations, preserving our property when everything else was swept away.

Day, Allen & Co.
Tappan, McKillop & Co., (two safes.)
Union Insurance and Trust Company Savings Bank, (two safes.)
Weage, Kirtland & Ordway.
John V. Farwell & Co.
H. H. Husted.
Gale & Blocki.
Armour, Dole & Co.
Brinkworth & Leopold.
Field, Benedict & Co.
A. M. Wright & Co.
Giles Brother & Co.
Warner & Felix.
Van Schaack, Stevenson & Reid.
Heath & Milligan.
Haskins, Martin & Wheeler.
W. H. Hoyt & Son.
Loomis & Follett.
Charles Cleaver.
Tenney, McClellan & Penney.
A. E. Neely & Co.
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James S. Kirk & Co.
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D. Herfurth & Guth.
Holland, Frear & Wilson.
Dyer & Payne.
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Carter, Becker & Dale.
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Frear Stone Manufacturing Company.
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B. F. Norris & Co., (two safes.)
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HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFES.
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Manufactured only by
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NO. 22 JOHN-ST., (UPSTAIRS,)
Make a specialty of the
GORHAM MANUFACTURING COMPANY'S
STERLING SILVER-WARE,

Especial attention is requested to the many new and elegant pieces manufactured expressly to our order the past year, and quite recently completed.

An unusually attractive assortment of novelties, in fancy silver, cased for wedding gifts, of an inexpensive character.

The works of the Gorham Company are very extensive, enabling them to employ the most accomplished talent in designing, skill in producing, and the best labor-saving machinery and method of manufacture, thus reducing the cost and bringing these beautiful wares within the reach of almost every purchaser.

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PILES—ITCHING PILES.—Rossman's cure never fails. ROSSMAN & MCKINSTRY, Proprietors, Hudson, N. Y. Sent by mail for 60 cents. Trade supplied by JOHN F. HENRY, New-York; GEORGE C. GOODWIN & Co., Boston; JOHNSON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN, Philadelphia, and FULLER & FULLER, Chicago.—*Advertisement.*

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"I LOVE YOU"
and "WHITE ROSE."—*Advertisement.*

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AN EXQUISITE PERFUME.—*Advertisement.*

Buy your Furniture and Carpets at very low prices for cash, or pay in weekly or monthly installments, at B. M. COWPERTHWAIT'S, No. 155 Chatham-st.—*Advertisement.*

Supply yourself with a box of Durno's Snuff. Follow the crowd and you will find it.—*Advertisement.*

HARDY'S ELIXIR—Purely vegetable—cures dyspepsia, hypochondria, constipation of the bowels, indigestion, loss of appetite, general debility, nausea, and all disorders of the liver and stomach. Trade supplied by JOHN F. HENRY, No. 8 College-place.—*Advertisement.*

LONG WINTER EVENINGS!—$90 Billiard Table. Full-size cues and balls, quick rubber cushions. Diagram free. ABBOT & NICHOLLS, No. 95 Liberty-st., New-York.—*Advertisement.*

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

SUNDAY EDITION.

The DAILY TIMES of Sunday, Oct. 29, will contain the usual variety of interesting matter under the following heads: EDITORIAL COMMENTS, ORIGINAL SKETCHES, LATEST HOME AND FOREIGN NEWS, LOCAL AFFAIRS, DRAMATIC SUMMARY OF THE WEEK, SPIRIT OF THE RELIGIOUS PRESS, CURRENT LITERATURE, NATIONAL GUARD TOPICS, &c.

With a circulation of a character exceptionally valuable to advertisers, the Sunday edition is specially recommended to the notice of all desirous of reaching, for business purposes, the best classes of this and neighboring cities. The excessive popularity of our Sunday issue continues to maintain a steady ratio of increase.

To insure proper classification, advertisers are requested to send in their notices before 9 o'clock on Saturday evening.

NEW-YORK TIMES FOR EUROPE.

The EUROPEAN EDITION of the NEW-YORK TIMES is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter of the publication office, in wrappers, ready for mailing. Price FIVE CENTS.

It will contain a full digest of Political, General and Local News up to the latest moment; a review of the Money and Produce Markets; all the Telegraphic News contained in the DAILY TIMES of this date; and such selections from the editorials and correspondence of the TIMES as may have interest for Americans residing abroad and for European subscribers.

The EUROPEAN EDITION of the TIMES will be found on file in the offices of all the leading bankers in Europe.

B. F. STEVENS, No. 7 Henrietta-street, Covent Garden, London, is agent for THE TIMES in Great Britian. He will receive subscriptions and advertisements, and supply copies of the papers to Americans temporarily in London.

The Largest Workshop of the Body is the liver, whose office it is to withdraw the bile from the blood: when this important organ does not act the skin assumes a yellow appearance, and generally a sick headache sets in, with chilly sensations, and cold hands and feet, accompanied with loss of appetite. The system becomes clogged, the machinery does not work well, and both mind and body are disordered, the afflicted becoming cross and fretful, finding fault with everything around them. To any person in this condition Dr. D. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS are recommended; by their stimulating action the liver soon recovers its healthy tone, and is enabled to perform its proper functions. Costiveness is cured, and all the aggravating symptoms of biliousness removed. Sold everywhere.

For Coughs, Colds and Throat Disorders, use BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES, having proved their efficacy by a test of many years.

Be Sure and Call for Mrs. Winslow's SOOTHING SYRUP for children teething, having the fac-simile of "Curtis & Perkins" on the outside wrapper. All others are base imitations.

Planting Season.
FRUIT TREES—Pears of large size.
ORNAMENTAL TREES AND FLOWERING SHRUBS.
RHODODENDRONS, HARDY ROSES, &c.
Packages delivered in New-York free of charge. For catalogues address
PARSONS & CO., Flushing, N. Y.

Royal Havana Lottery.
$330,000 in gold drawn every seventeen days. Prizes cashed and information furnished. Orders promptly filled. TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

Window Shades.
French embroidered, new patterns of all lengths, Holland shades, and all the new desirable shade fixtures. G. L. KELTY & CO., No. 724 Broadway.

Furniture.
New designs of upholstered furniture that have not been attempted before in this country, at KELTY'S Furniture and Curtain Store, Broadway, near Astor-place.

Lambrequins, Draperies, &c.
New patterns, just out. All styles of curtains at KELTY & CO.'S, Broadway, above 4th-st.

From the New-York Journal of Commerce.
Hats On.—Mr. Bird, No 49 Nassau-st., who has announced his new styles in our paper every season for more years than our young readers can remember, wishes us to say that in reducing his price he has not reduced the quality of his work, but still gives a first-class covering to all heads, wise or otherwise, that present themselves for this purpose at his office.

Home Again.—Dr. B. C. PERRY, the skillful Dermatologist, having closed his Boston office, can now be consulted at his New-York office, No. 49 Bond-st., for falling, loss, or prematurely gray hair, sore or scurfy heads, or any cutaneous disease or complaint which induces a loss of hair or untimely grayness. Send for an interrogatory circular.

Missisquoi Spring.—This is the only known remedy for the cure of cancer. It relieves the lancinating pains in those cases at once and destroys the offensive odor by external application alone. In diseases of the kidneys and bladder it gives instantaneous relief. A fresh supply just received by JOHN F. HENRY, No. 8 College-place.

Hair Dye, Hair Dye, Hair Dye.—The genuine W. A. BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE is the best in the world—the only perfect dye—harmless, reliable, instantaneous, black or brown. Sold everywhere, and properly applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st., New-York.

Dyspepsia.—All persons suffering from indigestion will receive Dr. T. M. SHARP'S CELEBRATED PILLS for a limited period free of charge, for trial, by applying at the wholesale office, No. 437 Canal-st., from 1 to 3 o'clock P. M.

Parties Using E. Holmes' Burglar Alarm Telegraph should keep their bell set for the unoccupied parts of the house during the day, and for the entire house during the evening, as well as night. E. HOLMES, No. 7 Murray-st.

Drunkenness and Opium-Eating.—Dr. BEERS, No. 107 4th-av., has a permanent and painless cure for both these evils. Thousands cured. Call or send stamp for evidence.

Easy Boots.—Boots and Lasts made on a new principle. Only cure for tender feet. Recommended by anatomists, physicians and chiropodists. WATKINS, No. 114 Fulton-st. and No. 867 Broadway.

Maine's Portable Window Ventilator.—Fresh air, no draft; fits any window. Price, $5. Send for circular. UNDERHILL & CO., No. 95 Duane-st.

The Wilson Shuttle Sewing-Machine—The best and cheapest first-class machines in the world. Price from $45 to $100. Sales-room 707 Broadway.

Cosy and Comfortable Houses, with small coal bills—by using Roebuck's Weather Strips. ROEBUCK BROS., No. 58 Fulton-st, near Cliff.

Wedding and Ball Cards, Monograms, Orders of Dancing, new designs, at JAS. EVERDELL'S, No. 302 Broadway. Established 1840.

Wood Carpeting, No. 480 Broadway.—New and elegant designs on hand. Wood floors from 28c. per foot.

Ladies', Gents', Misses' and Boys' Boots and Shoes, wedding gaiters, India rubbers, at MILLER & CO.'S, Union-square.

For Diamonds, Watches and Jewelry go to GEORGE C. ALLEN, No. 841 Broadway, near 14th-st.

For a Stylish and Elegant Hat go Direct to the Manufacturer, ESPENSCHEID, 118 Nassau-st.

Halford Table Sauce, for Use in Families.

MARRIED.

ADDINSELL—WILKINS.—At Arlington, Vt., Oct. 26, by Rev. Charles Stuart Hale, GEORGE W. ADDINSELL, of New-York, to PAULINE, eldest daughter of Capt. George H. Wilkins and grand-daughter of the late Col. George Wilkins, C. B. K. H., of Her Majesty's Rifle Brigade. No cards.

BABCOCK—PHIPPS.—On Wednesday, Oct. 25, at the Church of the Messiah, by Rev. Geo. H. Hepworth, PHOENIX BABCOCK to EMMA F., youngest daughter of James L. Phipps, Esq., all of this City.

COX—HAINES.—On Thursday, Oct. 26, 1871, by Rev. W. A. Matson, WALLACE COX, of Greenville, N. J., to EDITH L. HAINES, of Jersey City. No cards.

DODGE—PRALL.—At Paterson, N. J., on Wednesday, Oct. 25, 1871, by Rev. John M. Heffernan, Mr. FREDERICK N. DODGE, of New-York, to Miss JENNIE G., daughter of the late Abraham Prall, of the former place.

LADD—MOORE.—Tuesday, Oct. 24, at the Church of the Incarnation, by Rev. Dr. Montgomery, WILLIAM F. LADD, Jr., to S. LOUISE MOORE, all of this City.

MAGUIRE—TOWNSEND.—At St. George's Church, Flushing, Long Island, on Thursday, Oct. 26, by Rev. Dr. J. Carpenter Smith, assisted by Rev. W. G. Sumner, Lieut. EDWARD MAGUIRE, U. S. A., and CLARA, youngest daughter of the late Robert C. Townsend.

SAYERS—SCHIEFFELIN.—At New-Haven, Oct. [illegible], HENRY J. SAYERS, of New-York, to MINNIE T. SCHIEFFELIN.

SMEDLEY—MILLER.—On Wednesday, Oct. 25, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. Thos. S. Hastings, D. D., FREDERIC G. SMEDLEY to EMMA E., daughter of Jacob Miller, all of this City.

UNDERHILL—BOICE.—On Thursday evening, Oct. 26, at the residence of the bride's mother, Plainfield, N. J., by Rev. Jno. C. Bliss, GEORGE S. UNDERHILL, of New-York City, to Miss CORNELIA, daughter of the late Cornelius Boice, Esq.

WARD—LADD.—In Portsmouth, N. H., by Rev. Jas. De Normandie, J. LANGDON WARD, of this City, to ANNIE P., daughter of Alex. H. Ladd, of Portsmouth, N. H.

WHITTEMORE—MOTT.—On Wednesday, Oct. 25, at the Fourth-avenue Presbyterian Church, by Rev. Howard Crosby, D. D., assisted by Rev. A. H. Thompson, D. D., SIDNEY WHITTEMORE to EMMA A. MOTT, daughter of Henry A. Mott, Esq., all of this City.

DIED.

BANTA.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday evening, Oct. 25, PAUL, youngest son of William Banta, in the 21st year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his parents, No. 157 Dean-st., near Hoyt, on Saturday, Oct. 28, at 2½ o'clock.

GAY.—At Albany, Wednesday, Oct. 25, 1871, LUCINDA CHAMBERLAIN, wife of Edmund Gay, aged 69 years.

The remains will be taken to Waterloo for interment.

GOVE.—At Greenpoint, Oct. 27, ANNA MARIA DALLIBA, wife of F. N. Gove, aged 37 years and 8 months.

Funeral services on Monday next at 1 P. M. at her late residence, No. 150 Milton-st. Friends and acquaintances are invited to attend without further notice. Remains to be taken to Amesbury, Mass., for interment.

☞ Boston and Chicago papers please copy.

HALLETT.—On Thursday, Oct. 26, WM. H. HALLETT, in the 43d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from St. Stephen's Church, 28th-st., on Saturday, 28th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M.

SAILSBURY.—At Hoboken, N. J., on Wednesday, Oct. 25, LOUIS SAILSBURY, aged 42.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the M. E. Church, Sunday, the 29th inst., at 2½ P. M.

STURTEVANT.—At Charleston, S. C., on Wednesday, Oct. 25, SETH STURTEVANT, formerly of this City and late of Coscob, Fairfield County, Conn.

TOMPKINS.—At Ypsilante, Mich., on Oct. 23, SOPHRONIA A., wife of C. H. Tompkins, of this City.

Remains taken to Concord, N. H., for interment.

TOPPING.—At New-Haven, Conn., on Friday, Oct. 27, MARY, widow of the late Henry Topping, of this City, aged 58 years.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral on Sunday, Oct. 29, at 1½ o'clock P. M., from her late residence, No. 55 Leroy-st.

VAN DERLIP.—At Troy, N. Y., Oct. 26, SAMUEL A. VAN DERLIP, of this City, in the 82d year of his age.

The funeral services at the residence of his son-in-law, Samuel S. McClure, Troy, on Sunday afternoon. His remains will be brought to Green-Wood for interment.

WESTRAY.—On Thursday, Oct. 26, ANN, relict of John Westray, in the 82d year of her age.

Her relatives and her friends, and those of her sons, Fletcher and John Joseph Westray, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral from her late residence, No. 121 East 34th-st., on Sunday, 29th inst., at 2 o'clock.

MISCELLANEOUS.

STEINWAY & SONS'
GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS
WERE AWARDED THE
FIRST GRAND GOLD MEDAL
WORLDS' FAIR, PARIS, 1867, and LONDON, 1862.

The STEINWAY PIANOS are universally conceded to be
THE LEADING FIRST-CLASS PIANO
now before the public. These instruments are preferred to all others by the most celebrated pianists. They are used by all the principal concert troupes whenever attainable. They have a truly "world-wide" reputation, being largely exported to Europe and all parts of the civilized world, and they are sought to be imitated by nearly all American and European Piano-makers.

STEINWAY & SONS' MAMMOTH MANUFACTORY
is the most perfectly-arranged and extensive establishment of its kind in the world. The published official revenue returns have revealed the fact that "the amount of their yearly sales exceed those of the twelve largest piano-makers of New-York combined."

STEINWAY & SONS call special attention to their NEW PATENT UPRIGHT PIANOS,
with double iron frame, patent resonator and tubular frame action, which are matchless in volume and quality of tone, and surpassing facility of action, while standing longer in tune and being more impervious to atmospheric influences than any other piano at present manufactured.

EVERY PIANO WARRANTED
FOR FIVE YEARS.

Prices as low as the exclusive use of the best materials and most thorough workmanship will permit. Old Pianos taken in exchange, and illustrated catalogues, with price lists, mailed free on application.

WAREROOMS, STEINWAY HALL,
Nos. 109 and 111 East 14th-st., New-York.

ROOMS OF THE
CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,
No. 63 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, Oct. 13, 1871.

Committee for the relief of the sufferers by the Chicago conflagration.

Persons desirous of subscribing to this object may send their contributions to the Chamber of Commerce No. 63 William-st., care of George Wilson, Secretary of the Chamber, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 3 P. M., or to any member of the Committee. Checks to be made payable to the order of A. A. LOW, Treasurer.

OFFICERS OF THE COMMITTEE:
JOHN C. GREEN, Chairman, No. 71 South-st.
GEORGE OPDYKE, Vice-Chairman, No. 25 Nassau-st.
A. A. LOW, Treasurer, No. 31 Burling-slip.
FRANK E. HOWE, Secretary, No. 83 Wall-st.

LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE.
Pronounced by Connoisseurs
"THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE."
It improves appetite and digestion, and it is unrivaled for its flavor.
We are directed by Messrs. LEA & PERRINS to prosecute all parties making or vending counterfeits.
JOHN DUNCAN'S SONS,
AGENTS, NEW-YORK.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.

The Mails for Europe during the week ending Saturday, Oct. 28, 1871, will close at this office on Tuesday at 11½ A. M., on Wednesday at 12 M., on Thursday at 11½ A. M., and on Saturday at 12 M.
P. H. JONES, Postmaster.

OFFICE OF THE HOFFMAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

AT A MEETING HELD THIS DAY, having elected Mr. MARCUS F. HODGES, formerly President of the Excelsior Fire Insurance Company, their President, in the place of Mr. WILLIAM B. DIXON, resigned, it was unanimously resolved to increase the capital stock to $250,000.

This Company will hereafter occupy and continue its business at No. 130 Broadway.
OLIVER A. DRAKE, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Oct. 25, 1871.

CHOICE NEW SONGS.—"YEOMAN'S Wedding Song," 35c.; "Snow Lies White," Sullivan, 40c.; "Long White Seam," 30c.; "Cleansing Fires," Gabriel, 35c.; "King and I," 40c.; "Lillie's Good-Night," Philp, 35c.; "Rock of Ages," Thomas, 50c.; also, Strauss' "1001 Nights" Waltz; Wagner's "Kaiser March," &c. DITSON & CO., No. 711 Broadway.

COMPLETE OPERAS, $1.—"LUCIA," "Faust," "Martha," &c., price $1 each; also, librettos of all the operas 30 cents each. "The librettos and scores issued by this house are the handsomest ever presented to the public, and are exceedingly cheap."—*New-York Herald.* DITSON & CO., Publishers, No. 711 Broadway.

FOR RENT—A FURNISHED HOTEL IN Washington, fashionably located on corner of K and 14th sts.; recently enlarged and refitted; contains sixty-five rooms in all, most of them well furnished; will be leased only to a responsible party, and for five years or more. Address J. MOORHEAD, agent, Hamilton House, Washington.

$100,000 GOLD.—ROYAL HAVANA Lottery of Cuba draws Nov. 10; whole tickets $32, currency; shares in proportion. Send for circulars or call for information on JOSEPH BATES, agent, No. 194 Broadway.

WEDDING NOTES.—BALL CARDS, NEW styles; fine paper and envelopes, monograms, seals, badges, medals, &c., by A. DEMAREST, Engraver, No. 182 Broadway.

ALBURGH SPRINGS LITHIA AND Sulphur Water will cure Rheumatism, Kidney and Liver Complaints. Send for pamphlet. For sale by HOYT & BLANCHARD, No. 203 Greenwich-st.

COMMISSIONER FOR ILLINOIS and other States and Notary Public. No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 7, first floor.

POLITICAL.

REPUBLICAN COUNTY CONVENTION.

An adjourned meeting of the Republican County Convention will be held at No. 1,193 Broadway, on SATURDAY EVENING, 28th inst., at 8 o'clock. The Conference Committee will meet at the same place at 7½ o'clock.
C. A. ARTHUR,
Chairman Republican County Convention.

SEVENTEENTH DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION will meet THIS (Saturday) EVENING, at 8 o'clock, in Fiftieth-street Church, (basement,) between Broadway and 8th-av., to perfect preparations for the campaign.
JOEL W. MASON, President.
DAVID B. MELLISH, Secretary.

EIGHTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT, XXIST WARD.—At a meeting of the Tammany Hall Assembly Convention, held on Friday evening, Oct. 27, 1871, at Hugh F. Farrell's corner 36th-st. and 2d-av., Stephen Cornell Chairman, and P. G. Duffy, Secretary, after the meeting was called to order, and nineteen members out of twenty-one answering to their names, on motion of Joel A. Fithian, Hon. Samuel J. Tilden was nominated as the Democratic candidate for Assembly for said District.
STEPHEN CORNELL, Chairman.
P. G. DUFFY, Secretary.

REPUBLICAN NOMINATION.—FOR Member of Assembly, Sixteenth District, Hon. JOSEPH B. VARNUM.
Ex-Gov. CHAS. BRUENINGHAUSEN,
Chairman Convention.
CHARLES E. BREHM, Secretary.

EUROPEAN MAIL NEWS.

ARRIVAL OF THE CHINA AND ST. LAURENT.

The steamers *China*, from Liverpool Oct. 14 and Queenstown Oct. 15, and *St. Laurent*, from Havre Oct. 12 and Brest Oct. 14, both reached their respective docks yesterday morning. The latest advices are fresher by two days than those already at hand. Capt. LEMARIE, of the *St. Laurent*, has our thanks for late Paris papers.

THE FRENCH ELECTIONS.

Significance of the Vote—Press Sentiment Thereupon—Chances of an Imperial Restoration.

Paris (Oct. 12) Correspondence of the London Times.

The news which arrives from the provinces about the elections confirms fully the first opinion which I passed upon them. No party can claim the victory. In the large towns many Radical Republicans have been elected, but the great majority of the Councils-General will be Conservative—that is to say, made up of Legitimists, Orleanists, Imperialists and temporary Republicans, formerly put forward as candidates by the Imperial administration. I have said that at least half of those elected belong to the category of former "patronized candidates." I think I am below the mark. The serious newspapers here hold the same opinion as myself on the result of the elections. The *Journal des Débats* states that all shades of opinion will be represented, but that on the whole the Conservative party have decidedly the advantage, and it draws the conclusion that the power of M. THIERS will be rather "strengthened than weakened." "Republicans, Monarchists, Imperialists, Radicals, Communists, all are there," says the *Univers*. "Every party has notable representatives. * * * The best sentence that can be passed on the election is to acknowledge that they have no general political character, either Republican, or Monarchical, or Imperialist; they are, therefore, the most perfect image of the country—which is nothing." It is to be remarked, however, that the Bonapartist Party has obtained more successes than it has sustained checks. Most of the newspapers which had triumphed noisily on the first day, and had rather precipitately informed their readers that the general result of the elections was the entire exclusion of the Bonapartists, are today obliged to retract this first announcement which was, perhaps, sincere, but which was not true. They explain the triumph of the Bonapartists on certain points by their territorial position, by their personal influence, the gentleness of their manners, the amenity of their disposition. It cannot be denied that good fortune and amenity of disposition play some part in the Departmental elections; these reasons are doubtless sufficient to explain the election of the Duc D'ALBUFERE, former President of the Central Committee for the *Plébiscite* of 1870, who is at the same time a proprietor and an honest man; they are insufficient to explain the election of M. PINARD, former Minister of the Interior; of M. MAGNE, of MM. GARNIER DE CASSAGNAC, father and son; and, above all, that of Prince JEROME NAPOLEON, elected almost unanimously in Corsica. It is true that Corsica stands by itself; it has sent none but Bonapartists to its Council-General. In the Gironde M. FORCADE DE LA ROQUETTE has succumbed, and M. JEROME DAVID remains in suspense; but, beside the notabilities of the party whom I have already cited, there are to be found among those elected such names as MM. DE GILLOUTET, DE CHAMPAGNY; CARETTE, the husband of one of the Empress' ladies in waiting; DE CAFFARELLI, GENTEUR, RICHE—the two last *Présidens de Section* in the *Conseil d'Etat*; BARRACHIN, son-in-law of Marshal MAGNAN; PORRIQUET, former Prefect under the Empire,—who leave no doubt as to the ideas which they represent. It is not true, then, that one of the characteristics of the elections of the 8th of October is "the entire exclusion of the Bonapartists," nor that they have "sustained a complete defeat."

PRESS SENTIMENT.

The newspapers are nearer the truth when they recognize and regret the indifference of the electors. There have been numerous abstentions, and the result has been a considerable number of second ballots, and even of elections rendered null for want of voters. At Marseilles, out of 75,000 electors registered, 40,000 did not vote; at Lyons the greater part of the Red list passed, because the middle classes abstained from voting. The gradually increasing number of abstentions shows that the springs of universal suffrage have for some time past been overworked, but this is not the only lesson to be learnt. It is clear that France thirsts for repose, and that she does not expect to find it in the exercise of her electoral rights. Now that the power seems again placed in the hands of a single man, she expects everything from him—peace, wealth, as she expeced everything from the Emperor. If M. THIERS gives them to her he shall be king, emperor, *Dux Francorum*, anything he pleases, and if he appeals to a *Plébiscite* he may outweigh the credit of NAPOLEON himself. Why be astonished? It is the policy of self-interest. In it resides the force, still all-powerful in the people, of Napoleonist ideas and of the Bonapartist Party. It would be puerile to deny that this force exists, and just minds are beginning to acknowledge it—some to rejoice and make use of it, others to lament and alarm themselves about it. The *Gazette de France* says:

"Conservative interests are at this moment awaking, and it would be dangerous to give them the least ground for alarm. Too much uneasiness might put them on the wrong scent, and inspire them once more, as in 1851, with the fatal idea of invoking a savior who would lead them again to their certain ruin. When M. THIERS said, then, 'the Empire is set up,' the state of affairs was not so different from the present one that there should now be no danger to fear."

This confession confirms the provisions which I have several times expressed. The efforts which the Radical newspapers make to claim the victory in the last elections will cause no change in this state of affairs. They may deceive those who have not had long experience of the body of electors, but they cannot persuade impartial minds who know the ground well that the 1,800 members whom Republican opinion claims for its own are for the most part other than Bonapartist candidates, ready to rally round any Government that will bring with it internal security and peace.

INTERNATIONAL COPYRIGHT.

A Summary of English Complaints—America's Responsibility for the Present Position.

From the London Times, Oct. 14.

As long as we can recollect there has been discussions, generally marked by some little bitterness, on the absence of international copyright between this country and the United States. When the States had twenty millions of people, English authors complained, and now that they have increased to forty millions, with more than proportionate wealth, cultivation, and literary taste, the thoughts of the same class turn longingly to the gains which such an international compact would give them. The letters which have been sent to us on the subject indicate fairly enough the temper of the two parties—those who demand and those who decline to concede the copyright. The discussion, as is usual in such cases, has wandered from the point into a matter entirely irrelevant. A writer on the English side called the practice of publishing cheap reprints of English works without paying the authors anything by the name of "piracy," upon which the anger of an American rises high, and he declares the remarks of the critic to be ignorant, prejudiced and illiberal, and very irritating to the American people. Mr. MACMILLAN, the publisher, sides with the American in deprecating the epithet on two grounds—first, that English publishers are as bad as American; and, secondly, that as property is created by law, and American law gives no property to the foreigner in the produce of his brains, there can be no piracy in the matter. We need not trouble ourselves with this quarrel about a word. "Piracy" is a name given, in common parlance, to the publication of unauthorized reprints which give no remuneration to the author, and it was, of course, in this sense, and not as accusing the American publishers of any legal wrong, that the word was used. If the champions of the practice will discover a more courteous name which suits it, the world will no doubt be willing to use it. But, whatever it may be called, it is evident that even its apologists feel it to be something unhandsome, if not essentially unjust. For instance, we are asked to believe that "no work by a recent English author is published by any respectable American publisher without making the same arrangement for the right to publish which is commonly made with American authors." The answer to this was obvious. Who is to insure that all American publishers shall be respectable, or that none but those who are so shall meddle with English books? In fact, the conclusion which we are expected to draw is, as Prof. ERICHSEN shows, one totally inconsistent with facts. It is notorious that, though American publishers do now and then pay English authors a certain sum for early copies, or even for the advantage which the author's supposed supervision gives to the reprint, the vast majority of reprints of English books are issued without any authority or any payment whatever.

THE NEW POSITION.

Leaving these apologies, as well as the *tu quoque* argument that the American publishers are no worse than the English, it may be useful to consider this question once more under whatever new light the progress of time and events has thrown on it. Let us avoid not only sharp epithets, but sentiment of all kind, and what may be called vague appeals to morality and honor. Our only consideration shall be whether the people of the United States would gain by the establishment of international copyright with England. We admit freely that to act for the national advantage should be the cardinal principle with every statesman and legislator. But this advantage must be universal, and not partial; it may also be of a moral or intellectual kind; it may even not be immediate, but require for its full realization a gradual [illegible] of new influences on the people. For these reasons, it may not be at once perceived by politicians and traders, or even by the mass of the public. The gain to the United States from the absence of copyright is palpable to the community, and we have no doubt a change would be unpopular. England is a country of great literary activity. In the higher departments of philosophy, history and science, we have a number of eminent writers, whose reputation is world-wide; we have some pleasing if not powerful poetry, while fiction of a kind sufficiently clever and interesting to bring good prices, is turned out in immense quantities with all the regularity of a manufacture. The books published in this country form the principal reading of the Americans. Not merely our really eminent authors, but a number of those who, though known, cannot be said to be distinguished in England, together with some who are utterly obscure at home, have the privilege of ministering to the intellectual appetite of a people which imports its literature as it imports its silks or its jewelry. The Americans pay highly for most things; they get their books cheap. Shall we ask them to raise the price of their books? They answer, as they have answered for the last fifty years, that they see no reason for doing so. The argument of some of their most able men is that a supply of literature at a moderate price is of the greatest service to people engaged as the Americans are in doing the work of pioneers of civilization in a new world, in battling with the forest and the swamp, who are consequently unable to give so much of their attention to intellectual pursuits as the natives of an old and settled country. They are ready to bear testimony that the intelligence and love of information which distinguish their countrymen are derived in a great measure from a cheap press, which places not only periodical literature, but more solid productions within the reach of the mass of the people. The fact of American enlightenment coexisting with American cheap reprints will by many Americans be held conclusive. Yet there is a consideration which ought to have weight with anyone who thinks on the subject without prejudice. Similar arguments have been adduced in every country against international copyright, and yet everywhere such copyright is making way. The English used to reprint the French, and the omniverous Germans reprinted both. We translated from the German without scruple what we wanted. Yet these countries and others have come to the conclusion that their interests are better served by considering themselves in literary matters as a single State. It is perfectly certain that the movement will extend to the whole of Europe, and that in a few years the United States will be the only considerable nation which refuses to join in the literary union. Now, whatever was exceptional in the position of the United States, is, or ought to be, passing away. America is no longer a new country, the home of farmers and backwoodsmen. The Eastern States are attaining to a certain density of population; great cities are rising everywhere, and all the conditions of a literary movement and independent intellectual position are coming into existence. It is hardly possible to argue that what may be good for a European community will not be good for America. Therefore there is at least the general authority of the European nations in favor of the system which America refuses. European nations have come to the conclusion that the general standard of enlightenment in their respective countries will be raised by an agreement which shall increase everywhere the encouragement given to literature. It is for the United States to consider whether the advantage to the people which accrues from cheap reprints is not less than the advantage which would arise from calling forth by higher rewards more literary talent in both countries, and particularly in America. It is, moreover for American publishers to consider whether robbing the English author of his royalty does not weight unfairly the American author, whose productions in consequence have to undergo the competition of cheap pirated English and French works. This, however, is assuming that the price of books would be raised by international copyright, but probably it would be found that the largeness of the market given by the copyright would enable authors and publishers to reduce the price of the works they issue, so that the cost of the best and most popular works would be but little enhanced. As a general rule, it has been found that international agreements have advanced the interests of mankind, both moral and material. The burden of showing that it is otherwise with literature must rest on those who oppose a copyright treaty. No apology is necessary for speaking of the wrong, if such there be, as coming from the Americans, since there is notoriously no opposition to the copyright in England. Parliament has, indeed, given a very substantial proof of its recognition of authors' rights by putting within the American author's reach, by the Copyright act of 1842, as interpreted by the case of ROUTLEDGE *vs.* LOW, the power to secure for himself privileges identical with those of the British author. But even if the foreign authors were in both countries equally unprotected, still recriminations, like that, for instance, which we publish today, by the Americans and their friends on English publishers would be idle, since the publishers are only a small class of men, who take advantage of that condition of things which the nation as a whole is ready to reform. If, like Mr. MACMILLAN, we exonerate publishers on either side by blaming "the law," we must still ask who is responsible for that law. No one who is acquainted with the subject will hesitate to affirm that the absence of copyright is maintained by American opinion in contradistinction to English opinion. We do not suppose that anything which can be said will alter the settled determination of the Americans, but it is only fair that the truth should be stated and the false assumption repelled that there is an equality or reciprocity in the disregard of authors' rights on the part of the two countries.

INDIA.

Outrages by Fanatics—The Peace of the Punjab and Its Uncertainty.

Calcutta Correspondence of the London Times.

There is good reason to believe that we have barely escaped a real danger in the Punjab. The murder of the Mussulman cow-butchers, particulars of which I sent you some weeks ago, was a more than ordinarily suspicious circumstance, from the fact that the murderers were men of one Sikh caste, (a new sect, known as Kookas,) and that the outbreaks were almost simultaneous in different parts of the country. Some of these men were promptly captured and executed. Apparently the chief seat of the outrages was Umritsur, and to that centre strong repressive force was directed. The cow-butcher difficulty was at last supposed to have been trampled out, but another outbreak of quite a different kind showed that the suspected connection of the rioters, in the name of the sacred cow, with a deeper and wider plot was no chimera. The Judge of the Small Cause Court of Lahore, MOUNSHEE JAISHEE RAM, on the 30th of August had given judgment in his Court against a man named BISHEN SINGH, a goldsmith of the same (Kooka) sect, and that night, when the Judge was on his way home from Court, he was met by this man and struck to the ground with a short club, and after remaining insensible for thirty-six hours he died. The murderer was seized, tried, and finally hanged. I had a telegram this morning stating that the culprit was "executed at Umritsur at sunrise yesterday in the presence of 7,000 spectators." There must be some mistake here, for a journal published in Lahore gives full particulars of the execution having been carried out in private some days previously at Lahore, and, to the horror of the culprit, by a Mehter, a man of the lowest class, whose touch was pollution. Probably my telegram refers to another execution, but of that I shall be able to inform you before this letter reaches England. On the following day the Assistant-Secretary to the Municipality of Lahore, Mr. BULL, was struck down in a very similar way by a fakir, a Mahomedan religious mendicant of one of the most dangerous fanatical sects in India. Whenever mischief is astir among the Mussulman populations these men are at the bottom of it, and their handiwork is apparent in everything that is done, provided it is ruthless enough. The fakir, as he struck Mr. BULL, said some words which have been translated—"Your watch is over—your raj is gone." Mr. BULL is likely to recover, but the attack upon him is taken as indicative of a connection between the Hindoo Sikhs and the Mussulman population of the Punjab. I do not see any good ground for this suspicion; the cow outbreak was essentially one against the Mahomedans, and was in some measure provoked by them. The entire series of events shows, however, on what a precarious thread the peace of the Punjab hangs, and how the least weakness or wavering might land us in a great war with both classes of a warlike population. Happily, there has been no weakness. Wherever the spirit of disaffection or murder has appeared it has been met with decision, and with the merciless mercy of sound policy. That there has been fear among the Europeans in the Punjab cannot be doubted; these underground fires, appearing only here and there in little bubbles on the surface, might well appal the bravest; but there has not been anything like panic, so far as I can learn. If the fakir said the words reported, the probability is that a Mahomedan plot exists, or existed, and that he—hermit, madman, beggar, rogue and saint—sprang the mine too soon. The most reasonable supposition (for one can only suppose) is that the Kooka proceedings were first of all directed against the Mohammedans, and that both parties, indignant against the power which has prevented them flying at each other's throats, would need very little inducement to turn against the Government. The murdered Judge is highly spoken of as a man of singular fairness and intelligence.

Real Estate Transactions.

At the Exchange, yesterday, the following business was transacted: JOSEPH MCGUIRE, by order of the Supreme Court, in foreclosure, under the direction of JAMES H. COLEMAN, Esq., referee, sold a three-story and basement brick house and lot located on the south side of Fourth, near Lewis-street, for $6,300; purchaser, W. F. ESSIG. By the same auctioneer, the legal sale of a house and lot on Forty-third-street, near Third-avenue, was adjourned until Tuesday next, the referee in the case having been stayed by an order of the Court. JAMES M. MILLER, under a Supreme Court foreclosure decree, JOHN C. BUSHNELL, Esq., referee, disposed of a lot 25.5 by 40, situate on the north-east corner of Tenth-avenue and Sixty-seventh-street, which was purchased by CLARK BELL, plaintiff in the action in question, for $3,300. Mr. MILLER also sold at public auction a plot of ground 100 by 200, known as plot No. 68 of the Dyckman estate, and located on the west side of the Boulevard, or Dyckman-street, between Sherman and Naegle avenues. The property was bought by E. W. BURR, for $2,285. No other sales were made. Today, at New-Rochelle, Westchester County, S. DINGEE will sell, at auction, a desirable farm of 63 acres, and at Newtown, Long Island, a handsome country house, with 4 acres of land. On Monday a full list of the sales to take place next week will be published, as usual.

Exchange Sales, Friday, Oct. 27.

NEW-YORK.

By Joseph McGuire.

3-story and basement brick house and lot, s. s. 4th-st., 100:10 ft. w. of Lewis-st., house 15x35, lot 15x95x27x95 .... $6,300

By James M. Miller.

1 lot n. e. corner of 10th-av. and 67th-st., 25.5x40.. $3,300

1 plot w. side of Boulevard, or Dyckman-st., 150 ft. s. of Sherman-av., plot No. 68 Dyckman estate, size 100x200 2,285

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FIFTH-AV., NEAR 48TH-ST., EXTRA size new dwelling in fee; also, medium-sized superb Columbia College leasehold, the two by same owner, substantially built. Drawings can be seen at our offices. V. K. STEVENSON & SON, No. 11 Pine-st.

FIFTH-AV., 100x125, FOR SALE very reasonably, near 90th-st., entrance to the Park; also, 34th-st. building lots, near 5th-av.; terms easy. V. K. STEVENSON & SON, No. 11 Pine-st.

A.—24 VALUABLE LOTS BETWEEN Avenue St. Nicholas, junction with 9th-av. and the Grand Boulevard, on 146th-st., for sale low; fine present, grand prospective value. V. K. STEVENSON & SON, No. 11 Pine-st.

FIFTH-AV., NEAR 34TH-ST.—A medium-size brown-stone dwelling with every modern convenience, recently completely renovated. For sale low. Possession. V. K. STEVENSON & SON, No. 11 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THREE THREE-STORY HIGH-stoop brown-stone front houses, Nos. 144, 146 and 148 West 54th-st., just finished; built in best manner; size of houses 18.9x52; lot 100.5 feet deep; see separate bills on premises; price $21,000.

A FINE PROPERTY, NEAR COOPER Institute, suitable for business, on Stuyvesant-st., running through to 9th-st., 50 feet front on each, 89 feet deep on one side, and 110 feet on the other; will be sold on easy terms. W. H. FALCONER, No. 100 4th-av., near 12th-st.

FOR SALE—37TH-ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND 6th avs., four-story brown-stone; $33,000. Apply to MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 7 Pine-st., or No. 33 East 17th-st., Union-square.

FOR SALE—WEST 43D-ST., BETWEEN 6TH-av. and Broadway, four-story brown-stone; $35,000. Apply to MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 7 Pine-st., or No. 33 East 17th-st., Union-square.

FOR SALE—WEST 46TH-ST., BETWEEN 5th and 6th avs., four-story brown-stone; $45,000. Apply to MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 7 Pine-st., or No. 33 East 17th-st., Union-square.

FOR SALE—ON WEST 53D-ST., 5TH AND 6th avs., four-story brown-stone; $60,000. Apply to MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 7 Pine-st., or No. 33 East 17th-st., Union-square.

FOR SALE—ON PARK-AV., NEAR 40TH-st., four-story brown-stone; $35,000. Apply to MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 7 Pine-st., or No. 33 East 17th-st., Union-square.

FOR SALE—ON MADISON-AV., NEAR 54TH-st., four-story brown-stone; $52,000. Apply to MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 7 Pine-st., or No. 33 East 17th-st., Union-square.

FOR SALE—ON WEST 56TH-ST., BETWEEN 5th and 6th avs., four-story brown-stone; $42,000. Apply to MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 7 Pine-st., or No. 33 East 17th-st., Union-square.

FOR SALE—ON 5TH-AV., NEAR 46TH-ST., four-story brown-stone; $75,000. Apply to MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 7 Pine-st., or No. 33 East 17th-st., Union-square.

PARK-AV., BETWEEN 39TH AND 40th sts.; two superior built houses (four story high stoop) to be sold at a great loss; must be sold. RIKER & CO., No. 64 West 33d-st.

$22,500 FOR A MOST COMPLETE four-story high-stoop brown-stone house, on College lease, near 5th-av. RIKER & CO., No. 64 West 33d-st.

CORNER OF PARK-AV. AND 40TH-ST.—Four story, high stoop, 20.4 by 155, will be $10,000 under value; must be sold. RIKER & CO., No. 64 West 33d-st.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT NO. 133 WEST 48th-st.; three stories, high stoop, brick, with every convenience; completely furnished, and in thorough order. Inquire at Nos. 2 and 3 South-st.

HOUSES IN ALL LOCALITIES AT all prices, for sale. F. G. & D. BROWN, No. 100 Broadway.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

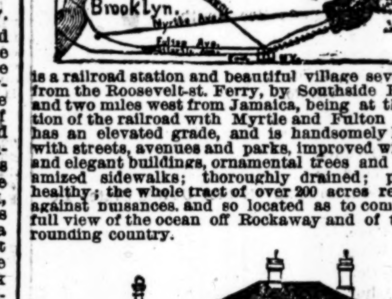
WATER FRONT FOR FACTORIES, LUMBER-YARDS, ROPE-WALKS, &c., FOR SALE OR LEASE.—Blocks of ground on Newtown Creek, near East River, accessible by railroad or river, adjoining Brooklyn and Long Island Cities. Apply to S. B. SCHIEFFELIN, No. 170 William-st.

FOR SALE ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS—A large first-class three-story house, on Willow-st., in complete order. Apply to TAYLOR & STEARNS, No. 1½ Pine-st., New-York.

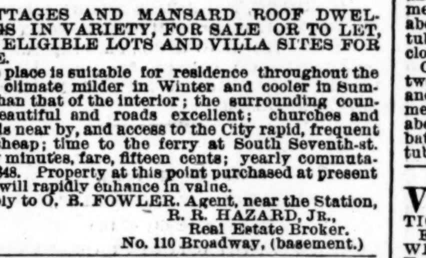
COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

RICHMOND HILL

Long Island,



is a railroad station and beautiful village seven miles from the Roosevelt-st. Ferry, by Southside Railroad, and two miles west from Jamaica, being at the junction of the railroad with Myrtle and Fulton avs. It has an elevated grade, and is handsomely laid out with streets, avenues and parks, improved with new and elegant buildings, ornamental trees and Macadamized sidewalks; thoroughly drained; perfectly healthy; the whole tract of over 200 acres restricted against nuisances, and so located as to command a full view of the ocean off Rockaway and of the surrounding country.



COTTAGES AND MANSARD ROOF DWELLINGS IN VARIETY, FOR SALE OR TO LET, AND ELIGIBLE LOTS AND VILLA SITES FOR SALE.

The place is suitable for residence throughout the year; climate milder in Winter and cooler in Summer than that of the interior; the surrounding country beautiful and roads excellent; churches and schools near by, and access to the City rapid, frequent and cheap; time to the ferry at South Seventh-st. thirty minutes, fare, fifteen cents; yearly commutation, $48. Property at this point purchased at present rates will rapidly enhance in value.

Apply to O. B. FOWLER, Agent, near the Station, or R. R. HAZARD, Jr., Real Estate Broker, No. 110 Broadway, (basement.)

FOR SALE, AT SING SING—A MOST desirable residence, with all modern improvements; double house, two stories, with Mansard roof; commands twenty miles of river view, seven minutes from depot; contains fifteen rooms, and is in thorough order; lot half an acre, well stocked with choice fruits, &c.; good barn; price, $18,500. Apply to A. B. MILLS, No. 121 Nassau-st., New-York, or to J. W. ROBINSON, real estate agent, Sing Sing, who will show the premises; terms easy.

FOR SALE—NEIGHBORHOOD VILLA sites—a desirable plot of ground, healthy location, south side of Staten Island, commanding extensive views of the ocean, Long Island and New-Jersey shores, well wooded and watered with living springs, convenient to railroad, admirably adapted for several cottages or a first-class hotel; terms easy, or would be exchanged for improved City property. Apply to S. B. SCHIEFFELIN, No. 170 William-st.

FOR SALE—REAL ESTATE IN SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.—The store-houses and lots on the south-west corner of Commercial and Front sts., being about 80x60 feet. Also, a store-house and lot on Sacramento-st., near Montgomery-st., extending through the block and having front on Commercial-st. For particulars apply to Messrs. BELLOE FRERES, San Francisco, Cal.

FOR SALE.—A. T. STEWART'S GARDEN City, Long Island.—A choice farm of 40 acres in a splendid location and condition, adjoining the above city, for sale or exchange, together with the stock and crops, if desired; also a beautiful one of 26 acres, adjoining. For particulars and maps, inquire for owner, at Market Savings Bank, No. 82 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE CHEAP—BEAUTIFUL PLACE in village of Bound Brook, on Central Railroad, five minutes' walk from depot; large, convenient house, in perfect order, extension, lawn, all kinds of fruit. J. O. HOYT & SON, No. 171 Broadway.

SUMMIT, N. J.—FOR SALE OR TO RENT, a first-class house, with modern improvements, quite near railroad station. ARCHIBALD GRACIE, No. 69 Liberty-st.

MORRISTOWN PROPERTY FOR sale—Desirable country seats, with good improvements, and land from one acre upward. S. EDDY & CO., No. 1 Park-place.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, lands and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, 243 Broadway, 9 to 11; or Orange, corner Main and Cone sts.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

A BARGAIN.—BEAUTIFUL SUBURBAN house and grounds, within forty-five minutes of New-York business offices, and accessible by over fifty trains daily; situated near depots in the best portion of Elizabeth; high ground; extra large lot, fruit and shade trees, lawn, garden, &c. House is comfortable, roomy and tasteful; modern design and fittings; situated on the path of extensive improvements, with a steady rise in value. All City conveniences, combined with country air, food and living; good markets, schools, and unsurpassed travel. Payments in good shape.

CHOICE BUILDING LOTS FOR SALE.

For view of house and full particulars of property, address OWNER, Post-office Box No. 235, New-York.

Homes for All.

Four tracks with steel rails, when completed, with cars and ferry-boats unsurpassed, must increase the value of every home on the line of the Central Railroad of New-Jersey. For information as to Houses, Lots, Farms, &c., on the line, apply to A. D. HOPE, No. 119 Liberty-st.

FOR SALE—PECONIC HOUSE, GREENport, Long Island. Apply to D. G. FLOYD, Greenport.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

FURNISHED HOUSE IN EAST 60TH-ST.—To rent for six months the handsomely furnished house, No. 155 East 60th-st.; rent, $225 per month; in good order, and completely furnished. For permits apply to M. A. J. LYNCH & HUGH N. CAMPE, No. 106 Broadway.

TO LET—ON STATEN ISLAND, NORTH shore, a furnished cottage, well heated and thoroughly comfortable; fine shade and fruit trees, with vegetable garden; seven minutes' walk from landing; rent till May 1, $50 per month. Apply to WILLIAM F. HALL, No. 59 Wall-st.

TO LET—AT A LOW RENT, ON THE BANKS of the Hudson, 105th-st., Bloomingdale, a dwelling-house, with barn and stable, and plenty of land for a garden; a pleasant suburban residence near the grand Boulevard. Apply at No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 7, first floor.

RENT FREE TO PARTY WHO WILL BUY furniture, very cheap, or will rent with furniture, a neat cottage-house, in nice location, at Mott Haven, for $300 to May 1. Apply to W. C. DEMAREST, 3d-av., opposite 137th-st., Mott Haven.

PART OF A HOUSE TO LET—FURnished or unfurnished, or good board for a gentleman and his wife, in a strictly private family, where there are no other boarders. For terms apply on the premises, No. 124 West 11th-st.

IN WASHINGTON, D. C.—A FIRST-CLASS residence to let, fully furnished; all modern improvements; commodious stable; location unsurpassed. Apply at No. 20 East 28th-st.

A FULLY-FURNISHED HOUSE—Only $40 per month, at Yonkers, containing ten rooms, all in good order. J. YOUMANS, agent, Yonkers, or HUTCHINSON, No. 779 Broadway.

TO LET—TO A SMALL AMERICAN FAMILY of adults, third flat in brown-stone house, No. 462 West 51st-st.; all the modern improvements. Apply at No. 430 West 48th-st.

FLOORS OF FOUR ROOMS FROM $20 to $27, No. 8 Bank-st., to let. E. L. & B. T. BURNHAM, No. 609 Hudson-st.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET IN TIMES BUILDING.

SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING. Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

STORAGE STORES TO LET OR FOR SALE.

Granite stores Nos. 5 and 6 Atlantic Dock, fronting East River adjoining Hamilton Ferry. Apply to S. B. SCHIEFFELIN, No. 170 William-st.

TO LET—A FINE SUITE OF OFFICES IN Continental Insurance Company Building, No. 102 Broadway; will be rented low until May 1, 1872. Possession immediate. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st., or L. J. CARPENTER, No. 68 Wall-st., from 1 to 3 P. M.

TO RENT—A CHEERFUL AND COMMOdious hall, eligibly located; has been used three years for Sabbath-school and service. Apply to WM. B. DE GARMO, No. 82 5th-av., corner 14th-st.

FINE LOFTS, 50 BY 100, WITH steam power, to let, suitable for light manufacturing purposes; good light. Apply at Nos. 35 and 37 Wooster-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—TO LEASE FOR A TERM OF years, an unfurnished or partly furnished house, of moderate size, in a good neighborhood, between Park and 6th avs. and 22d and 48th sts. Address B., Post-office Box No. 309.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

V. K. STEVENSON, Jr., Auctioneer.

BY V. K. STEVENSON & SON,

Auctioneers and Real Estate Brokers, No. 11 Pine-st. V. K. STEVENSON & SON give special attention to the general care and management of estates, renting property, &c.

WEDNESDAY, NOV. 8, 1871, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-rooms, No. 111 Broadway, in pursuance of a decree of partition: SUPREME COURT SALE, by Addison Thomas, Referee, of

TWENTY-SEVEN CENTRAL PARK AND GRAND BOULEVARD LOTS,

bounded by the Grand Boulevard, (old Broadway,) 10th-av., 76th and 77th sts. This property lies in the HEART of the GREAT WEST SIDE, with CENTRAL PARK and the ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS east of it, and the RIVERSIDE PARK, the HUDSON RIVER, and RIVERSIDE BOULEVARD on the west. Most of this very valuable property can be improved at once, and the position of the land is HIGH, DRY, and HEALTHY.

TERMS LIBERAL. For maps and particulars apply to ADDISON THOMAS, Referee, No. 6 Wall-st.; CHARLES E. WHITEHEAD, Plaintiff's Attorney, No. 61 Wall-st.; or to V. K. STEVENSON & SON.

S. DINGEE, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL AT PUBLIC AUCTION, on SATURDAY, Nov. 4, 1871, at 1 o'clock P. M. precisely, In parcels as now fenced, the valuable farm of sixty-one acres situated in the village of New-Rochelle, Westchester County, N. Y., formerly owned and occupied by George Lockwood. The plots (fifteen in number) are well located for villa sites, and range from two and one-half to six acres. Within plot No. 6 stands a tastefully-designed and substantially-built stone dwelling, erected under Mr. Lockwood's personal supervision for his own private residence. It contains kitchen, cellar, sitting-room, dining-room, two parlors, seven bedrooms, and bath-room; spring water led into the house; fine garden, fruit-trees in full bearing; beautiful shade-trees, spacious carriage-house and stable, gardener's cottage, &c. Sale positive. Terms easy. Possession immediate. Sale on the premises at 1 o'clock P. M. precisely, SATURDAY, Nov. 4, 1871. For terms of sale, maps, &c., apply to John Fowler, Jr., attorney at law, No. 31 Nassau-st.; S. F. & F. H. Cowdrey, attorneys at law, No. 67 Wall-st.; Miller, Peet & Opdyke, attorneys at law, No. 120 Broadway; Charles H. Smith, attorney at law, No. 243 Broadway; or to

S. DINGEE & CO., Auctioneers, No. 82 Cedar-st., New-York.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

HOUSES AND LOTS ON 111TH AND 112TH STS. AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 1, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway:

ONE HUNDRED AND ELEVENTH-STREET.—The seven two-story and French-roof brown-stone front houses and lots situate on the north side of 111th-st., commencing 171 feet west of 4th-av. The houses are about 42 feet deep, contain heater, bells, speaking tubes, chandeliers, gas-fixtures, bath-rooms, water-closets, range, &c.

ONE HUNDRED AND TWELFTH-STREET.—The three two-story and French-roof brown-stone front houses and lots situate on the south side of 112th-st., commencing 105 feet west of 4th-av. The houses are about 42 feet deep, contain chandeliers, gas-fixtures, bath-rooms, water-closets, heater, range, speaking tubes, &c.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE PROPERTY ON LISPENARD-ST., NEAR CHURCH, AT AUCTION.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO., will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 1, 1871, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, Nos. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building, New-York.

LISPENARD-ST.—The very valuable plot of ground, known as Nos. 14 and 16 Lispenard-st., south side, about 200 feet west of Church-st., together with three-story brick buildings, 50x45 feet. Plot 50x94 feet. Sixty per cent. of the purchase-money may remain on bond and mortgage.

Maps, &c., at No. 3 Pine-st., New-York.

ADRAIN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTORS' SALE OF VALUABLE LOT ON WEST 14TH-ST.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 1, at 12 o'clock M., at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, by order of John I. Brower and James Surget, executors of Jacob Surget, deceased:

WEST FOURTEENTH-STREET—The lot of land, situate on the southerly side of West 14th-st., 275 feet west of 8th-av.

BANKRUPT SALE.—UNITED STATES District Court for the Northern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of WILLIAM JOHNSTON, an involuntary bankrupt.—By virtue and in pursuance of an order made in said proceedings at a Court of Bankruptcy, held at the United States Court-room, in the City of Buffalo, in said district, on the 20th day of October, A. D. 1871, present, Hon. Nathan K. Hall, Judge—I, William H. Ross Lewin, the assignee of said bankrupt, duly appointed in said proceedings, shall sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, on the premises hereinafter described, No. 436 Greenwich-street, in the City of New-York, on the 21st day of November, 1871, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, the following described premises to wit: All that certain house and lot of land and premises situated on the south-westerly corner of Greenwich and Vestry streets, in the Fifth Ward of the City of New-York, within the bounds, and containing as follows to wit: Commencing at the point of intersection of the southerly line or side of Vestry-street with the westerly line or side of Greenwich-street; running thence westerly along the southerly side of Vestry-street, eighty feet, to the wall of the house now known as No. 51 Vestry-street, now or late belonging to the estate of Samuel Thompson, deceased; thence southerly along the said wall, twenty-five feet; thence easterly, parallel with Vestry-street, eighty feet, to the westerly side of Greenwich-street; thence northerly, along the westerly side of Greenwich-street to the point or place of beginning, the southerly wall of the house on said lot being a party wall, and the southern boundary line of said lot running through the centre of said party wall.—Dated Rochester, Oct. 25, 1871.

WILLIAM H. ROSS LEWIN, Assignee, &c.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

S. DINGEE, Auctioneer.

PARTITION SALE OF THE ESTATE OF GEORGE LOCKWOOD, DECEASED.—S. DINGEE & CO., auctioneers, will sell at PUBLIC AUCTION, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, City of New-York, at 12 o'clock M., THURSDAY, Nov. 2, 1871, under the direction of ROBERT COCHRANE, referee in partition, the following-named DESIRABLE CITY PROPERTY. 1. The three-story and attic brick dwelling-house, (high stoop,) known as No. 22 Beach-st.; house 27x50.6—exclusive of one-story and basement extension, 9x14; lot 27x93.8. 2. The three-story and attic brick dwelling-house, (high stoop,) known as No. 10 Carroll-place, (Bleecker-st.;) house 28.6x53.11—exclusive of two-story and basement extension, 9.7x14.8; lot 28.6x100. 3. The three-story and attic brick dwelling-house, (high stoop,) known as No. 17 St. Mark's-place; house 28x54.6—exclusive of two-story extension, 12.7x26; lot 28x112.10. 4. The three-story and attic brick dwelling-house, (high stoop,) known as No. 33 St. Mark's-place; house 26x54.6—exclusive of two-story tea-room in rear, 20x25.2; lot 26x112.10. 5. The three-story and attic brick dwelling-house, (high basement,) known as No. 137 2d-av.; house 35x54.8—exclusive of extension, 7.4x35; lot 35x120. 6. Three lots of land on the southerly side of 59th-st., distant 105 feet easterly from 3d-av.; each lot 25x100.5. 7. Four lots of land on 86th and 87th sts., distant 112 feet easterly from Madison-av., (being two lots on northerly side of 86th-st., running through to 87th-st.;) each lot 25.6x100.8½. Sale positive. Title perfect. Terms easy. For terms of sale, maps, &c., apply to John Fowler, Jr., attorney at law, No. 31 Nassau-st.; S. F. & F. H. Cowdrey, attorneys at law, No. 67 Wall-st.; Miller, Peet & Opdyke, attorneys at law, No. 120 Broadway; Chas. H. Smith, attorney at law, No. 243 Broadway; or to S. DINGEE & CO., Auctioneers, No. 82 Cedar-st., New-York.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTORS' SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY ON WASHINGTON-SQUARE, SOUTH, (4TH-ST.,) AND AMITY-ST.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, Oct. 31, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, by order of the executors of the estate of Margaret L. Lawrence, deceased:

AMITY-STREET—The three-story and attic brick house and lot, situate on the north side of Amity-st., between Wooster and Laurens sts., known as No. 53. House about 48 feet deep.

AMITY-STREET—The three-story brick house and lot, situate on the southerly side of Amity-st., 25 feet west of Thompson-st., known as No. 80. House about 48 feet deep.

FOURTH-STREET, (WASHINGTON-SQUARE, SOUTH)—The three-story and attic brick house and lot, situate on the southerly side of 4th-st., opposite Washington-square, known as No. 63. House about 55 feet deep.

Sixty per cent. of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF HOUSES AND LOTS ON LEXINGTON AND 1ST AVS., TO CLOSE AN ESTATE.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, Oct. 31, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway:

LEXINGTON-AVENUE.—The three-story high-stoop, brown-stone front house and lot, situate on the east side of Lexington-av., between 57th and 58th-sts., known as No. 719. The house is about 45 feet deep, is first-class, and in good order, and has sunken area. Can be seen between 2 and 4 o'clock P. M., by permit.

FIRST-AVENUE.—The four-story brick house and lot, situate on the west side of 1st-av., between 32d and 33d sts., known as No. 573. The house is about 45 feet deep, is in good repair, and is now rented in tenements, and pays a large rental.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

DESIRABLE DWELLING AND STABLE ON WASHINGTON-SQUARE, (NORTH,) NEAR 5TH-AV.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 1, 1871, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway:

WASHINGTON-SQUARE.—The lease of the lot, together with the extra-sized house and stable, known as No. 21 Washington-square, (North,) between 5th-av. and Macdougal-st. House is three story, basement and subcellar, 25½ front by about 75 feet deep, is in fair order, and contains gas, bath and water, &c.; stable on rear of lot, 25 by 25 feet, with right of way through alley to Macdougal-st.; lot 25 by about 138 feet; is leased from George R. Rogers; present lease expires May 1, 1875, with two renewals of twenty-one years each; present ground-rent, $400 per annum and taxes. For maps and full particulars apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

THE SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY ON NASSAU HEIGHTS, NEWTOWN, LONG ISLAND, takes place TODAY, at 12 o'clock noon, on the ground. Sale peremptory. Take boat at James-slip, at 10 A. M., or 34th-st., at 10½.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

A FAREWELL MISSIONARY MEETING on the occasion of the departure for the Syrian Mission of the Reformed Presbyterian Church of Rev. S. R. GALBRAITH and wife and Miss MARY E. DODDS, will be held in the Twenty-third-street Reformed Presbyterian Church, between 7th and 8th avs., on THURSDAY EVENING next, Nov. 2, at 7½ o'clock. Addresses will be delivered by Rev. JOHN HALL, D. D.; Rev. A. STEVENSON, D. D., and others, and by the departing missionary. The public, especially those interested in foreign missions, are invited.

ANTHON MEMORIAL CHURCH, 48th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., Rev. R. HEBER NEWTON, Rector.—Divine service at 10½ A. M., and SUNDAY AFTERNOON at 3½ o'clock. The Rector preaches to children on the last SUNDAY AFTERNOON of each month. Children in the neighborhood cordially invited. No evening service this Sunday.

ALLEN-STREET M. E. CHURCH, between Rivington and Delancey sts., Rev. WM. MCALLISTER, Pastor.—Rev. PHILIP BARTLETT, of Wyoming Conference, will preach at 10½ A. M., and the pastor at 7½ P. M. Sunday-school at 9 A. M. and 1½ P. M. Young people's prayer-meeting at 6 o'clock. Seats free. All are cordially invited.

AT DUANE M. E. CHURCH, ON HUDson-st., near Spring.—Rev. J. G. OAKLEY, the Pastor, will preach SUNDAY MORNING at 10½. Revival services in the evening, commencing at 7 o'clock. Revival meetings through the week.

AMITY BAPTIST CHURCH.—REV. WILLIAM R. WILLIAMS, D. D., is expected to preach (D. V.) in this Church, West 54th-st., near 8th-av., on SUNDAY MORNING at 10½ o'clock. Sunday-school at 2½ o'clock.

"ARE WE A CHRISTIAN NATION?" Subject of sermon on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., in Canal-street Presbyterian Church, (entrance No. 17 Greene-st.,) by Rev. DAVID MITCHELL. Afternoon service at 3 o'clock. Strangers welcome.

A RELIGIOUS SOCIETY CAN RENT, SUNDAY EVENINGS, LYRIC HALL; also, ADELPHI HALL, 52d-st. and Broadway, all day SUNDAYS. Both halls are fully furnished. Apply to JOHN H. TRENOR, No. 723 6th-av.

BROADWAY TABERNACLE—REV. WM. ALVIN BARTLETT, of Chicago, will preach in the Broadway Tabernacle Church on SUNDAY EVENING at 7½. Dr. THOMPSON will preach in the morning at 10½.

BY REQUEST, REV. J. L. DANNER will repeat a sermon on *The Responsibilities of American Citizenship* at the Reformed Church, on 6th-av., opposite Amity-st., on SUNDAY EVENING, Oct. 29, at 7½ o'clock.

BODY AND SOUL WILL BE THE SUBject of the lecture, by Rev. THOMAS GUARD, on THURSDAY EVENING, Nov. 2, Association Hall, corner 4th-av. and 23d-st. Tickets, 50 cents.

CHICAGO METHODISM.—A MEETING to consider the losses and necessities of the Methodist Churches and Institutions of Chicago will be held in St. Paul's Church, 4th-av., on MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 30, at 7½ o'clock. Addresses by Rev. Dr. REID, Editor of the *North-western Advocate*; Rev. Dr. HATFIELD, of Cincinnati, Ohio; and Chaplain C. C. MCCABE. The public are invited. By order of Committee of Ministers and Laymen. M. D. C. CRAWFORD, Chairman. E. G. ANDREWS, Secretary.

CHRIST'S CHURCH, 5TH AVE., CORNER 35th st.—Services: Holy Communion, 7 A. M.; Morning Prayer and Sermon, at 10½; Evening Prayer, 7½ P. M. Sermon in the morning by the Rector, Rev. Dr. EWER, who has just returned from the scenes of the fire in the North-west.

CHURCH OF THE REDEMPTION, Protestant Episcopal, Association Hall, 23d-st. and 4th-av. Rev. URIAH SCOTT, D. D., Rector.—Divine service every SUNDAY at 10½ and 3½. Seats all free. Strangers cordially invited.

CENTRAL M. E. CHURCH, 7TH-AV., near 14th-st.—Preaching on SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., by Rev. ANDREW LONGACRE, Pastor. Trustees in attendance to seat strangers.

CHURCH OF THE HEAVENLY REST, 5th-av., above 45th-st.—Divine service on SUNDAY, 29th inst., at 11 A. M. and 4 P. M. Right Rev. Bishop ATKINSON will preach in the afternoon.

EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY, 21st-st., between 5th and 6th avs., Rev. G. F. KROTEL, D. D., Pastor.—Services SUNDAY, 29th inst., at 10½ A. M. Subject—*The Reformation of the Sixteenth Century.* Sunday-school at 9 A. M.

EVANGELICAL SWEDENBORGIAN lecture by SAMUEL LEAVITT, in Mohawk Hall, 8th-av. and 16th-st., on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. Subject—*The Peace of God and the Rest of Budaha, the Same, Yet Not the Same.* Union prayer-meeting after lecture.

EIGHTEENTH-STREET METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, 18th-st., near 8th-av.—Rev. J. MORRISON REID, D. D., of Chicago, will preach SUNDAY at 7½ P. M.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH, PARK-av., between 39th and 40th sts.—Services: Sunday-school at 9 A. M.; preaching by the pastor, Rev. THOS. D. ANDERSON, D. D., at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.; ladies' Bible-class at 2½ P. M.; prayer and conference meeting at 8 P. M.

FIVE POINTS MISSION, SITE OF THE Old Brewery, No. 61 Park-st.—The original mission at the Points. Rev. J. N. SHAFFER, Superintendent. Service at 10½ A. M. Preaching at 7½ P. M. Sunday-school at 9½ A. M., and from 2½ to 4 P. M. Friends of the cause are invited.

GREENE-STREET M. E. CHURCH, between Spring and Broome—Rev. A. K. SANFORD Pastor. Preaching on SUNDAY, by Rev. JOHN M. REID, D. D., of Chicago, at 10½ A. M., and by Chaplain C. C. MCCABE, at 7½ P. M. Seats free for all, and a hearty welcome to all.

HARLEM.—REV. W. T. CLARKE WILL preach at Unity Chapel, 128th-st. and 4th-av., SUNDAY MORNING, and in the EVENING will give a lecture on *Spiritual Architecture.* Services begin at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. The public are cordially invited.

JOHN-STREET METHODIST CHURCH celebrates the 103d anniversary of her dedication, Oct. 29, 1871. Services: 9 A. M. Love Feast, in charge of Rev. J. B. MERWIN, Presiding Elder of New-York District; 10½ A. M., Sermon by Rev. JESSE T. PECK; 2 P. M., Reunion of the old pastors and members, at which Rev. E. L. JANES will preside; 6 P. M., Reunion prayer-meeting; 7 P. M., Sermon by Rev. THOMAS GUARD, of the Irish Wesleyan Conference.

P. S.—PHILIP PHILLIPS will have charge of the singing through the day.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

CALVARY BAPTIST CHURCH, WEST 23d-st., between 5th and 6th avs.—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. R. S. MACARTHUR every SABBATH at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Strangers and persons having no regular place of worship are cordially invited.

GRACE CHAPEL—SEATS FREE—East 14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.—Rev. JOHN W. KRAMER, Pastor.—Services on SUNDAY at 11 A. M. and 7½ P. M. Strangers cordially invited to attend.

LEXINGTON-AVENUE M. E. CHURCH, corner 52d-st.—Preaching at 10½ A. M. by Rev. W. C. STEEL, and at 7½ P. M. by the Pastor, Rev. R. M. STRATTON. Bible-school at 9 A. M. Sabbath-school at 2 P. M. Seats free.

MURRAY HILL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 40th-st., near Lexington-av.—Preaching in the MORNING by Rev. ROSWELL D. HITCHCOCK, D. D., at 10½ o'clock. Preaching in the EVENING at 7½ o'clock.

NORTH DUTCH CHURCH, CORNER of William and Fulton sts.—Preaching SABBATH MORNINGS at 10½, EVENINGS at 7½, by Rev. M. C. JULIAN. FRIDAY EVENING prayer-meetings, MONDAY EVENING praise-meetings are held in the chapel, No. 103 Fulton-st., in rear of the church, commencing at 7½. In this chapel is where the Fulton-st. daily noon prayer-meeting is held.

PRESBYTERIAN MEMORIAL CHURCH, Rev. C. S. ROBINSON, D. D., Pastor, 55th-st., near Lexington-av.—Services at 11 A. M. and 7½ P. M. In the evening, SUNDAY, the second sermon of the series upon the History of Paradise—*The Image of God.* Strangers cordially welcomed.

PREACHING EVERY SUNDAY EVENING at the Laight-street Baptist Church, corner of Laight and Varick sts., by WM. ALLEN BACON. Subject—*Prayer.* Seats free. Prayer-meeting TUESDAY EVENING. Sunday-school 2 o'clock.

PILGRIM BAPTIST CHURCH, 33D-st., west of 8th-av.—Preaching on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., by Rev. HALSEY W. KNAPP.

REV. J. J. WHITE, A. M., PASTOR of Attorney-street M. P. Church, between Delancy and Rivington sts.—Preaching SUNDAY at 10½ A. M., 3 P. M. and at night at 7½ o'clock. Subject at night—*Woman, Her Mission.* All invited. Seats free.

REV. MERRILL RICHARDSON, D. D., Pastor of the New-England Congregational Church, corner Madison-av. and 47th-st., will preach SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Subject for morning discourse—*The Mercy of God.* Evening—*Punishment, God's Strange Work.* All invited.

REV. MORRIS D. C. CRAWFORD will deliver an address to young men on SUNDAY EVENING, in Association Hall, 23d-st., corner 4th-av. The usual "Popular Service of Singing" will commence at 7½ o'clock. In order to get a good seat, come early.

REV. A. F. CURRY, PASTOR FIRST Free Methodist Church, will preach in the hall, corner 8th-av. and 25th-st., on SABBATH next at 10½ A. M. and 4 P. M. Also in the hall, corner Grand and Chrystie, at 7½ P. M. *Salvation* is our theme.

REV. H. D. NORTHROP WILL preach in the West Twenty-third-street Presbyterian Church, near 7th-av., on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Evening subject—*The Resurrection and the Glorified Body.*

REV. THOMAS GUARD, LATE MISsionary in South Africa, will address the Sunday-school Missionary Society of St. Paul's M. E. Church, in the Lecture-room, corner 4th-av. and 22d-st., SUNDAY AFTERNOON, at 2½ o'clock.

REV. ISAAC WESCOTT, D. D., WILL preach in Plymouth Baptist Church, 51st-st., between 9th and 10th avs., on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. on Peter i., 4-7, and at 7½ P. M. to young men on *Injurious Treatment.* Sunday-school at 9 and 2 o'clock.

REV. WILLIAM R. CAIRD, OF SCOTland, will deliver a discourse in the Catholic Apostolic Church, in 16th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Subject—*The Prevailing Infidelity of the Religious World.*

REV. JOHN E. COOKMAN, PASTOR of Trinity M. E. Church, West 34th-st., near 8th-av., will preach on SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Strangers cordially invited.

REV. CHAS. F. LEE, FIFTH UNIVERSALIST CHURCH, Chickering Hall, No. 11 East 14th-st., SUNDAY, Oct. 29, at 10½ A. M. Subject—*Idols.* Seats free. Public cordially invited.

REV. W. H. BOOLE WILL PREACH in Beekman Hill M. E. Church, 50th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. Subject—*The Two Dispensations.* Preaching also at 7 P. M.

REV. J. F. ELDER, PASTOR, WILL preach on SUNDAY in the Madison-avenue Baptist Church, corner Madison-av. and 31st-st., at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sunday-school at 9 A. M.

REV. H. G. HODGE, D. D., PASTOR OF South Baptist Church, West 25th-st., 7th and 8th avs.—Preaching every SABBATH, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Strangers cordially invited.

SEVENTH-AVENUE UNITED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, between 12th and 13th sts.—Rev. S. B. GRAHAM, Pastor, will preach in this Church, as usual, on SABBATH MORNING, Oct. 29, and in the AFTERNOON he will deliver a memorial discourse on the late Mr. Isaac McGay, ruling elder in this congregation. Exercises will commence at 10½ and 3½ o'clock.

ST. PAUL'S REFORMED DUTCH CHURCH, Reservoir-square, 40th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.—Rev. A. R. THOMPSON, D. D., Pastor. Service on SUNDAY, 29th inst., at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7½ o'clock P. M. Seats free. Subject of discourse at the evening service—*A Sunday Among the Mormons at Salt Lake City.*

ST. TIMOTHY'S CHURCH, WEST of 8th-av., 56th and 57th sts., GEORGE JARVIS GEER, D. D., Rector.—The second of the course of sermons by the Rector on "Sacred Figures" will be delivered on SUNDAY EVENING, Oct. 29. Subject—*The Vineyard.* Service at 7½ o'clock.

SEVENTH-STREET M. E. CHURCH, 7th-st., near 3d-av.—Preaching SABBATH MORNING at 10½ o'clock by the Pastor, Rev. C. BACKMAN, and in the EVENING at 7½ o'clock by Rev. WILLIAM BUTLER, D. D. Prayer-meeting at 6¼ P. M. Sabbath-school at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M.

ST. ANN'S FREE CHURCH, NEAR 5TH-av.—SUNDAY MORNING prayer at 7½, and Holy Communion at 8 A. M. Rev. S. F. HOLMES will preach at 10½ A. M. and 2½ P. M., for deaf mutes. Rev. ED. BELL at 7½ P. M.

ST. JOHN'S M. E. CHURCH, 53D-ST., between Broadway and 8th-av.—Preaching on SUNDAY, 29th, at 10½ A. M., by Rev. A. MCLEAN; at 7½ P. M. by the Pastor, Rev. A. D. VAIL.

ST. LUKE'S M. E. CHURCH, 41ST-ST., near 6th-av.—Preaching on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., by Rev. C. S. HARROWER, Pastor. Trustees in attendance to seat strangers.

ST. THOMAS' CHURCH—B. W. WILLIAMS, sexton and undertaker, No. 276 6th-av.

THE PUBLIC MEETING COMMITTEE of the New-York City Church Extension and Missionary Society of the M. E. Church will hold a public meeting in the Alanson M. E. Church, Norfolk-st., near Grand, on SUNDAY EVENING, Oct. 29, at 7 o'clock. A. V. STOUT, Esq., President of the Society, will preside, and addresses will be made by Rev. GEORGE HOLLIS and Rev. W. H. BOOLE. All interested in the cause of City evangelization are earnestly invited to attend.

THE MARTYRDOM OF PROF. OCTAVIUS V. CATTO.—Rev. HENRY HIGHLAND GARNET, D. D., by request, will deliver a discourse on the life and character of the late O. V. Catto, of Philadelphia, at Shiloh Presbyterian Church, corner of Prince and Marion sts., on SABBATH EVENING, the 29th inst., at 7½ o'clock.

THIRTY-SEVENTH-STREET M. E. CHURCH, near 3d-av.—Preaching SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. by Rev. WM. MCALLISTER, and at 7½ P. M. by the Pastor, Rev. T. H. BURCH. Seats free. Sabbath-school at 9 and 2. Young people's prayer-meeting at 6½ P. M.

THE BIBLE CARTOONS, REceived with universal approbation some three years since, are again in the City, and prepared to arrange with churches and Sabbath-schools for exhibition. Call or address D. F. POND, No. 21 Astor-place.

WESTMINSTER PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, West 22d-st., between 6th and 7th avs.—Preaching SABBATH MORNING next at 10½ o'clock by Rev. Dr. W. G. T. SHEDD. Young people's meeting in the EVENING at 8 o'clock. Strangers cordially invited.

WEST SEVENTEENTH-STREET BAPTIST CHURCH, NEAR 6TH AV.—Rev. ROBERT CAMERON, Pastor, will preach at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Prayer meetings at 6½ SUNDAY EVENING and 7½ FRIDAY EVENING.

WHO ARE THEY?—BISHOP SNOW, OF Mount Zion, will preach in the University, Washington-square, on SUNDAY, at 3 P. M. Seats free. Subject—*Who the False Prophets Are, and What They Teach.* Friends of pure Bible truth invited to hear.

WM. ALLEN BACON WILL SPEAK IN the Sixth-street Baptist Church on SUNDAY MORNING. Services commence at 10½ o'clock. Strangers and friends are cordially invited.

MISCELLANEOUS.

JOHN F. HENRY, NO. 8 COLLEGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK, invites the attention of the trade to his stock of DRUGGISTS' SUNDRIES, PERFUMERIES, FINE HAIR-BRUSHES, TOILET GOODS, SOAPS. Foreign importations just received for the Fall trade. CHRISTMAS GIFTS. FANCY GOODS IN GREAT VARIETY.

MINERAL WATERS from all the leading springs in the United States, including the celebrated SARATOGA "A" SPRING, CONGRESS SPRING, WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, (VIRGINIA,) MISSISQUOI, &c., &c. 500 CASES NOW IN STOCK.

PROPRIETARY MEDICINES! Over two thousand different remedies in my catalogue. The largest stock of goods of this kind in any one establishment in the world. Lowest market prices. Dealers are respectfully invited to call. NO. 8 COLLEGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK.

CHICAGO. GEO. P. GORE & CO., AUCTIONEERS, CHICAGO, send the following telegram to their agent here, No. 149 Duane-st.:

We have just made the first auction sale in this city since the fire. Sales reached nearly $20,000, and would have been double that amount had goods reached here in time. GEO. P. GORE & CO.

NEW CLASS IN PHRENOLOGY.—The annual class for thorough instruction in theoretical and practical phrenology will be opened at No. 389 Broadway, WEDNESDAY EVENING, Nov. 1. For membership and terms apply as above.

FOR SALE.—A FRESH COW, GIVING SIXteen to twenty quarts, Alderney and Durham breeds; will sell cheap. To be seen at JOHN WILSON'S, corner 71st-st. and 1st-av.

INSTRUCTION.

PRIVATE INSTRUCTION IN ENGLISH branches and mathematics, by a competent teacher; terms moderate. Address WM. A. KING, No. 506 9th-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

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The SCALPEL was commenced in 1849, as a journal of reform in medicine and domestic life, and an expositor of the organic laws of the body, and has been continued at irregular intervals till 1870. The forty-eighth number is now in preparation, and will appear in January.

DOCTOR'S MOTTO.
Nature is ever busy, by the silent operation of her own forces, endeavoring to cure disease. Her medicines are air, warmth, food, water, light, exercise and sleep. Their use is directed by instinct, and that man is most worthy the name of physician who most reverses its unerring laws.—*Editor.*

It may be said with strict regard to truth that no work ever issued in this country has received more universal and hearty commendation. More than 70,000 notices of the Press, many of them columns in length, both in this country and Europe, have attested its CHARACTER. It is now frequently ordered for village libraries as a set, at $18 for the twelve volumes, bound in six books of 500 pages each. In several towns these volumes are loaned at six cents a week and are kept in constant requisition. It can be printed from the plates, and neatly bound for $9. Twenty-five thousand copies are now wanted, and may be sold in a year by agents. Of the two volumes, "Scenes in the Practice" and "Backbone," there is no doubt that 100,000 copies may be sold with ease. "Scenes" is now out of print. "Backbone" may be had. There is scarcely a village or hamlet in the United States where the SCALPEL may not be found, and every extract is eagerly read. THE PEOPLE want it. It appeals to the understanding and the heart, and will be read by all who despise cant and hypocrisy. HORACE GREELEY says of it. "Its twelve volumes have not exhausted its vitality," nor its audacity of language, nor its boldness of purpose; yet it is distinguished for its manly sympathy and striking intellectual ability. The "Scenes in Practice" for power of effective grouping and vivid portraiture, might well excite the envy of the romance writer and have seldom been equaled by any fictitious productions, yet they are life sketches of what is constantly passing within sight of Broadway.

The *New-York Times* says: "In didactic power, Dr. Dixon has no equal, and he seems actuated by one motive—the good of the people. He is a man of the greatest capacity to teach; every line is full of instruction.

We have received ten numbers of this brilliant journal. We claim the *Scalpel* as our own glorious Lester-child; had there been no *Lancet* in England there would have been no *Scalpel* in America. Dr. Dixon is a bold and cutting writer. He plies his inky *Scalpel* as skillfully as his professional one, and operates with marked effect upon professional cripples."

"Go on, brother *Scalpel*, we want more from your pen."—*Thomas Wakly in London Lancet*, 1851.

OPINIONS OF SCENES IN THE PRACTICE, &c.

"It is the work of a gentleman and a scholar. It is printed and illustrated in a manner that becomes its author. We commend it to every mother and daughter in the land."—*Mobile Daily Register.*

"The author is one of the few men of genius in his profession, and, though the most bold and imperious of men, has a heart full of tenderness and love for his race. His writings exceed in brilliancy and vitality anything we have ever read."—*Hudson County Democrat, Hoboken, N. J.*

OPINIONS OF BACKBONE.

"It is truly surprising that a man engaged in a laborious and extensive practice should find time to make a volume so absorbing and wonderful in its power. It transfixes your attention from the first to the last page."—*New-York Times.*

"Dr. Dixon, though a thorough and accomplished surgeon, has given us one of the most useful and powerfully written volumes of the day. It is unlike any other production in English literature, and in our opinion greatly surpasses the 'Diary of a London Surgeon.'"—*New-York Spectator.*

"This book gives us a perfect insight into American life in the practice of a professional man in a large city. It is written with the gracefulness of Irving and the simplicity of Goldsmith."—*London Times.*

"It is written with the power of a skillful dramatist, and yet has all the freshness of a young writer. Its wit is irresistible; its pathos and tenderness melting."—*London Examiner.*

Volumes XI. and XII. of the LIBRARY EDITION and several of the earlier numbers, will be sent, post-paid, for $2 50, directed to Dr. Dixon's residence, No. 42 5th-av. All local applicants from 8 to 9, 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 evenings.

Dr. Dixon will receive special applications for a business partnership in continuing the SCALPEL as the organ of a surgical and hygienic hospital, to be erected on a commanding site lately purchased for that purpose, a few miles from the City. Any gentleman desirous of leaving the soil and dissatisfaction of general practice may communicate with Dr. D. by letter. Dr. Dixon will, if desired, take the exclusive control of the literary department, associating the name of his partner as assistant editor on the title-page.

PARTNER WANTED.
A successful mercantile house in St. Louis, whose business is rapidly increasing beyond their present means to manage it, will take a special or active partner with from $30,000 to $50,000 capital. The house in question control the sale of goods for the West and South of some of the largest Eastern factories, and also own the monopoly of an important article in the trade, paying eighty per cent. profit. Strict investigation of the business will be afforded and best financial references given. Address with real name and reference,

E. C. CLARKE,
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TO SILVERSMITHS, JEWELERS, &c.—The advertiser, who is a good designer and engraver, and has a practical knowledge of guilding, enameling, and working of the precious metals, wishes to form a business connection with some responsible firm; can furnish some capital. Address W., No. 19 Dorrance-st., Providence, R. I.

PRIVATE HOSPITAL FOR THE treatment of surgical affections only, under the exclusive control of EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D. Hours for consultation, from 8 to 9, 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 evenings, at Dr. D.'s residence, No. 42 5th-av.

CLOTHING.

GREAT SUCCESS
OF THE
NEW CLOTHING HOUSE,
NO. 1,180 BROADWAY.
Finest ready-made Clothing and custom work for Gents and Boys in
AMERICA,
AND PRICES LOWEST.
Every parent should inspect our Boys' and Children's Garments.
LOBDELL & TINSLEY.

DRY GOODS.

BOYS' AND YOUTHS'
BOOTS AND SHOES,
a specialty at
CANTRELL'S,
No. 241 4th-av., between 19th and 20th sts.

MME. RUHLMEYER, FORMERLY 5 Great Jones-st., now at No. 15 East 9th-st., near 5th-av., has on exhibition the latest PARIS FASHIONS OF OPERA, RECEPTION AND VELVET BONNETS.
Also, a most fashionable selection of DRESSES, SUITS, JACKETS and LINGERIE.

MME. TILIER, FASHIONABLE DRESS AND CLOAK MAKING.—Dresses made in any style from $20 to $12; Cloaks from $2 to $6; perfect fits guaranteed. Polonaise pattern, 25c.; skirts, 10c.; child's gabriell, 15c.; ladies' cloaks, 25c. Cutting and fitting by tailors' system. No. 449 6th-av.

PLAID BLANKETING, TWO YARDS wide, only 40 cents per yard; low-priced carpetings in great variety; heavy brown-grey blankets, made blankets, plush robes, $3 each. 103 Chambers-st.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c.

CHICAGO FIRE!!!
THE NATIONAL ELGIN WATCH CO.

Passed safely through the great conflagration, the bulk of their stock being at factory in Elgin, and in vaults that were uninjured in Chicago. They have resumed business upon the south-west corner of Green and West Washington sts., where they are prepared to promptly fill orders from the trade. A full supply of all grades of the Elgin Watches on hand, warranted to give satisfaction.

Two hundred thousand copies of the Elgin Almanac for 1872 were burned, together with Electrotypes, at the printing-house of Culver, Page & Hoyne. The Almanacs are now being reprinted in New-York, and will be ready for circulation early in December.

THE NATIONAL WATCH CO.,
Southwest corner Green and West Washington sts.
CHICAGO, ILL.
No. 1 Maiden-lane, New-York.

AMERICAN WATCHES, CUCKOO, French clocks and sterling silverware, best and cheapest. A. FRANKFIELD, No. 209 6th-av., corner 14th-st., No. 323 8th-av., corner 26th-st.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

HORSE BLANKETS,
In grades embracing a large variety of
STABLE AND KERSEY DRESS BLANKETS,
NEW-HAMPSHIRE BLANKETS,
WAGON BLANKETS in Fancy Plaids; SWEATING BLANKETS in White, Fawns, Blue, Gray and Fancy Checks, in extra sizes and weights, suitable also for LAP BLANKETS.
CARRIAGE ROBES, assorted styles and qualities.
SLEIGH-BELLS, strapped and unstrapped, in WHITE and YELLOW METAL and in SILVER and GOLD-PLATED.
HARMER, HAYS & CO.
NO. 79 BEEKMAN-ST.

FOR SALE AT A SACRIFICE—AN English barouche, with patent opening and closing top. In good order; also, a fine rockaway, made by Wood Brothers, and a coupé rockaway, both in excellent order; sold as the owner has no further use for them. Apply at private stable, No. 128 West 17th-st., near 6th-av.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE PRETTIEST saddle, carriage or coupe horses in the City, (color, dunn,) 16¼ hands high, six years old; kind in all harness. Can be seen at P. WINANS, No. 127 1st-av., butcher's shop.

FOR SALE—A POWERFUL IRON-GRAY mare, seventeen hands high, six years old, sound and kind. Apply at No. 127 1st-av., butcher's shop.

HORSE BLANKETS—HORSE BLANKETS, for carriage and stable use; lap robes of all styles; the best goods in the market, at low prices. MAGNUS BROTHERS, No. 104 Fulton-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

TWENTY-THIRD-ST., NO. 262, WEST—Handsomely-furnished alcove room to let, with board, on second story, front, and room on fourth story, front, suitable for gentleman and wife or single gentlemen; references exchanged.

ROOMS EN SUITE AND SINGLY, WITH board or without, in all desirable parts of the City, from the plain, low-priced, to the most elegant. Full description, prices, &c., free. Real Estate and Insurance Office, 1,271 Broadway, second door below 32d-st.

NO. 117 EAST 19TH-ST., NEAR 4TH-AV.—Very desirable and handsomely furnished rooms to let, en suite or separately to gentlemen; breakfast if required; terms moderate; reference.

FOURTH-AV., NO. 229—TO RENT TO gentleman, with board, a large room on bath-room floor; also, a small front room, (not hall,) at a moderate price.

NO. 37 WEST 29D-ST.—A HANDSOME room on fourth story front for two gentlemen; also, a front basement room for two gentlemen, with board.

A DESIRABLE AND WELL-FURNISHED suite of rooms; bath, &c.; private table; good attendance; professed cook; references. Apply at No. 46 East 21st-st.

NO. 45 ST. MARK'S-PLACE, 8TH-ST.—A few boarders will be accommodated in a house, newly furnished; an excellent table, and no pains spared to make an agreeable home.

DESIRABLE ROOMS, FURNISHED OR unfurnished, with board. No. 584 7th-av., between 41st and 42d sts.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET, TO gentlemen only, at No. 6 South Washington-square, corner South 5th-av.; references required.

NO. 28 WEST 12TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV.—Handsome furnished rooms, en suite or singly, for a party of gentlemen or family, with first-class board.

NO. 40 EAST 26TH-ST.—TWO LARGE hall rooms, with closets, to let, to gentlemen, with or without board, two doors from Union League Club.

NO. 106 EAST 23D-ST.—CHOICE APARTments, with first-class board, can be had at the above location; references exchanged.

NO. 57 WEST 30TH-ST.—DESIRABLE suites of rooms on the first and second floors; house and table first class; references exchanged.

YORKVILLE.—TWO OR THREE FINE rooms in first-class house, with board, at No. 151 East 92d-st.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—TO gentlemen only, at No. 6 South Washington-square, 4th-st.; references required.

NO. 91 CLINTON-PLACE, (8TH-ST.)—Rooms for gentlemen at reasonable prices. References exchanged.

HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED ROOMS to rent to gentlemen, at No. 31 East 24th-st.; strictly private family.

NO. 91 WEST 31ST-ST.—A SECOND floor to rent, with or without private table; also a room for gentlemen; references exchanged.

A NICE FURNISHED ROOM FOR gentlemen; first-class house and location, bath, &c.; rent $2 per week. No. 216 East 10th-st.

HANDSOME SUITE OF APARTMENTS on third story, with first-class board, to let. Apply at No. 107 West 44th-st.

NO. 4 EAST 10TH-ST., ONE DOOR from 5th-av., the second floor to let to a family with private table only.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD WANTED—WITH EDUCATED people, not far from 14th-st., for a young gentleman who wishes to learn English and avoid opportunities of speaking French and Spanish. Address P. C., Box No. 109 *Times* Office.

BOARD WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY in a strictly private house, between 20th and 42d sts., 4th and 6th avs.; must have a good room with fire; desires a permanent home with a quiet family. Address A. L. C., Box No. 981 Post-office.

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN AND HIS wife, a well furnished second floor, with bath and private table, in a handsome house, on or near 5th-av., between 23d and 39th sts. Apply to N. Y. F. S.-Co., No. 1,238 Broadway, corner 31st-st.

WANTED—A BEDROOM IN THE HOUSE of a respectable family, English or German; must have no other lodgers, and be within thirty minutes' walk of Franklin-st. Address W. A. A., Box No. 133 *Times* Office.

COUNTRY BOARD.

SUMMER BOARD AT AMENIA SEMI nary, Amenia, N. Y., until Sept. 25. Direct run by Harlem cars. Send for prospectus.
S. T. FROST, A. M., Principal and Proprietor.

HOTELS.

LELANDS' NEW STURTEVANT House, Broadway, 28th and 29th sts., New-York, with elevator; board, with room, $3 50 per day. American plan. LEWIS & GEO. S. LELAND, Proprietors.

FOREIGN HOTELS.

GRAND HOTEL DU LOUVRE, PARIS.
Rue de Rivoli.
General reduction of prices.

GRAND HOTEL DU LOUVRE, PARIS.
Seven hundred drawing-rooms and bedrooms,
Elegantly furnished, at from 3 francs.

GRAND HOTEL DU LOUVRE, PARIS.
Breakfasts at 3 francs 50 centimes, wine included,
From 10 A. M. till 1 P. M.

GRAND HOTEL DU LOUVRE, PARIS.
Dinners at 5 francs, wine included,
Daily, at 6 P. M.

GRAND HOTEL DU LOUVRE, PARIS.
Reduction throughout.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF UNITED PETROLEUM FARMS ASSOCIATION, NO. 24 PINE-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 27, 1871.

THE TRUSTEES OF THE UNITED Petroleum Farms Association have this day declared a dividend of One per Cent. on the capital stock of the Company, payable on demand to stockholders of this date.
AUSTIN STEVENS, Secretary.

OFFICE LONG ISLAND RAILROAD COMPANY,
Oct. 27, 1871.

THE COUPONS OF THE FIRST MORT. gage Bonds of this road, due Nov. 1, will be paid at the office of Vermilye & Co., Nos. 16 and 18 Nassau-st. O. CHARLICK, President.

MEMPHIS AND LITTLE ROCK RAILROAD COMPANY.—Coupons due 1st November from funded certificates of above Company, will be paid at National Bank of Commerce in New-York. H. F. VAIL, Cashier.

FINANCIAL.

THE STOCKHOLDERS OF "THE Proprietors of the City of Brunswick" are hereby notified to attend a meeting at the office of the Company, in Exchange-place, Room No. 18, on THURSDAY, Nov. 9, 1871, at 3 o'clock P. M., to consider and decide on such measures as will provide for the immediate demands on the Company. By order of the Board of Directors.
J. B. F. GRADY, Assistant Secretary.
NO. 49 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK, Oct. 27, 1871.

SAVINGS BANKS.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK,
BOWERY AND CANAL-ST.
On all deposits made on or before the first day of each month interest will be paid or credited in January and July of each year, on the amount in bank on the first days of those months, for the number of calendar months the same has been on deposit.
Present rate of interest, six per cent.
Bank open every day from 10 to 3, and on SATURDAYS and MONDAYS until 7 P. M.

NEWSPAPERS.

WASHINGTON TERRITORY ITEMS.
A paper bearing this title will be issued monthly from our office, commencing Oct. 28, 1871.
It will be devoted to a description of the soil, climate, natural resources, business and commerce of Washington Territory. Every locality will be represented by contributors of acknowledged ability.
Terms, $1 per year in advance. Advertisements 25 cents per line each insertion, in advance.
Address CHAS. PROSCH & SON, Olympia, Washington Territory.
For twelve years editors and proprietors of the *Pacific Tribune.*

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.
A MOST ATTRACTIVE BILL!
TWO STERLING COMEDIES.
Produced with appropriate scenery and appointments.
THIS (SATURDAY) EVENING, Oct. 28,
will be presented the sparkling and amusing comedy,
by CHARLES MATHEWS, Esq.,
AGGRAVATING SAM,
in conjunction with Bayle Bernard's excellent comedy,
THE NERVOUS MAN.
These plays combine the names of
Mr. CHAS. MATHEWS, Mr. JOHN BROUGHAM,
Mr. JOHN GILBERT, Mr. J. H. STODDARD, Mr. B. T. RINGGOLD, Mr. CHAS. ROCKWELL, Mr. G. F. BROWNE, Mr. W. J. LEONARD, Mr. E. M. HOLLAND, Miss EFFIE GERMON, Mrs. JOHN SEFTON, Miss BLANCHE HAYDEN, Miss ESTELLE ROWE, Miss FLORA CLAYTON, Miss BLAISDELL.
On MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 30,
for the first time in many years, Mrs. Centlivre's standard comedy,
THE BUSYBODY, will be produced,
With appropriate and beautiful
SCENERY AND COSTUMES,
And a caste including
Mr. CHAS. MATHEWS, Mr. JOHN BROUHAM,
Mr. JOHN GILBERT, Mr. JOHN BLACK, Mr. B. T. RINGGOLD, Mr. E. M. HOLLAND, Miss FLEESY MORDAUNT, Miss EFFIE GERMON, Miss HENRIETTA OSBORNE, (her first appearance in this theatre,)
Thus presenting,
IN THE SAME PLAY,
A COMBINATION OF EMINENT NAMES
UNEQUALED
ON THE AMERICAN STAGE.

WALLACK'S.
EXTRA ANNOUNCEMENT.
Having in the kindest manner offered to join
MR. LESTER WALLACK
in giving
A MATINEE PERFORMANCE
for the
BENEFIT OF THOSE SUFFERING FROM THE TERRIBLE CALAMITY AT CHICAGO,
He will appear on
WEDNESDAY, NOV. 1,
As CLAUDE MELNOTTE, in
THE LADY OF LYONS,
in conjunction with
THE WALLACK COMPANY.
BOX BOOK OPEN.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.
DIVORCE.
THE GREAT DRAMA OF THE TIMES.
EIGHTH WEEK.
EVERY NIGHT at 8 o'clock.
MATINEE—SATURDAY, 1½ o'clock.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.
LAST GRAND MATINEE
TODAY at 1½ P. M.,
of the
OCTOROON,
with Mr. and Mrs. JOHN L. HALL and full company, concluding with the laughable farce of
LONG BROTHER JOHN.
LONG JOHN, the Bermuda Giant.....MAJ. LANG
THIS EVENING, AT 8 O'CLOCK,

THE PACIFIC SLOPE.

Fatal Accident on the Central Pacific—The Los Angeles Riot—Eighteen Bodies of Chinese Found—The Mob Actuated by Hatred and Desire to Plunder.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 26.—A train of the Central Road which left here for the East this morning ran off an embankment fifteen feet high near the crossing of the San Joaquin River, at noon. Four cars were demolished, one passenger fatally and a number seriously injured. The names are not given. Senator MORTON, of Indiana, and party were in a special car on the rear of the train, and escaped unharmed. The bodies of eighteen Chinese victims of the Los Angeles riot have been found. The dangerously wounded persons number six or eight. Fearing further violence, the survivors are leaving the city. The mob robbed the Chinese of everything of value, including $10,000 in coin. Judge SEPULVEDA will call a special session of the Grand Jury to investigate the affair.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 27.—The latest details of the Los Angeles horror give a worse version of the riot than the first. The mob appears to have been actuated solely from animosity of race and a desire for plunder. The witnesses before the Coroner's Jury are apparently reluctant to give testimony, fearing that they will implicate two Irishmen who boasted of assisting in killing the Chinese. The Chinaman who shot the officer BALDWIN, has been arrested and turned over to the authorities by the Chinese themselves and is now in jail. Only four of the rioters have been arrested. From fourteen to thirty thousand dollars and all the valuables belonging to the Chinese were carried off by the mob, and even these arrested were robbed on their way to jail.

CHICAGO.

Fire Still Burning in the City Treasurer's Safe—Attempt to Fire a Church—Sharks in the Lumber and Brick Trade.

CHICAGO, Oct. 27.—The City Treasurer's safe was opened yesterday, and the contents, consisting of books and papers, were burning. The fire was extinguished, but the contents were left a charred and almost undistinguishable mass. An attempt was made yesterday to fire the Episcopal Cathedral Church, corner of Peoria and Washington streets. A man was seen to come out from the church, and soon after smoke was discovered issuing from the windows. The flames were extinguished before any serious damage had been done. The Committee on Finance of the Board of Aldermen have submitted a resolution, which was laid over, directing the several departments of the City Government to reduce the pay of all the employes twenty per cent. for the balance of the fiscal year; all who refuse to submit to the reduction to be discharged, and all salaried officers who will not consent to the reduction requested to resign. Dealers in lumber and brick are demanding extortionate prices for their products. A number of cargoes of lumber have been received from Milwaukee, to be sold at fair prices. Brick-makers from other parts of the country, even as far off as Philadelphia, are here seeking for orders. It is expected that prices will soon decline. The Harbor-master reports more vessels in this harbor on Monday and Tuesday than during any other forty-eight hours in the history of Chicago.

THE INDIANS.

Spotted Tail's and Red Cloud's Sioux Going South.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 27.—The Secretary of the Interior has received the following telegram from Gen. F. F. A. WALKER, Superintendent of the Census Bureau, who, on the 20th instant, was designated Special Commissioner to investigate the condition and affairs of the Sioux Indians connected with the agencies for Indians under RED CLOUD and SPOTTED TAIL:

NORTH PLATTE, Oct. 25.—Have had satisfactory conference with SPOTTED TAIL, and have placed RANDALL in full charge of the Indians who go south to-morrow. I strongly recommend a temporary trading post at Red Willow, forty miles south of McPherson. Gen. EMERY highly approves. I go to Cheyenne to-morrow.

THE MORMONS.

Verdict in a Civil Suit Against Brigham Young for $3,000—He Asks Mr. Evarts to Defend His Adulterous Practices—The Mormon Press.

SALT LAKE, Utah, Oct. 26.—In the case of Mrs. COOK *vs.* BRIGHAM YOUNG, the jury this morning returned a verdict for the plaintiff for the whole amount of her claim with interest, making a total of $2,986. There were Mormons as well as Gentiles on this jury. The defence gave notice of an application for a new trial. It is said, and admitted by prominent Mormons, that BRIGHAM YOUNG has applied to Hon. WM. M. EVARTS for his services as counsel to defend him (BRIGHAM) on the indictment of the present Grand Jury. Business today is unusually dull. The weather is like Indian Summer. The Mormon newspapers are mild in tone. The *News* says that in the crusade against the Mormons, "the Government and people are to be sincerely pitied." The *Herald* discusses the Mormon problem, and says that "it is a grave error to suppose that upon the conviction of Mormons the Mormon people generally will disclaim polygamy, or that, if the Government were to send here troops enough, they will give up their faith. Neither this nor any other religious belief can be crushed out," says the *Herald*, "by any Government on earth. The Utah Ring and Administration cannot," it urges, "uproot Mormonism." JOHN MEACHAM, a well-known Mormon, charged with the murder of RICHARD YATES some twelve years ago, was arrested by a United States Marshal at Round Valley, yesterday, and brought to this city this afternoon.

Missing Fishermen from Gloucester.

BOSTON, Mass., Oct. 12.—The fishing-schooner *River Queen*, of Gloucester, is given up by her owners as lost. She had a crew of twelve persons, six of whom belonged in Gloucester, as follows: GEO. ROBINSON, Master, leaves a widow and four children; ALBERT P. GORE, leaves a widow and three children; JOHN EVERSON, JAS. LEVENSON, CHAS. BRIEN, MARK SHEARS, all single. Great anxiety is felt for the safety of the schooner *Fitz E. Riggs, Jr.*, Capt. LABAN HILAND, of Gloucester, which has been absent on George's Banks about four weeks, and has not been seen since the gale of the 12th inst., which was reported very severe on the Banks.

MR. BOUTWELL'S LECTURE.

"Present Questions Affecting Public Prosperity."

Hon. GEORGE S. BOUTWELL, Secretary of the Treasury, delivered a lecture last evening at Steinway Hall on "Present Questions Affecting Public Prosperity." The audience was large, and he was listened to with great attention. He spoke substantially as follows:

My object is to unfold, as far as I may be able, the relations of labor and the laboring people to the great interests of the country; and, without waiting to comment upon the point, I hope those who honor me with their attention will see that the relation between their own true interests and great questions of public concern is perfect. And I hope that you will see also in the views I present some just reference to the future great public policy of this country. The laboring people of this country, and of the world, have labored under one of three conditions, a condition of servitude, a condition of receiving wages, and as proprietors. In this country and throughout the larger part of the world, under the influence of a Christian civilization, they have escaped from the condition of servitude. Nothing can be more satisfactory to the people of the United States than the single fact that in the year 1870 the former slaves living in the cotton-growing States produced 4,400,000 bales of cotton against 4,600,000, the largest product while slavery existed. I have seen it stated that the system of wages is a wrongful one. However that may be, the laboring people will be compelled to take larger views than have yet been expressed within my notice, before the entire laboring population of the world, or even of this country, can escape from the system of wages. Combinations of laborers are not to be denounced. They have a right, and it is right for them to assert the right, that they will have a voice as to the amount of wages which they shall receive for a given amount of labor; but, after all, the influence of such organizations must be temporary. They may have the power to affect the remuneration of a class of laborers or artisans in a particular place at a particular time, but they are not comprehensive enough to elevate the laboring population of the world, or of a country even, from the condition of wages. The tenure of lands I shall next speak of. If the entire population of the United States and all its Territories were gathered into the State of Texas, and all the rest of the country were left without an inhabitant, the number to the square mile would not exceed the number to the square mile in the State of Massachusetts. I say your laws should put it out of the power of any man by testament to determine the use to which land shall be put. Why should railway companies, corporations in contemplation of life perpetual, immortal, be permitted to purchase coal-fields, tracts of woodland, and thus keep individuals in the present and in the future from the opportunities to secure possession of those lands, and use them for the purposes of obtaining a livelihood and developing their resources for the good of the country? The lecturer next spoke of the transportation in the country by railways and by ships. Our railway system, he said, includes fifty thousand miles of railroad. We have a vast internal commerce. The estimate today is that our internal trade, of railways and rivers and of lakes, is fifteen times as great as the external commerce of the country. And this internal commerce must be carried on as cheaply as possible. Next look at our transportation by water to other countries. It is a deplorable fact that of 130 or 140 steam-ships traversing the ocean between the ports of Europe, Portland, Boston, New-York, and Baltimore, not one sails under the American flag. It has been suggested that if the duties were removed from all the materials which enter into the construction of a vessel, we might be relieved in that way. Now, as to the question of free trade or protection, I have this to say, that we have in this country during the last ten years, under the influence of necessity, it may be from heavy taxes, developed the iron interest so that it is a leading interest in many parts of the country. It ramifies every branch of our industry. The Government cannot abandon this great interest, or any other great interest, that has been built up by the necessities of the country during the last ten years. We must go steadily and carefully toward certain results. One of the errors to be avoided is the destruction of our industry by reducing the taxation. Another error to be avoided is the decrease of the public revenues to such an extent as to put it out of the power of the Government to maintain the public credit. In either case the foundation on which the industry of the nation rests gives way, and no person is safe. The last thing to which I have to call your attention is the subject of public debts. The public debts of the Western World, including Europe and the United States, have increased in what I may term a fearful rate during the last twenty-five years. In 1851 they were $7,600,000,000. Today they are not less than $23,000,000,000. In 1848 they had reached to only $8,500,000,000; but from 1848 to 1871 they have been nearly trebled. Men of wealth should not attempt to transfer from themselves to the laboring people their proper share of the public debt. Of these $23,000,000,000 owed by the nations of the earth, only about $2,500,000,000 represent any improvements, any material wealth remaining at the present moment. All the rest has been expended in war, in contests of various sorts, in which these laboring people had the hardest chance. It is not safe to assume that debts will pay themselves. Isn't it the wise part of our young nation that is growing, with strong hopes of the future, to grapple with our debt at once—not to say that we will postpone it to posterity fifty or a hundred years hence, but to say that we will pay it now. Mr. BOUTWELL concluded by giving some advice to the youth of the country, and saying statesmanship is the highest of public pursuits. All other pursuits deal with inferior relations and subordinate conditions of men. By statesmanship it is that men organize institutions and found governments. It is greater than the art of war.

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

NEW-YORK.

Rev. W. C. STEEL, of Harlem, delivered his lecture on "Sights and Scenes in the Old World," in New-Fairfield, Conn., last evening.

The case of JOSHUA D. MINER and others, arrested by Col. WHITELY on charges of counterfeiting, has been set down for examination today, before Commissioner DAVENPORT.

WILLIAM SMITH, of No. 223 East Fifty-eighth-street, was severely injured yesterday by being crushed between an engine and some cars on the Harlem Railroad at Forty-eighth-street and Fourth-avenue.

An owner is wanted at the Twenty-ninth Precinct Police Station for some silver spoons marked E. A. C. A., which were found in possession of a person who is supposed to have stolen them.

The officers of the Grand Lodge of Freemasons of the State were handsomely entertained last evening by R. W. E. E. THORNE, one of the District Deputy Grand Masters, at his residence in West Twenty-second-street.

President GRANT has written to Messrs. BAKER & GODWIN expressing his regret at not having been able to attend the laying of the corner-stone of the Franklin statue in Printing-house-square.

In the case of CHARLES N. JUDSON, assignee of the Eagle Gas and Stove Manufacturing Company, bankrupts, *vs.* GIBBON, KELLY, and others, Judge BLATCHFORD yesterday dismissed the bill with costs.

By consent of the District-Attorney, Commissioner SHIELDS yesterday admitted to bail, in the sum of $10,000, PATRICK KELLY, the counterfeiter, who attempted to commit suicide by cutting his throat on Wednesday last.

The New-York City Sunday-school and Church Extension Society will hold a public meeting on Sunday evening in the Alanson M. E. Church, on Norfolk-street, near Grand. Mr. A. V. STOUT will preside, and Rev. GEORGE HOLLIS and Rev. W. H. BOOLE will speak.

EDWARD KELLS, aged twenty-eight years, who lived at No. 437 West Twenty-sixth-street, was killed, yesterday, at the manufactory, No. 537 West Twenty-fourth-street. He was engaged in lowering goods into the cellar when a barrel of cotton-seed fell through the hatchway from one of the upper floors, and striking him on the head, fractured his skull.

The object of true charity is to help those who try to help themselves. The fine-sewing department of the Young Ladies' Christian Association has been organized for the purpose of giving work to friendless and deserving young women. All ladies may co-operate with this good work by calling at the rooms of the Association, No. 64 Irving-place, corner of Eighteenth-street, where ladies' and children's undergarments, infants' wardrobes, &c., are kept for sale, and orders are received for every description of fine sewing.

BROOKLYN.

Dr. DELAVAN BLODGOOD, Surgeon United States Navy, has been detached, at his own request, from the receiving-ship *Vermont*, at the Brooklyn Navy-yard.

Ex-Judge JOHN H. COLAHAN was stricken with paralysis yesterday morning, at his residence, in Fourth-street, E. D., and died soon afterward.

BRIDGET MCHENRY, of No. 75 Irving-street, was taken to the Third Precinct Station-house in a state of intoxication, yesterday morning, and, after being there about two hours, died of delirium tremens.

LONG ISLAND.

The assessment-roll of the town of Newtown will amount to about $2,000,000 the present year. The rate of taxation will be between four and five per cent.

Work has been stopped on the Hoffman Boulevard, running from Jamaica to the East River. Property in the town of Newtown was assessed $80,000, and in Jamaica $60,000 for this improvement, and collected. The money of the former town has been used, but that of the latter locked up by an injunction in the interest of toll-gate turnpikes.

NEW-JERSEY.

The improvements on the Newark Post-office building have cost $23,000.

The Rahway Water Works will be completed by the 1st of January, and will cost $150,000. The completion of the works will be attended with a public celebration.

Gas-pipes have been placed in the State Prison at Trenton, and the building was lighted with gas for the first time on Wednesday evening.

A new lodge of colored Freemasons has been organized in Jersey City. It has taken the name "King Solomon Lodge," and has twenty-four charter members.

FREDERICK HOPFELDT, the crazy man who attempted to fire his house at Union Hill a few days ago, and tried to kill his wife because she prevented the act, was yesterday bailed in $5,000 to appear for trial and to keep the peace.

The trial of FREDERICK EIGHNMANN for homicide was concluded in the Essex County Court of Oyer and Terminer yesterday morning. The prisoner while driving a wagon ran over and killed a little child named MINNIE CALVERT. The jury returned a verdict of not guilty.

Alderman JAMES BATTHATE was yesterday brought before the Police Court at Newark, charged with a violation of ordinance in driving cattle through the city streets on Sunday. The case was heard and the Justice reserved his decision.

PATRICK SHERRY, a brakeman on the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, was killed at Baldwin's Bridge, near East Orange, yesterday morning. Deceased was walking on top of the cars, and was struck by one of the beams of the bridge and his skull crushed. Death occurred instantly. Coroner CHAS impaneled a jury and commenced an inquest.

ARMY AND NAVY RECORD.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 27.—Passed Assistant Surgeon W. S. Bowen has been ordered to the New-York Navy-yard. Surgeon Delavan Bloodgood has been detached from the receiving-ship *Vermont*, and ordered on special duty at Brooklyn. Passed Assistant Surgeon D. McMurtrie has been detached from the New-York Navy-yard and ordered to the receiving-ship *Vermont*.

[Advertisement.]

The Fall styles in silk hats are marvels of beauty. KNOX, the veteran hatter, corner of Broadway and Fulton-street, has them in all the perfection of style and quality. Call and examine them before buying elsewhere.

NEWSPACKAGES FOR THE PRESS.

Captains and pursers of vessels arriving at this port are requested to deliver packages addressed to the New-York Associated Press, only to parties exhibiting the written authority of J. W. SIMONTON, General Agent.

News packages for the *Journal of Commerce, Times, Tribune, World, Sun, Express, Evening Post, Commercial Advertiser, Staats Zeitung* and *New-Yorker Demokrat*, should also be delivered only to the same parties.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

Caledonia	Oct. 28	New-York	Glasgow.
Paraguay	Oct. 28	New-York	London.
Donau	Oct. 28	New-York	Bremen.
City of London	Oct. 28	New-York	Liverpool.
Oceanic	Oct. 28	New-York	Liverpool.
Algeria	Oct. 28	New-York	Liverpool.
England	Oct. 28	New-York	Liverpool.

Closing of Foreign Mails at Post-Office.

SATURDAY.

For Europe, via Queenstown, by the *City of London*, at 12 M., with a supplementary mail for double-paid letters only, on Pier No. 45 North River, until 1:45 P. M.

....For Germany via Bremen, by the *Donau*, at 12 M.

Closing of Domestic Mails.

North, Poughkeepsie Way	5 A. M.; 2 P. M.
North, through via H. R. R. R. and New-York Central	5 A. M.; 4:00, 9 P. M.
North Way, via Harlem R. R.	5 A. M.; 1:30 P. M.
East, via New-Haven	5 A. M.; 1:30, 6 P. M.
East, via Newport	4 P. M.
East, New-Haven Way	5 A. M.; 2:30 P. M.
East, Fall River, rail	6 P. M.
South, Through	7 A. M.; 7:30 P. M.
Philadelphia Way	5 A. M.; 2:00 P. M.
West Mail, through to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Louisville, Indianapolis, Columbus, Chicago, St. Paul, St. Joseph, Salt Lake and Denver	7 A. M.; 3:00 P. M.
West Mail, through to Cleveland, Toledo, and by A. and G. Western R. R. to Franklin and Meadville, Penn., &c	5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.

Passengers Arrived.

OCT. 27.—*In steam-ship St. Laurent, from Havre.*—Mr. Coffee, Mrs. Mesant, Mr. and Mrs. Lamontagu, 5 children and servant, Mrs. and 3 Misses Isnaga, Miss Ellis and servant, Mr. and Mrs. Genner and child, Mr. Shiff, Mr. Guilbeau, Mr. Rockill, Mrs. Day and 2 servants, Mrs. Schmerber, Mr. and Mrs. Weston, Mr. and Mrs. Watble, Mr. and Mrs. Kent and child, Mr. and Mrs. Jonas, 2 children and servants, Mr. Payne, Mr., Mrs. and Miss Stout and servant, Mr., Mrs. and Miss Schief, Mr. Barned, Mrs. de Ruyter, Mr. Burrill, Mr. and Mrs. Voisin, Mr. Walker, Mr. Hacselmann, Mr. de la Garzal, Mrs. Boccard and child, Mr. Ravel, Mr. and Mrs. Iricot, Mr., Mrs. and Miss Sevallero, Mr. Tassin, Mrs. Lansoy, Mr. and Mrs. Vandeur, Mrs. Habert, Mr. Perrelet, Mrs. Landrews, Mrs. Hick and child, Mr. Nadal, Miss Loustan, Mr. Redshild, Mrs. Herbi, Miss Portwig, Mr. Cazentre, Mr. Giralt, Mr. Batenaille, Mr. and Mrs. Esnard, Mr. Lagnaite, Mr. Conta, Mrs. and Miss Bromet, Miss Metger, Mrs. Ongello, Mr. Chabeaux, Mrs. Guillot, Mr. Hartog, M. M. Bowerie, Mr. Mentzer, Miss Pellis, Mrs. Ontzieres, Mr. Monnet, Mr. Favran, Mr. Logard, Mr. Fos, Mr. Freich, Mr. Gresie, Mr. Boussaro, Mr. Lecomte, Mr. and Mrs. Kutsch, Mr. Trievel, Miss Levy, Mr. Lesire, Miss Neumann, Mr. Guidon, Mr. Vincent, Mr. and Mrs. Mestre and child, Mr. Etcheverry, Miss Baudein, Mr. Garcial, Mr. Sammona, Mr. Hiriard, Mr. Heana, Mr. Cascarart, Mr. Bongrand, Mr. Foot, Mr. and Mrs. Desbarar, Mr. Marlhes, Mr. Cavan, Mr. Fersult, Miss Ferraud, Mr. and Mrs. Corloner and child, Miss Picard, Mr. Calee, Mr. and Mrs. Jounard and 4 children, Mr. Masson, Mr. Whildin, Mrs. Hall and child, Mrs. Senger, Mr. Brower, Miss Sturgis, Mrs. Kepling and servant, Mr. Lukin, Mr. and Mrs. Calabrei, Mrs. and Mrs. Blum and servant, Mr. and Mrs. Dumestre and servant, Mr. and Mrs. Delabranere, Mr. and Mrs. Perignan, Mr. Solve, Mr. Conlon, Miss Gookrab, Mr. Hasselmann, Mrs. Hithcock, Mr. and Mrs. Naddi Vallee, Mr. and Mrs. Jourdan and child, Mr. and Mrs. Leverill, Mr. Labcrot, Mr. Bourdon, Mr. Fournier, Mr. Lupin, Mr. and Mrs. Dopho, family and 4 servants, Mr. Ried, Mr. Blumlery, Mr. Bollinger, Mr. Mariné, Mr. Anthheime, Mr. Damian, Mr. Barthelemi, Mr. Epipham, Mr. and Mr. Mutthon, Mr. Lenxuy, Mr. Zacarie, Mr. Collin, Mr. Salomon, Mr. Wahlemberg, Mr. Bromet, Mr. Clement, Mr. Bouffard, Mr. Schneider, Mr. Gazzoni, Mr. Auber, Mr. Dufont, Mr. Perrier, Mr. Delcambre, Mrs. Arnold, 2 Messrs. Borrel, M. Michal, Mr. Mrs. and Miss Delve, Mr. Wet, Mr. Keller, Mr. and Mrs. Castagnan, Mr. Carrel, Mr. Sladons, Mr., Mrs. and Miss Hall and children, Miss Gensburger, Mr. Lamotte, Mr. Lebailly, Mr. Gilly, Mr. Randon, Mr. Gorand, Mr. Frischet, Mr. and Mrs. Bavilet and child, Mr. and Miss Barchi, Mr. Buchser, Mr. Zavignee, Mr. Mickal, Mr. Chalevssin, Miss Vangres, Mrs. Maistre, Mr. Fisher, Mr. Sorrel, Mr. Coste, Mr. Maillet, Mr. Soules, Mr. and Mrs. Doulint and 2 children, Mr. Knott, Miss Luty.

OCT. 27.—*In steam-ship China, from Liverpool.*—Mrs. E. L. Sloane, Mrs. Peoples, Mr. Galloway, R. T. Ralli, G. M. Paspatti, P. T. Ralli, Mr. Friedmyer, Mr. Tate, S. Terry, Mr. and Mrs. E. D. Bassford and 2 daughters, Mr. and Miss Richardson, Mr. Carwaker, John Eddy, G. Ballard, C. A. Traub, Mr. Kasson, Miss Traub, Mr. Crane, Mrs. McCreavy, 2 daughters and son, Miss Crane, Mr. Osterwitch, J. S. Niles and 2 friends, Mr. Dow, W. H. Davies, Mrs. E. L. Stone, J. G. Austin, Jr., P. M. D. Collins, Mr. and Mrs. Rawls and maid, Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Niles, Mrs. W. T. Hatch, daughter and son, S. Frost, Rev. W. M. Paxton, C. H. Shaw, Mr. Burnet, Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Williams and child, Mrs. Leitch, Mrs. C. Budford, Miss H. Budford, Mr. and Mrs. Moseley and 2 daughters, Mr. Blake, Miss Wade, Mrs. Jas. Fisk, Jr., Mrs. Harrod, Mr. Pollard, Mr. and Mrs. Gostenhopers, E. B. McCagg, John Taylor, H. I. Given, P. L. Cable, Mr. Leitch, Jr., Mr. Thompson, Mr. Mason, Dr. and Mrs. Trudian, Miss M. Paski and sister, A. Rodgers, Dr. Earle, J. Eastland, Amos Paski, Judge Drummond, Miss Drummond, Miss Gradiot, Mr. and Mrs. Whitemore, Miss Carson, Mrs. and Miss Lindsay, Mr. Lindsay, Jr., John T. Perri, Miss Price, Miss Turner, John Jeffers, J. B. Williams, Mr. and Mrs. Powel, Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Gastrill, 2 children and 2 servants, A. Clymer, W. Clymer, C. W. Ogden, B. Winthrop, Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Farmer, Mrs. and Miss Cable, Mrs. M. M. Hornbit, Mrs. J. Zara and 2 daughters, Mr. and Mrs. E. Hall, Mr. and Mrs. J. K. Kerr, Mr. and Mrs. G. E. Stanton, S. M. Smith, A. M. Smith, Miss M. Smith, Mr. de Belleer, Mrs. Atkinson, E. Holliday, R. Nairn, Danl. Wingred, Zugler D. Coppett, Andrew Stewart, Mr. Curtiss.

OCT. 27.—*In steam-ship France, from Liverpool.*—Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Onions and child, Miss Goodall, Mr. and Mrs. Lawson, Mr. and Mrs. James McDonald, Mrs. C. Livesney and 2 children, Mr. and Mrs. H. Nichols, Mr. and Mrs. John Lee and child, Mr. and Mrs. John Gass, Mr. and Mrs. H. Esher and child, Miss A. Stockwell, Miss S. Holliday, Miss Nora Jarvis, Mrs. Dunlop, Philip M. Duke, R. B. Proudfit, C. H. Birkitt, Geo. Lee, J. S. Bellows, Henry Davis, Rev. J. Meade, Rev. S. A. Gregory, J. Murphy, John Whyte, R. B. Brown, J. Webb, H. Ellsworth, T. H. Bertham, T. F. Bertham, J. Gordon, E. M. Holland, W. B. Eldridge, Mr. Hood, J. C. Sauntlett, Pat McEvoy, John Lewis, F. N. Cahill, A. McKinnon, W. Green, J. Greves, H. Eichols, J. A. Skardon, A. Brown, Michael Doaley.

In steam-ship Leo, from Savannah.—E. D. Smythe, Wm. Quinn and wife, Dr. P. A. Gordon, Mrs. Long, W. W. Case, J. W. Curley, H. T. Scanlor, R. R. Gorman and wife, Miss Ella Barrett, Miss J. E. Barrett, S. M. Carlton, P. B. Wilson, R. M. Lawrence.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.....6:26 | Sun sets.....5:02 | Moon rises...5:30

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook..7:17 | Gov. Island..8:06 | Hell Gate....9:28

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....FRIDAY, Oct. 27.

Cleared.

Steam-ships E. N. Fairchild, Trout, Philadelphia, J. & N. Briggs; Bristol, Wallace, Philadelphia; M. Massey, Smith, Philadelphia; Tacony, Nichols, Philadelphia.

Ship Minnehaha, (Br.,) McGrath, Londonderry, G. & J. Knox & Co.

Barks Isolena, (Br.,) Hughes, Cork or Falmouth, H. J. De Wolf & Co.; Aurehana, (Sp.,) Basterra, Antwerp, Funch, Edye & Co.; Flora, (Sp.,) Laca, Barcelona for orders, Ferrer & Co.; M. B. Almon, (Br.,) Tonnesen, St. John, N. B., C. B. Swain & Co.; Ocean Home, Bruger, Savannah, Bentley, Miller & Co.; Ursus Minor, (Norw.,) Nilsen, Queenstown or Falmouth, Wendt, Tetens & Bockmann.

Brigs C. F. Maas, (Ger.,) Zeplien, Cork for orders, Funch, Edye & Co.; Rocky Glen, Rouse, Belfast, (Ireland,) S. Godwin & Son; B. F. Nash, Mone, Dunkirk, (France,) John Zittlosen & Co.; Abby Clifford, Clifford, Rio Janeiro, James E. Ward & Co.; Valero, (Br.,) Muncey, Aspinwall, Brett, Son & Co.; Mercedes, (Br.,) Hill, Barbados, Jones & Lough.

Schr. Carrie S. Webb, Day, Charleston, Bentley, Miller & Co.; L. Tolles, Day, New-Haven; O. C. Acken, Mead, Stamford, Stamford Manufacturing Co.; Evelyn, Burger, Stamford; Mary Louise, Simpson, Portland; C. Lawson, Mitchell, New-Haven.

Sloop Ed. Sarvis, Bridgeport.

Arrived.

Steam-ship Leo, Dearborn, Savannah Oct. 24, with mdse. and passengers to Murray, Ferris & Co. 25th, at 6 A. M., Cape Hatteras bearing N. 16 miles, passed steam-ship Cleopatra, hence for Havana; 7 A. M., steam-ship Virgo, do., for Savannah; 9½ A. M., Cape Hatteras bearing S. W. 15 miles, spoke bark Braziliera, (N. G.,) from Rio Janeiro, for Hampton Roads, 38 ds. out; 27th, 15 miles S. of Barnegat passed a brig bound N. showing Jas. E. Ward's signal.

Steam-ship France, (Br.,) Thompson, Liverpool Oct. 11 and Queenstown 12th, with mdse. and 527 passengers to F. W. J. Hurst. Oct. 23, lat. 42 59, lon. 59 10, passed a Cunard steam-ship bound E.; same date, lat. 42 08, lon. 61 12, exchanged night signals with a North German steam-ship, do.; 24th, lat. 41 49, lon. 63 48, signaled bark Conquest, from Elsinore for Boston.

Steam-ship Hansa, (N. G.,) Brickenstein, Bremen Oct. 11, via Southampton 14th, with mdse. and passengers to Oelrichs & Co. Oct. 24, lat. 44 50, lon. 53 50, passed bark Atlantic, from Bristol, Eng., for New-York; 26th, lat. 42 30, lon. 63, a Cunard steam-ship bound E. The H. brings 379 passengers.

Steam-ship James Adger, Lockwood, Charleston, S. C., Oct. 24, at 3 P. M., with mdse and passengers to H. R. Morgan. 23d, passed water-logged schr. Robert Caldwell, about 12 miles N. E. of Frying Pan Light; 26th, at 8 A. M., S. E. of Cape Henry, passed schr. Florence Rogers, bound to New-York.

Steam-ship Paraguay, (Br.,) Williams, London Sept. 28, via Havre Oct. 2, with mdse., and passengers to Howland & Aspinwall. Oct. 8, lat. 50 4, lon. 24 50, passed a N. G. Lloyd steam-ship bound E.; the P. brings 103 passengers.

Steam-ship St. Laurent, (Fr.,) Lemaire, Havre Oct. 13, via Brest 14th, with 280 passengers to Geo. Mackenzie.

Steam-ship Victor, Gates, New-Orleans Oct. 19 and the Bar 20th, at 12½ A. M., with mdse. and passengers to C. H. Mallory & Co. 25th, 30 miles S. of Hatteras, passed schr. M. E. Woodhull, hence for Brazos.

Steam-ship Isaac Bell, Blakeman, Richmond, City Point and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship Albemarle, Smith, Richmond, City Point and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship Benefactor, Jones, Wilmington, N. C., 70 hours, with naval stores, &c., to Lorillard Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship China, (Br.,) Macaulay, Liverpool Oct. 14 and Queenstown 15th, with mdse. and 135 passengers to C. G. Francklyn. Arr. at Sandy Hook Light-ship at 7½ P. M. 26th, and was detained by dense fog.

Steam-ship George B. Upton, Roberts, Norfolk, with mdse. &c., to Washington & Co.

Steam-ship Ellen S. Terry, Sayler, Newbern, N. C., 48 hours, with naval stores and cotton to Murray, Ferris & Co.

Steam-ship Hatteras, Lawrence, Norfolk, with mdse. to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Ship Knight Companion, (of Liverpool,) Lecraw, Calcutta June 7, Sand Heads 9th, with mdse. to C. L. Wright & Co. Passed Recief Aug 24, Cape of Good Hope Aug. 31, and crossed the equator Sept. 30, in lon. 33; Sept. 15, lat. 15 S., lon. 9 W., spoke bark Edwin Fox, (Br.,) from Calcutta, for Dunkirk, 134 ds. out.

Steam-ship Wyanoke, Bowne, Richmond, City Point and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Ship Marianna V., (Port.,) Ferriera, Lisbon 40 ds., with salt and cork and 2 passengers to L. E. Amsinck & Co. Had fine weather.

Bark Stella Gazzola, (Ital.,) Catangas, Cork 34 ds., in ballast, to order. Took the southern passage, and had fine weather; Oct. 23, lat. 34 38 N., lon. 70 08 W., spoke brig Last Heed, (Port.,) from Lisbon, for New-York, with loss of mainmast.

Bark Antelope, Davis, St. Croix 10 ds., with sugar, molasses and rum to Roche Bros. & Co.

Bark C. S. Rogers, (of Bath,) Dickinson, Arecelbo, P. R., 12 ds., with sugar and molasses to Kirkland & Von Sachs—vessel to James W. Elwell & Co.

Bark Idaho, Richardson, Cienfuegos 18 ds., with sugar to Tucker & Lightbourne. Oct. 22, Henry Gilchrist, seaman, a native of Newcastle, Eng., died of congestion of the lungs.

Bark Rosa B., (Ital.,) Baiayetala, Cork 37 ds., in ballast to order.

Bark Bessie Parker, (of St. John, N. B.,) Cox, Havre 35 ds., in ballast to J. W. Elwell & Co.

Bark St. Mary, Hallowell, Havre Sept. 16, in ballast to J. W. Elwell & Co.

Bark Brothers, (of Boston,) Long, Malaga Sept. 16, with fruit to master.

Brig Two Brotheas, (of Bermuda,) Weaver, Vera Cruz Oct. 8, via Tuspan, with wood to W. Cunningham & Co.

Brig Wanderer, (Br.,) Meany, New-London, in ballast to Heney & Parker.

Brig Veteran, (of Liverpool, N. S.,) Snow, Malaga 43 ds., with fruit to Lawrence Giles & Co.—vessel to Jas. Henry. Passed Gibraltar Sept. 16.

Brig Ann, (of Gibraltar,) Larache, Mogador, (Africa,) 40 ds., with canary-seed and wine to A. P. Francia.

Brig Katie, (of St. Croix.) Robinson, St. Croix 15 ds., with sugar and molasses to P. Hanford & Co. Had strong E. winds most of the passage; was 5 ds. N. of Hatteras, with much rain and fog. Oct. 21, lat. 32 15, lon. 74 30, spoke bark Paladin, (Arg.,) from Rio Janeiro, Baltimore.

Brig Salina, (of Barbados,) Bogart, Para 22 ds. with rubber and nuts to L. F. Amsinck & Co.

Schr. Chas. E. Moody, (of Frankfort,) Whittemore, Para 18 ds., with rubber and nuts to C. Ludmann & Co.—vessel to B. J. Wenberg. Left in port brig San Juan, (Br.,) Norton, and schr. Gersh Banker, Colton, disog.

Schr. Samuel E. Fabens, (of Newburyport,) Crocker, Ocho Rios 15 ds., with fruit to Rathburn Bros. & Co.—vessel to B. J. Wenberg. Oct. 16, Miles Corlson, a native of Sweden, died, and was buried on the 17th, at 9 A. M., in lat. 23 35, lon. 83 01.

Schr. Ida Richardson, Bedell, Charleston, S. C., 10 ds., with yellow pine to Wm. Hasken—vessel to Evans, Ball & Co. Was 7 ds. N. of Hatteras, with strong N. E. winds.

Schr. S. Blew, Clark, Wilmington, N. C., 5 ds. with naval stores and cotton to Murray, Ferris & Co.—vessel to master.

Schr. Spartel, Smith, Jacksonville 8 ds., with yellow pine to the New-Haven Steam Saw-mill Co.—vessel to Jed Frye & Co. Is bound to New-Haven.

Schr. Emma D. Tinney, McQuillan, Wilmington, N. C., 20 ds., for Newburyport, Mass., with yellow pine to G. H. Currier & Co.—vessel to master. Had light winds and calms most of the passage; was 10 ds. N. of Hatteras.

Schr. Ben, Davis, Wilmington, N. C., 5 ds., with naval stores to E. S. Powell.

Schr. Miranda, Hardee, Georgetown, D. C., for New-Haven.

Schr. Lizzie Bennett, Nelson, Elizabethport, for Boston.

Schr. J. R. McGee, Hubbard, Elizabethport, for New-Haven.

Schr. John Lancaster, Williams, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. Jacob Raymond, Allen, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. Antecedent, Pedentel, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. Fred. Warren, ——, Rockland, with lime to master.

Schr. John Burley, Saunders, Rondout, for Providence.

Schr. Alice Oakes, Pillsbury, Rockland, with lime to J. R. Brown, (not as before reported.)

Schr. Isabella Thompson, Endicott, Philadelphia, for East Greenwich.

Schr. M. E. Rankin, Fuller, Philadelphia, for Boston.

Schr. Z. L. Adams, Robbins, Philadelphia, for Boston.

Schr. Highlander, Lynch, Port Johnson, for Norwalk.

Schr. Josephine, Kane, Port Johnson, for Stonington.

Schr. Diadem, Chase, Port Johnson, for New-London.

Schr. Henry Remsen, Allen, Port Johnson, for New-London.

Schr. Mercer, Wason, Port Johnson, for New-London.

Schr. Eliza Pharo, Steelman, Port Johnson, for New-Haven.

Schr. Hudson, Champlin, Port Johnson, for New-Haven.

Schr. Sam Weller, Blake, Port Johnson, for New-Haven.

Schr. R. S. Dean, Cook, Port Johnson, for Providence.

Schr. Mary Mershon, Brightman, Port Johnson, for Fall River.

Schr. Expedite, Racket, Port Johnson, for Providence.

Schr. Horizon, Newman, Port Johnson, for Pawtucket.

Schr. Hornet, Chase, Port Johnson, for New-Bedford.

Schr. Mary & Eliza, Crowell, Port Johnson, for Fall River.

Schr. E. M. Wells, Smith, Port Johnson, for Portland.

Schr. Louis Newton, Fay, Elizabethport, for Portland.

Schr. Ann Amelia, Snow, Elizabethport, for New-Haven.

Schr. North Pacific, Peterson, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. D. & E. Kelly, Kelly, Elizabethport, for Boston.

Schr. Maracabo, Henley, Elizabethport, for Portland.

Schr. J. S. Terry, Lawson, Elizabethport, for Portland.

Schr. Niantic, Green, Elizabethport, for New-London.

Schr. General Hall, Howard, Elizabethport, for Boston.

Schr. N. M. Tate, Andrews, Elizabethport, for Boston.

Schr. M. A. Predmore, Hart, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. C. L. Hulse, Lisle, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. Golden Rule, Overton, Elizabethport, for Fall River.

Schr. Joseph Hoy, Rackett, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Amelia, Hall, Rockland, with lime to Candee & Pressey.

Schr. Mary Tice, Tice, Elizabethport, for Fall River.

Schr. Luna, Smith, Elizabethport, for New-Haven.

Schr. Orion, Winters, Port Johnson, for Fall River.

Schr. M. J. Fisher, Fish, Boston, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Lodukia, Means, Elizabethport, for Boston.

Schr. Huntress, Horton, Port Johnson, for Salem.

Schr. Hyena, Green, Port Johnson, for Boston.

Schr. Baltic, Parker, Elizabethport, for Boston.

Schr. Helen, Smith, Port Johnson, for Salem.

Schr. M. J. Meade, Thrasher, Taunton.

Schr. Warren Gates, Smith, Greenwich.

Schr. General Grant, Lynch, New-Haven.

Schr. Henry Lemuel, Jarvis, New-Haven.

Schr. V. Barkalew, Holt, Connecticut River.

Schr. Margaret Kennedy, Ball, Greenport.

Schr. H. G. Russell, Jones, Portland, Conn.

Schr. Ruth Halsey, Robinson, New-London.

Schr. Cerro Gordo, Pierce, New-London.

Schr. Little Charley, Reed, Greenport.

Schr. Daniel Holmes, Luling, Baltimore.

Schr. J. J. Ward, Inman, Alexandria.

SAILED—Steam-ship Missouri, for Havana.

BELOW—3 barks and 1 brig outside the Bar; 1 bark off Light-ship, and 2 barks and 1 brig off the Highlands, bound in.

WIND—Sunset, light, W. N. W., cloudy.

By Telegraph.

FORTRESS MONROE, Oct. 27.—Passed out bark Einar, for Rotterdam; schr. J. Sampson, for Marseilles. Sld. barks True, for New-York; Hancock, from City Point, for Bordeaux.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 27.—The steamer Constitution, from Panama, has arrived.

VINEYARD HAVEN, Oct. 26.—Arr. schr. Forest City, from Calais, for New-York.

Oct. 27.—No. arrivals.

Sld. schr. Ned Sumter.

Marine Disaster.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Oct. 27.—The schr. Astra, of and from St. John, N. B., for New-York, went ashore on Block Island, on the morning of the 26th, in a thick fog. She will probably come off after discharging her cargo, if weather holds good. She had previously lost her deck load of laths.

European Marine News.

QUEENSTOWN, Oct. 27.—The Cunard steam-ship Aleppo, Capt. Mouland, from Boston Oct. 17, for Liverpool, touched at this port today and proceeded.

LONDON, Oct. 27.—The National line steam-ship Helvetia, Capt. Griggs, from New-York Oct. 11, for this port, arrived in the Thames yesterday.

SOUTHAMPTON, Oct. 27.—The Hamburg-American steam-ship Hammonia, Capt. Meyer, from New-York, Oct. 17, touched at this port today, and shortly after proceeded for Hamburg.

The West India and Panama steamer Elbe, from Aspinwall, via St. Thomas, arrived at this port today.

THE

HOWARD

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HENRY A. OAKLEY, Vice-President.

THEODORE KEELER, Secretary.

W. R. SKIDMORE, Assistant Sec.

Warren Range,

With its special conveniences, the Dumping and Shaking Grate, Fender-guard, Warming Closet and Double Elevated Oven, made by FULLER, WARREN & CO., No. 236 Water-st.

SPARKS FROM THE CHICAGO FIRE.

Orders for the above received to date will be ready by the 31st inst. Insurance companies or other business concerns desiring to use the SPARKS as an advertising medium please apply at once. First come, first served.—No. 44 Exchange-place, Oct. 27, 1871. SIMON SUB.

"SHOCKY."

"WELL, Shocky, what is it?" and Ralph put his hand kindly on the great bushy head of white hair from which came Shocky's nickname. Shocky had to pant a minute.

"Why, Mr. Hartsook," he gasped, scratching his head, "they's a pond down underneath the school-house," and here Shocky's breath gave out entirely for a minute.

"Yes, Shocky, I know that. What about it? The trustees haven't come to fill it up, have they?"

"Oh! no, Sir; but Hank Banta, you know—" and Shocky took another breathing spell, standing as close to Ralph as he could, for poor Shocky got all his sunshine from the master's presence.

"Has Henry fallen in and got a ducking, Shocky?"

"Oh! no, Sir; he wants to git you in, you see."

"Well, I won't go in, though, Shocky."

"But, you see, he's been and gone and pulled back the board that you have to step on to git ahind your desk; he's been and gone and pulled back the board so as you can't help a tippin' it up, and a sowsin' right in ef you step there."

The above is extracted from

EDWARD EGGLESTON'S NEW STORY, THE HOOSIER SCHOOL-MASTER,

now being published in

Hearth & Home

NOTICES BY THE PRESS.

"HEARTH AND HOME, bright and beautiful before, is increasingly so under the editorial care of our friend, Edward Eggleston, whose genius for story-telling is now flowering out in 'The Hoosier School-master,' an illustrated story which promises to be of rare interest."—*Sunday-school Times, Philadelphia.*

"We commend to our readers, and especially to those who have just taken or are about to take 'the hardest school in town,' a story commenced in a late issue of HEARTH AND HOME, written by Edward Eggleston, and illustrative of the experience the district school-teacher meets."—*Rhode Island Schoolmaster.*

"HEARTH AND HOME contains a new story, which will run through ten or twelve numbers of this popular journal, called 'The Hoosier School-master,' from the graceful and vigorous pen of Edward Eggleston, whose large and varied experience of life in the West abundantly qualify him to portray the peculiarities of prairie manners and customs."—*New-York Standard.*

"Edward Eggleston is writing for HEARTH AND HOME a story entitled 'The Hoosier School-Master.' The initial chapters give promise of one of the liveliest and pleasantest productions with which the reading public has been favored for some years. Some passages in these chapters, for life-like delineation, and the simple, artless beauty which constitute the highest perfection of story writing, are equal to some of the very best passages in Dickens."—*Religious Telescope (Ohio.)*

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issued every week, is one of the most beautiful journals in the world. It has twenty large pages, and a single volume contains about $25,000 worth of splendid engravings, finely printed, and of a highly pleasing and instructive character. It has, also, a vast amount of the choicest reading, carefully prepared, and full of instruction.

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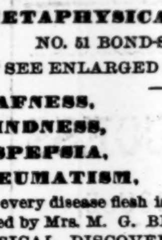

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DEAFNESS,	CATARRH,
BLINDNESS,	BALDNESS,
DYSPEPSIA,	NEURALGIA,
RHEUMATISM,	PARALYSIS,

With every disease flesh is heir to, prevented and destroyed by Mrs. M. G. BROWN'S GREAT METAPHYSICAL DISCOVERY. It positively KILLS THE ROOT OF ALL DISEASE ON LOGICAL PRINCIPLES.

METAPHYSICAL TREATMENTS

single, or in course, from $3 up. A course of Metaphysical Treatment, such as given at the University, is more valuable to the sufferer from disease than MINES of GOLD and SILVER. It delivers from disease, and lets the captive free. No disease can live in the human system where Metaphysical Treatment is applied. Do you question my assertion? Then read my pamphlet, and be convinced that Metaphysical Treatment is GOD'S PLAN FOR THE BODY in its ABNORMAL STATE.

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The avenues of the head and trunk of the body are counted by millions, and the clogging up of these avenues impedes circulation. The obstructions must be removed, or death will follow—may be SUDDENLY.

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It is absorbed into the system through Eyes, Ears and Scalp, and is to the body, with its host of plants, what Dew, Rain, Frost and Snow are to the earth. THE BODY is of the EARTH. Both are sustained, preserved and held in life by a three-fold moisture.

This is GOD'S PLAN, and there is no other.

I advise all who can afford it to avail themselves of metaphysical treatment.

From six to twelve ounces of liquid are passed into the system at one operation.

TO ACQUIRE THE ART OF APPLYING

the discovery as applied at the University, is to possess scientific knowledge which no money could pay for.

The metaphysical discovery consists of three preparations, and may be procured of your druggist, or at the University, No. 51 Bond-st., New-York, with full directions, price $6, three 14-ounce bottles.

No. 1, Poor Richard's eye-water	$2
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Poor Richard's eye-water, small size, 25 cents. Sold by all druggists.

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ARE UNIFORM, RELIABLE AND HEALTHY.

Prepared from different kinds of Coffees, the flavors of which mingle harmoniously. Grocers find them more salable and reliable than any other Coffees.

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IMPORTED WATCHES AND CHAINS.

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RULES FOR SELF-MEASURE, SAMples of Goods, Price-list and Fashion Sheet SENT FREE on application.

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The Paris manufacturers having recovered from the effects of the war, and got into operation, we are enabled to offer DRESS TRIMMINGS and BUTTONS, in all the richest and latest styles of BUTTONS, GIMPS, FRINGES, FEATHER and FUR TRIMMING, &c., &c., at

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HAVE DEVOTED THE WHOLE OF THEIR SECOND FLOOR TO EXHIBITION OF A VERY LARGE AND CHOICE SELECTION OF

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NEW-YORK, Oct. 12, 1871.

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WE MANUFACTURE THE MEDIUM QUALITIES OF FURNITURE, SUCH AS

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From $75 to $500.

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From $100 to $600.

We have opened our immense

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To the Retail Trade, and show the largest variety of any manufacturer in the City.

Printed illustrations of all styles of Furniture of our own manufacture furnished, on application by mail or otherwise. EDW. W. BAXTER & CO.,

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Having made extensive additions to our Buildings and Machinery on 25th, 26th and 27th sts., and 10th and 11th avs., thereby largely increasing our manufacturing facilities, we are now prepared to execute all kinds of wrought and cast iron work for buildings and other purposes with great despatch, and at extremely low prices.

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FURNACES, RANGES AND STOVES.

Thirty years' experience in manufacturing these goods have given us a stock superior to any in market. Send for circulars.

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TOO LATE FOR CLASSIFICATION.

MADISON-AVENUE REFORMED CHURCH, corner 57th-st., Rev. H. D. GANSE Pastor.—Morning service at 10½. Afternoon at 3½. Sunday-school at 9 A. M. Centennial meeting in the same church MONDAY EVENING, 30th inst. at 7½. Addresses by Rev. Drs. ORMISTON, ROGERS and DU BOIS. The public are invited.

FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE.

THE NEW REPUBLIC.

Influence of the Death of Minister Lambrecht—Legislative Sympathy for the Pope—Gen. Ducrot's Book and its Victim—The New Daily—Retrospective Inquiries—Metropolitan Humors—A Singular Character.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Tuesday, Oct. 10, 1871.

The sudden and unexpected death of M. LAMBRECHT has caused a very general and widespread emotion. For a long time no event has affected the people so seriously, not that M. LAMBRECHT was a man so universally known and beloved, but because it has drawn attention to the fact that not only other Ministers but the President himself are far advanced in years and liable to be called away at any moment. To M. THIERS the death of the Minister of the Interior is a real calamity, for it is not easy to find a man for his place who could give satisfaction to all the parties. Besides, Ministerial appointments cannot be made in France without arousing a great deal of feeling, many jealousies, and much hatred. Under the Empire M. LAMBRECHT belonged to what was known as the *tiers parti*, the third party which EMILE OLLIVIER led to success on the 2d of January. If he had been elected in 1869 he would certainly have formed a part of the Ministry with MM. BUFFET, SEGRIS and DARU. There was this advantage with M. LAMBRECHT under the present form of government: His name was not one to frighten men of any party. He was known to be an honest man in every acceptation of the term, very pious even, and anxious to fulfill all of his Christian duties. For this trait he was often ridiculed in the so-called Republican journals, which seem to think that republicanism must necessarily be in opposition to religion. For some time the Minister had been ailing, but was able to attend to his duties; yet he appeared to have a dread of the coming Winter. "It is very cold here at Versailles, I want to go back to Paris," he said but the day before his death. He was an inveterate smoker, and was rarely seen without a cigar. M. THIERS had often said that the excess would kill him, but he would merely smile and, lighting a fresh cigar, put the advice down to the President's dislike for tobacco. On the morning of his death, M. LAMBRECHT had just shaved, and, as he concluded, he suddenly grew feeble, rang the bell, and threw himself into a chair. The servant found him gasping for breath. "Call Madame LAMBRECHT," he said, "quick! quick!" Mme. LAMBRECHT arrived in a moment, he embraced her, muttered "a priest—a doctor—VICTOR LEFRANC," and fell back dead. M. THIERS cried like a child over the body of his friend. I cannot describe the painful impression which this event threw over the community, or the people with whom I am in daily collision, and it seems as if the death of a public man here had a great deal more effect than in our country. There is also a deep feeling how dangerous it is for the country to base too many hopes upon the life of a single man. The statistics of M. LAMBRECHT'S life and history you will have given long ago, and I need not repeat them here.

LEGISLATIVE SYMPATHY FOR THE POPE.

The public men of France are continually doing something that they ought not to do, and making mistakes which a child ought to have avoided. Forty-six members of the Assembly have just signed an address to the Pope giving adhesion to the Syllabus, and acknowledging the justice of the decisions which have recently come from the Vatican. If forty-six Frenchmen in the private walks of like were to issue such an address, like the three tailors of Tooley-street, in the name of the people of their country, they would be laughed at for their pains and sharply reproved for their presumption; but forty-six representatives of the people, French legislators, can do so and one half of the journals applaud. The act is about as bad a one as it well could be, for these brilliant legislators have thus condemned the laws of their own country, upon civil marriage, freedom of instruction, and parliamentary institutions, and have announced, in going over to the Ultramontane Party, in principle, at least, that they are opposed to the progress of the age, and that they believe their first allegiance is to the Pontiff of Rome. The folly of the French in their threats of revenge justified the Germans in making their terms as hard as possible, and now their folly is proving the good sense of KING VICTOR EMANUEL in cutting away from France altogether, in reorganizing his army and in seeking allies beyond the Rhine. It is the misfortune of poor France that the insane presumption of her own sons is forever giving her a wound.

GEN. DUCROT'S BOOK.

Gen. DUCROT'S book is still the topic of conversation in club and army circles, and there is no little curiosity to see what Gen. DE WIMPFFEN is going to do about it. That doughty warrior has been completely demolished. He has not an inch of defense, and, to make matters worse, he has been brought out in absolute falsehoods in trying to throw the blame upon other shoulders which should forever rest upon his own. At length we have something like the truth about Sedan, and we find that it was the vanity of Gen. DE WIMPFFEN which threw the army back into that dreadful chasm after its movement of retreat had really been begun. He did not know that Gen. VON MOLTKE was simply amusing him in front while working to surround him, and the plan was carried out so well that, as KING WILLIAM said in his report, the "French Army was surrounded in an open field." The general impression is that DE WIMPFFEN will challenge DUCROT, that being the argument used here when there is no room for any other.

THE NEW DAILY.

L'Ordre, M. CLEMENT DUVERNOIS' new paper, has been a great success, and it is curious to see the crowds reading it against the kiosks. For some reason or other, I do not know what, the *Ordre* and *L'Avenir Liberal* are the only two papers generally placarded upon the kiosks, and we find a constant crowd before them anxious to read, men pushing to look over each other's shoulders and to get near the paper. The sales for the first week amounted to very near (a few hundreds less than) two hundred thousand copies, which is enormous, considering the fact that there are near forty journals already in existence, and considering the fact that all the world ought to hate BAPINGUET, or, as the Paris papers delight to call him, *L'homme de Sédan*. I have not seen the phrase used once since the appearance of DUCROT'S book.

RETROSPECTIVE INQUIRIES.

Speaking of military affairs reminds me that an inquiry has been ordered into the surrender of several fortresses, as, for example, upon BAZAINE'S conduct at Metz, and ULRICH'S at Strasbourg. According to the French code any commander who surrenders a fortress to the enemy without having exhausted all of his resources, is liable to be condemned to death. As for ULRICH, there can be little doubt, but the question is whether, after eating sixty thousand artillery, and cavalry and army horses, BAZAINE had exhausted his resources. I fear that this inquiry is a bad one, and that it will stir up feelings against the Republic which had far better be left in peace—at least for the present.

METROPOLITAN HUMORS.

Paris always furnishes us with good stories, and if one were to repeat them all a daily letter could be filled. Paris has, also, its temporary butt—some man who serves as a butt for jokes and as a frame-work for their amiable *bleague*. JULES SIMON has had a turn in this capacity. I observed, some time ago, that one of the journals had made the singular discovery that the Minister of Public Instruction formed a part of the *International* under the matriculation number of 606. Although the story has been daily repeated it has never been denied. *Figaro's Autographe* gives a fac-simile of a letter upon the subject, addressed to JULES SIMON, *dit* Swiss, and a common salutation among jokers is "How are you 606." But a singular joke grew out of this the other day. A coachman of the Cab Company threw up his position and wanted his pay. On getting an explanation of his conduct, it was found that he drove cab No. 606, and that not only his fellows were constantly after him, but the small boys shouted at him as he passed. "That worries me," he said, with all the honesty imaginable. The hackmen of Paris "are an institution." Since the fall of their natural bone enemies, the *Sergents de Ville*, they have grown very bold, saucy and insulting. Their language is by no means refined, and they are about the only class of Frenchmen who ever come to fisticuffs. The *gendarmes* used to keep them in check, but now there is no law strong enough to keep them from "polishing off" an impatient traveler who says a word too much. Yet cabby has a good side to his character, and, stroked the right way, is amiable and obliging. The dialogues and obscene language which they now throw at each other, no matter whether driving ladies or gentlemen, is perfectly shocking. Their names, too, are a study. In 1804, the cabmen used to call their horses "Pitt and Coburg." After 1830, they tapped them over the foot-board to the cry of "*Hue, done, Polignac!*" Now they apostrophize the thorough-bred coursers given them by the company with the cry of "*Va donc, Uhlan!*" or, "Get up, old 606!"

A SINGULAR CHARACTER.

It was but a short time ago that we had to notice the death of the man-cannon, who was unexpectedly "fired off" and went off quite unexpectedly, and now another celebrated *Saltimbaque* has gone to the grave. This is the man upon whom the doctors have had their eye for many years. GUSTAVE TONNETY, the "sword-swallower," who died in the hospital of Toulon. In his feat there was no deception. He actually put down his throat and into his stomach a blade near thirty inches in length, and of the finest steel. If not a Toledo, it answered every practical purpose to this rollicking blade, who used to follow the fairs and fêtes to perform his feat. Naturally enough he died of too much exercise of the elbow, not in putting the sword down his throat, but in putting down "pocket-pistols," or "cannons," as they call them here, taking at last as many a day as there were inches to his Toledo. The reason for his taking to drink is very curious. I have said that he was an object of curiosity to the anatomists. TONNETY knew this fact. He hated doctors. He grew morose and sad if he chanced to meet one in the street, and a word from one of them would at once send him "round the corner," where he would put down an enormous number of *cannons*. The doctors have him at last, and they say that he died of *angina pectoris*.

ASHBY.

GERMANY.

The Duties of Parliament—Relations with France—Affairs in Austria—A New Roumanian Difficulty—News From the North Pole—A Memorial From America.

From Our Own Correspondent

BERLIN, Saturday, Oct. 7, 1871.

Political exigencies have overcome physical difficulties, and the opening of Parliament is announced for the 16th, instead of the 20th instant, notwithstanding the incomplete state of the buildings. The four days gained will be of material advantage to the legislative body, considering the long list of bills awaiting its deliberations. On this account it is prepared to put up with the inconveniences of meeting in an unfinished house, if it can thus expedite its business. Whether the Ministers have been able to hurry on their preparatory labors in proportion with their earlier meeting, is, however, a question admitting of doubt, especially as M. VON ROON has given up his intention of enlisting the assistance of an "adlatus" in his weighty and voluminous work. The present plan of the Ministry seems to be to strengthen rather the subordinate than the responsible staff, for reasons political, probably, as well as organisatory.

RELATIONS WITH FRANCE.

Far more attention than to any internal matter is for the time accorded to the negotiation on the Alsatian Customs Treaty. The Germans do not in this matter betray anything like a jealous or hostile spirit toward France; it seems rather as if—while Germany has money to claim from her neighbor—M. THIERS were to find a firm supporter in the victorious Power. The moderation with which French proposals and opinions, and even the ebullitions of anti-German fury, are discussed in our Press, contrasts favorably with the excited tone still prevailing in many of the French papers, and especially with the—often absurd—accusations brought forward against BISMARCK, who is supposed to be personally answerable for all that goes wrong. M. POUYER-QUERTIER'S visit is looked forward to with satisfaction, as promising a speedy settlement. I will not say that this friendly disposition would go the length of any concession inconsistent with German interest, or that an actual sacrifice will be made. But the Germans have come to regard the international relations in a purely business-like—no more a sentimental—manner, and have given up all national touchiness.

CONDITION OF THE ANNEXED PROVINCES.

The party to lose by the modification of the treaty are the Alsatians, whose interest it is hardly a merit in M. BISMARCK to sacrifice. But as the period of romantic patriotism, the honeymoon of the Alsato-German reunion is over, our Government and people apparently feel little compunction at bridging over a difficulty by so handy a means. The organization in the annexed provinces is gradually maturing into working order. The German law Courts one by one commence their judicial functions, new German papers appear in the Press, and the colleges and lycées will be reopened next week, provided for the most part with German masters, and in all instances but one with German head-masters. An abatement has taken place in the emigration, but that is owing less to increasing loyalty than to the difficulties opposed by Government, and to the natural stop that country must come to. By the new regulations it has been the endeavor of Government to lay more obstacles in the way of the poor, the working classes, than of the rich, who are easier to be replaced by enterprising Germans. It may be accepted as a sure sign of the great diminution of French inhabitants that the *Journal de Guebwiller*, a fiercely anti-German paper, has been compelled to discontinue publication for want of subscribers. Great offense has been taken by a large number of public officials, especially by notaries, at the imperial decree imposing an oath of allegiance upon them. The anti-German sentiment still remains strong in this class, and a hope in the promised reconquest is freely indulged. This alone would have constituted a grave objection to the German oath. But, in addition, many of the notaries were not required to take an oath under French régime, and the demand, therefore, strikes them with all the odiousness of an innovation. A numerous meeting was held a few days ago at Strasbourg to give expression to this feeling by record and emphatic protest. As the notaries' places have hitherto been salable, and the practice of purchase is now to be abolished, against a compensation the value of which is not yet determined, the concerned parties apprehend the oath to be merely a trap in which to catch them, in order to cheat them out of their compensation; a refusal to take the oath being made a pretext for withholding the value of their purchase. The meeting has consequently resolved upon an address to Prince BISMARCK, requesting him, before demanding the oath, to fix the rate of compensation. Otherwise Strasbourg is said to be assuming much more the appearance of a German town, and now the German colony is even taking steps for the establishment of a German theatre—the first German theatre in Strasbourg. Political feeling has acted as a stimulus on the subscribers, and so the requisite amount has been collected at very short notice. The Company has secured for its purposes the building hitherto occupied by the Reunion des Arts, and will there open its patriotic career in a few days.

AFFAIRS IN AUSTRIA.

There is a lull in the Austrian controversy at the present moment, which threatens, however, to be followed by a fresh outbreak on the discussion of the Bohemian address to the crown. As in most political disputes, a great row turns out to have been made about a very small matter, and the "rescript," the ostensible cause of the squabble, when viewed by the light of cold reason instead of through the magnifying medium of party interpretation, dwindles into as harmless an imperial message as ever was sent. Nay, it even seems now as if Government were on the eve of a dispute with its friends the Czechs, who, having the provincial legislation and parliamentary discussion all to themselves, go immeasurably beyond anything that was ever promised them in the negotiations with their leaders at Vienna. In vain does Count HOHENRUST summon the latter to the capital to remonstrate with them; in vain does the Vienna *Gazette* and the *Bohemia*, and do other ministerial and semi-official papers, endeavor to apply the break to Czech ardor; they have the arguing all to themselves, and they make the best of it. If the Bohemian Diet passes an address such as the Nationalist members propose, advancing exorbitant claims, new difficulties seem almost inevitable. But the official Press predicts that their bite will not be as bad as their bark, and *Pesth Naplo* professes itself justified to affirm that in making his agreement with CLAM, MARTINITZ, and RIAGER, Count HOHENWART reserved to himself the final censorship of the address, which will issue from his sheers shorn of all offensive passages. Count ANDRASSY'S visit to Vienna has served to quiet the Hungarians, who had begun to assume a threatening attitude, more on their own account than on that of the Germans. Since the glorious success of the Honved manœuvres, Count ANDRASSY is for the time the most powerful statesman in the Empire, and his friendship with Count BEUST is believed to add strength to either party. The two had an interview with their ruler a few days ago, when it is affirmed that the Emperor gave them the most positive assurances that the constitutional reforms in Cis-Lithuania shall affect neither the foreign relations of the Empire nor its relations with its eastern half. FRANCIS JOSEPH is said to have been particularly complimentary to Count BEUST, and the Germans endeavor to prove from this that HOHENWART'S star must be on the wane, for BEUST and HOHENWART are by them considered as antagonistic. For this rumor there is probably not the slightest foundation. The Germans are sulking. They have spent their fury on the demonstration at Toplitz and are now recruiting their strength for a new contest when it shall come. They are going to establish a new paper at Vienna, entitled the *German Gazette*, and to be recognized as the authentic party organ. This is intended as a counter-manœuvre to the Government measure of buying up the leading papers in order to influence the Press. Thus the *Wanderer* and the *Presse* have both become Government property, while the standing official gazette, the Vienna *Gazette*, has changed its managing staff. The staff of the *Presse* has thus become available for the Germans, who have engaged the better half of it. Supported as it will be by the entire German interest and backed by ample funds, the *German Gazette*, the first number of which is to appear on 15th December, threatens to be a dangerous competitor to the other leading papers, such as the *New Free Press* and the *Presse*.

A NEW ROUMANIAN DIFFICULTY.

A new difficulty seems threatening from the land of Prince CHARLES. Though an Hohenzollern Prince, his country is at present in disgrace with the Government of Emperor WILLIAM on account of the railway dispute, notwithstanding the thorough conscientiousness with which the offenders in the Bucharest anti-German disturbances, among whom is the then President of Police, M. MICHALESCOW, have been brought to account. Prince BISMARCK, to revenge himself for the little heed given to his peremptory dictates in the railway matter, reminded the Roumanian Government, in a haughty tone, that their country being only a dependency, and not an independent Power, he must discontinue direct diplomatic intercourse, confining his communications to its superior, the Court of Constantinople. That was rather a nettler for the Roumanians. Consequently, when M. DE RADOVICZ, hitherto Consul General for the North German Federation, was appointed to hold the same rank for the Empire, and his credentials were handed to the Porte instead of to Prince CHARLES, the Porte accrediting him at Bucharest by an imperial decree. The Government of Prince CHARLES refused to receive him, but sent the decree back to Constantinople as an insult. After the intimate relations lately subsisting between the two Hohenzollern Courts, Prince BISMARCK'S haughty language seems, indeed, like a gratuitous affront. In political circles a brush is anticipated between Constantinople and Bucharest on the subject. The Porte has shown itself rather stickling of late for its rights of suzerainty, but on the other hand Prince CHARLES has hitherto been allowed so much liberty in diplomatic treaties that he cannot but resent this sudden shortening of the reins.

A POLAR EXPEDITION.

Great interest has been excited by the news received from Tromso that the German polar expedition has returned safely thus far, after a successful trip to the icy sea. The expedition is headed by M. PAYER, an Austrian officer in the army, and M. WEYPREDT, a naval officer in the same service, both distinguished geographers. The vessel is a very small one, and altogether the journey was undertaken on very humble pretensions; but just to the smallness of the vessel, entitled *Ice Bear*, which could thus penetrate everywhere, is the successful result attributed. The two friends have been planning the trip since 1866, but even the moderate funds required, viz.: six thousand thalers, were not available until the present year. The expedition left Tromso, in Norway, on the 19th July, having armed its slender craft with iron plates sufficiently strong to resist the ice. They are now returned to the north post, having discovered an open sea betwen Novaia Semlia and Spitzbergen, by which they believe the North Pole can be reached. Thus the way is cleared for a second expedition of larger dimensions. Impelled by the rising importance of Siberia, the Russian Government has planned a similar trip for next Summer, to be confined, however, to points of Russian interest. It is proposed chiefly to discover the mouths of the rivers Ob and Tenisei, while an inland expedition will make the discovery of their sources its object.

A MEMORIAL FROM NEW-YORK.

A memorial that has reached our Government from some Germans in New-York has excited some sensation in this capital. Messrs. CARL MEYER & Co., in New-York, have taken the lead in a representation that henceforth German should be adopted as the language for intercourse between the "Fatherland" and what is here regarded very much as its colony. The trade having been originally in English hands, and being still conducted via England, the weights and measures, as well as the money calculations, are made out in English tons, pounds, shillings, &c.; and English being, moreover, the language spoken in the United States, correspondence is conducted in it, and bills of lading, invoices, &c., were made out in the same tongue. The memorial considers the time for the supremacy of a "foreign" tongue to be over, now that Germany has made good her place among the nations as a ruling Power, and as the custom is below the dignity of the new Empire, it is requested that German language, and German money, (which is in Germany just about to be assimilated to the English standard,) German weights and measures may henceforth take the place of English. What reply Prince BISMARCK has vouchsafed to this patriotic appeal is not yet known.

Mrs. Myra Clarke Gaines Wants Her Pension of $50 a Month Increased to $100.

Mrs. MYRA CLARKE GAINES is at present engaged in a suit somewhat different from disputed land titles, which the Washington *Chronicle* thus explains:

"On Feb. 18, 1859, Congress passed a law allowing Mrs. GAINES a pension equal to half the pay per month that Major-Gen. GAINES was entitled to at the time of his death, which was $300 per month. On motion of Senator SEWARD a proviso was inserted and adopted which declared that the amount of said pension should not exceed the sum of $50 per month. The compilers of the United States statutes, in copying the original bill, omitted the lines applicable to the proviso. The Commissioner of Pensions, in making out this pension, has always been guided by the terms of the original manuscript bill on file at the State Department, and refused to allow Mrs. GAINES over $50 per month. She is now, through her counsel, contesting the authority for this action, claiming that she is entitled to $100 per month, as provided for in the Statute-book."

THE MASSACHUSETTS CAMPAIGN

The Situation—Apathy of all Parties—Butler's Final Decision—Organization of the Labor Reformers—Wendell Phillips as a Leader and Stump Orator—The Woman Suffragists and the Candidates—The Result of the Elections.

From Our Own Correspondent.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Oct. 25, 1871.

Only one week from next Tuesday is election day in Massachusetts, as well as in New-York, New-Jersey, Maryland, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Illinois and Mississippi, yet very little talk of politics is heard about here, notwithstanding the extraordinary excitement and heat of the opening of the campaign. The reason for this apathy is, of course, the retirement of Gen. BUTLER from the contest, and with him the removal of all obstacles to the progress of Mr. WASHBURN to the Gubernatorial chair. BUTLER seems to have concluded that, for this season at least, his "game is up," and that the only hope for himself and his wild scheme to oust every interfering Republican aspirant, and vault over all other ambitious heads into the Presidential chair in 1876, is to keep quiet so far as the present canvass is concerned and "bide his time." It is, however, undoubtedly true that at first, smarting under the bitter rasping he received at Worcester, he did decide to allow himself to be induced to take the stump again, run for the State Senate, "Congress not absolutely requiring his services the coming session," pack the Legislature with his henchmen bold and true—and unscrupulous as well—and reconstruct the State after his own original pattern; but reflection and, more than that, the prompt and thorough exposure of this plot through the newspaper Press, led him to abandon the bulk of it, and content himself with the work his friends may choose to do for him. And these are by no means idle. They are button-holeing politicians everywhere, are at the conventions and caucuses, and are intent on mischief, which will develop by-and-by at the State House in the legislative sessions, if not before.

ACTIVITY OF THE LABOR REFORMERS.

It must not be inferred that nothing whatever is doing by the various leaders. On the contrary, many of them are working vigorously, though not publicly. Notably is this the case with the leading men of the Labor Reform Party. Under the guidance of Mr. WENDELL PHILLIPS, just so soon as their Framingham Convention was over and their ticket was fairly in the field, they prepared Labor Reform tracts and documents, mainly from Mr. PHILLIP'S labor speeches, his Salisbury Beech indorsement of BUTLER, and declaration of the approach of the People to Power, and the Framingham platform; and ever since they have been engaged in distributing these among working people throughout the State, in stimulating the formation of Labor Reform campaign clubs in every place where a handful of working men can be got together, and in seeing that the best men are placed on the local tickets; and now they propose in the few remaining days before election to have some stumping, and a couple of dozen of them, with WENDELL PHILLIPS at their head, start in a day or two to "do" some of the leading places in the State. Mr. PHILLIPS speaks in Springfield and Danvers, and at Faneuil Hall, in this city, this week, and in a half dozen or more places before Tuesday week, and the lesser lights of his party are making their batteries ready for work in various places. They talk very hopefully of the result of all this endeavor. They say frankly that they do not expect to elect their gubernatorial candidate, or to defeat WASHBURN, but they do expect to plant some of their ideas of reform in the minds of the politicians as well as the people, and to show all creation that they not only have rights, but the power to ultimately, and that speedily, secure them. They count on six out-and-out Labor Reform State Senators, from thirty to forty Representatives, and in addition quite a respectable number elected on the straight Republican and Democratic tickets, and in a vote for their State ticket of twenty-five thousand. They claim that they are in as good a condition so far as organization goes as any other party, and that they have great strength in their ticket on account of the fact that it is made up very largely of actual working men. Mr. CHAMBERLIN, the candidate for Governor, Mr. MAGLATHLIN, for Secretary of State, and Mr. RUFFIN, for Attorney-General, are the exceptions. ALLEN DEAN, of Westfield, the candidate for Lieutenant-Governor, is a carpenter by trade, and works regularly at it, attending to politics during "off-hours." HENRY T. DELANO, of Charlestown, for Treasurer and Receiver-General, is a shipwright, and works the full number of working men's hours every day; and Mr. GEORGE P. SANDERSON, of Lynn, for Auditor, is a shoemaker, and now runs a stitching-machine. Mr. MAGLATHLIN is a Harvard graduate. He served through the war, and gained some distinction for his conduct during that time. He was an old line Phillips-Garrison Abolitionist, and is regarded with pride by the Labor Reformers, being considered one of the most intelligent and best educated in their ranks. Mr. RUFFIN is a colored lawyer, and a notorious politician of the Sixth Ward, which includes one of the wealthiest Districts in the city. He was formerly a barber, and he received his first hints about law in the office of Hon. HARVEY JEWELL, Speaker of the House, whom he now bitterly opposes in politics. The Labor Reform State Central Committee went over in a body to see Gen. BUTLER last Saturday, to try and become reconciled to him. He made them a speech in which he told them it would be his task to bring the Republican Party to its senses, and cause it to become once more the reform party, as it had been in the past, and in which he advised them again to do nothing as a separate party, but—in effect—put their trust in him. Though impressed with his smooth tongue, they "didn't see it," and chose to go on and play some more at the exciting little game of politics.

THE WOMAN SUFFRAGISTS.

The woman suffragists are also active in a quiet way. When all the nominations had been made, they proceeded to question each of the candidates, and were not satisfied until they had drawn from each a written definition of his position on the subject. According to their report, Mr. WASHBURN shows a disposition to believe in woman suffrage, but a decided hesitation to publicly support it. He is prepared to go so far as to advocate the equality of the sexes in various walks of life, and has already done something for the weaker—though rapidly growing the stronger—sex, in securing in his section the right to vote in the church. Mr. JOHN QUINCY ADAMS puts himself down flat-footed as "decidedly opposed to woman suffrage." Mr. CHAMBERLIN points to his platform, which bluntly demands the ballot for woman, and declares his determination to stand by every plank of it; and Mr. PITMAN makes happy women of his inquirers by declaring his preference for woman suffrage, and his desire that it be speedily effected, notwithstanding the fact that the Convention which nominated him unceremoniously pushed the pleading women aside. On the strength of these replies the next issue of the *Woman's Journal* will instruct all voting friends of the cause to cast their ballots either for CHAMBERLIN or PITMAN. Below are the letters of CHAMBERLIN, PITMAN and JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, which will appear in the *Woman's Journal* of Saturday next.

BOSTON, Mass., Oct. 21, 1871.

Henry B. Blackwell, Esq., Corresponding Secretary of the Massachusetts Woman Suffrage Association:

DEAR SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your favor of the 18th. I believe in the ballot for woman. It is the platform I stand upon.

Respectfully,

E. M. CHAMBERLIN.

BOSTON, Oct. 24, 1871.

Mr. Henry B. Blackwell, Corresponding Secretary Massachusetts Woman Suffrage Association:

DEAR SIR: You ask officially on behalf of your Association my "views on the subject of woman suffrage." Having given this question a "most careful and respectful consideration" more years ago than I care to recall, I was quite prepared to record my vote in 1868, among the nine Senators who for the first time had the honor of giving their votes in favor of an Amendment of the Constitution of Massachusetts placing female suffrage upon an exact equality with male. To my record and to my public utterances I refer all persons interested in my views. You allude in your note to the fact that upon this matter "the Prohibition platform is silent;" I frankly confess to a regret that it is so. Silence is better than evasive platitudes, but the Convention, in my judgment, should have spoken decisively upon the right side. No persons should be quicker than the friends of temperance to perceive that woman is the best ally of any cause which stands for the comfort, the safety and purity of home. I think the vast majority of the Prohibitory Party do see this, and are ready, individually to welcome female suffrage as an added force for good in the Commonwealth. But I can conceive how many friends of your movement, over cautious though I deem them, might hesitate in laying the foundation of a new party to offend the earnest convictions of a minority. It was very much harder to do it, because of the marked want of sympathy of some of your own leaders with any phase of the temperance movement, and the careful refusal of your own conventions to express for our cause the sympathy which you ask of us for yours. For myself, I am a firm believer in the brotherhood of all true reforms, and gratefully recognize the fact that you are working for us even when you know it not. But your greatest, I might say your only, serious obstacle is the indifference of woman herself to your movement. To overcome this, you need to appeal more emphatically to her moral nature. Show her *what she is to do* in the political battle against the powers of evil, and with all the force of her womanly instinct to succor and to help, she will hasten to use for others' sake the ballot she does not now prize for her own.

Very respectfully yours,

ROBERT C. PITMAN.

BOSTON, Oct. 25, 1871.

Rev. James Freeman Clarke and others, Committee, &c.:

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: I regret very much that I have not the time at my disposal just now to answer appropriately and at length your polite letter of inquiry as to my opinions on "Woman Suffrage." But you may, perhaps, gather all information which you require, from a bold statement that I am, after careful thought and some study, firmly and unequivocally opposed to woman suffrage, and I shall feel it my duty in the very improbable contingency of my ever occupying any considerable public office, to stand by the old immemorial division of activities and functions which seem to me to lie at the foundation of society.

Respectfully yours,

J. Q. ADAMS.

THE DEMOCRATS AND PROHIBITIONISTS.

The Democrats and the Prohibitionists are nowhere in this contest. Both were ruined for this season by BUTLER'S failure. Both hoped much from his campaign. The former made an effort to create some enthusiasm awhile ago, but woefully failed. The latter have issued a campaign sheet, and have held a few spiritless meetings, but have thus far made not the slightest headway. I understand both intend attempting something approaching rallies a few days before election, but neither look for any help or gain therefrom. The former are hurt sorely by the desertion of the working men, and the latter have been sadly injured by the course of BUTLER. Then JOHN QUINCY ADAMS is not popular among the rank and file of the Democracy as a leader should be, and Mr. PITMAN, though a Judge, is not the heart's desire of all of the true-blue Prohibitionists.

"ESTIMATES."

There are many who are already drawing up estimates and preparing to take bets on them with confidence. As a matter of curiosity I give you some of these. A Democrat, who is counted a "shrewd politician," ventures the following as his estimate, and has the hardihood to offer odds on it:

Washburn, (Republican)	70,000
Adams, (Democrat)	45,000
Pitman, (Prohibitionist)	14,000
Chamberlin, (Labor Reform)	11,000

Mr. CUMMINGS, Chairman of the Labor Reform Committee, asserts that the vote will not vary materially from this:

Washburn	65,000
Adams	45,000
Chamberlin	25,000
Pitman	5,000

Some Prohibitionists have the idea, and boldly declare it, that their candidate will poll from 10,000 to 15,000; and a Republican politician of some local note expects about the following:

Washburn	78,000
Adams	46,000
Chamberlin	18,000
Pitman	4,000

Last year the vote stood: Claflin, 79,549; Adams, 48,880; Wendell Phillips, (candidate of the Labor Reformers, Prohibitionists, and Woman Suffragists,) 21,946. The above "estimates" are almost, if not quite, worthless, but they serve to show what is expected by those who are working.

SENATOR FENTON.

His Speech in Denunciation of the Democrats at Jamestown—How Democratic Control Has Brought an Increase in State Expenditures.

The Jamestown *Journal* gives the following report of the speech delivered there by Senator FENTON, on Tuesday evening last:

Senator FENTON spoke about one hour, entirely extemporaneously, except that portion relating to the State expenses for the past four years, which he had written down as we publish them today. He commenced his speech with a résumé of the financial condition of the country and of the steady appreciation of the national currency under a Republican Administration, and the measures necessary to be adopted to make it equal to gold. While much had been accomplished in that direction, more yet remained to be done. That the safe policy was not in an expansion of the currency. Any expansion beyond the amount actually necessary to transact the business of the county would not only have a tendency to depreciate its value, thus directly injuring all classes of people, but would look up from legitimate business transactions vast sums of money for purposes of financial speculation. The Senator favored all financial measures of the Administration which tended to appreciate the value of the currency, as measures of vital importance to the people, both as individuals and in a national point of view.

The Senator briefly alluded to the subject of the tariff. He remarked that it might as well be admitted that the Republican Party to some extent had become favorable to a tariff. That the vast debt of the country, one of the results of the rebellion, had rendered the imposition of duties upon foreign imports a necessity, and while these duties were primarily, perhaps, for revenue, they were imposed so as to afford protection to our home manufactures. These imposts had been high, but the country had prospered, had recovered from its financial difficulties, increased and extended its business and wealth, these taxes from time to time had been reduced, and many of them had been entirely removed. The Senator then referred to to the production of salt in our own State, in the Kanawha Valley, and in the Saginaw district of Michigan; also the amount and the manner of its consumption, and showed upon the principle that the tax is paid by the consumer, that the tax upon salt, which has been claimed by the Democrats to bear with peculiar severity upon the people, is really but about six cents per head. That as a matter of choice between a reasonable tariff upon salt, which should not only produce a revenue, but protect the American manufacturer, and no tariff, which would result in wiping out this great branch of American industry, he should favor only such reduction upon salt as would bear a fair proportion to the reduction upon other articles of foreign importation. That he could be or should not be any hesitation in imposing a high rate of duty upon luxuries, and the lowest rate consistent with revenue upon articles of necessity and comfort.

The Senator also alluded to the subject of reform in the Civil Service as one of the great political questions of the day, and predicted that it would compose an important part of the next platform of the Republican Party.

Turning from the consideration of matters which relate more particularly to National Administration, to our own State affairs, he said, if we were simply indifferent to the present canvass, and only in need of some fresh incentive to action, such as spring from new and startling alarm and danger, it would be found in the recent disclosures of speculation, extravagance and fraud in New-York City. He would not detain the audience with the details of these enormities, as the accounts published from day to day have made them familiar to all. But he was sure we must feel, in view of such astounding facts, the necessity of more determined effort, to the end that civil authority shall hereafter be intrusted only to those who will at all times insure the full protection of a faithful and honest administration of government. He said the results, however, of Democratic rule in the City of New-York are not exceptional; that they are repeated in State administration—not in facts and figures so enormous and startling, but essentially alike in character.

Democratic accession to power in the State Departments was immediately followed by a prodigal and wasteful expenditure of public money unknown before in our history. Democratic control of the canals was the inauguration of a system which, wasting the revenues and increasing the charges to an unprecedented extent, had nearly wiped out an annual surplus of about three millions. Democratic ascendency in the Legislature was promptly signalized by enlarged appropriation bills, extended lists of useless stipendiaries, and by a swollen volume of contingents. As an inevitable result, the taxes are augmented several millions beyond their aggregate under Republican rule. The truth of these statements, he said, rests upon the indisputable proof of official records. To verify the charge of a large and unwarranted increase in the ordinary expenses of the Government since the Democratic Party assumed control, he would take from the Controller's reports a few representative items, comparing their amounts during two years of Democratic rule with two years immediately preceding. He said two points will be noted, (in the table which we give herewith,) first that the Democratic control immediately brought an increase of expenditure, and that the ratio was greater the second year than the first. That it took some time to learn the ways. He had no doubt if the list were extended through the whole range, similar results would appear.

Expenditure.	1867.	1868.
Executive and Judicial Offices	$274,015 49	$296,515 33
Legislature	105,275 20	131,457 20
Legislative Contingents	119,392 27	128,696 33
State Printing	196,600 82	207,395 07
Total	$707,933 49	$764,094 03

Expenditure.	1869.	1870.
Executive and Judicial Offices	$325,493 47	$338,881 49
Legislative	131,348 10	142,186 10
Legislative Contingents	162,906 94	183,067 13
State Printing	192,277 17	369,480 41
Total	$823,023 53	$1,033,615 06

Aggregate expenditures for various items not including schools, canals, payment on debt, &c.

1867	$4,628,314 84	1869	$6,396,671 91
1868	4,796,286 22	1870	7,008,334 13

CANALS.

	1867.	1868.
Total receipts	$4,050,357 79	$4,427,546 17
Total expenses	1,220,192 65	1,184,245 04
Net receipts	$2,830,165 14	$3,238,301 13

	1869.	1868.
Total receipts	$4,161,220 10	$3,167,139 90
Total expense	1,275,507 53	2,537,164 29
Net receipts	$2,885,772 58	$569,974 61

He said these facts and figures show that what may be called the Tammany principle of Government had extended throughout the State wherever the Democratic Party has had away, and convey an impressive warning against continuing them in public trusts.

Continuing, Mr. FENTON remarked that he had, in the judgment of many, much occasion to find fault and to be indifferent in this canvass, but he was not fault-finding or indifferent; on the contrary, was cordial and earnest in all that relates to our cause and success of our ticket. He began with the party when its first breath pronounced the word of freedom, and he would allow no blunders, or any unjust course toward him by any who are connected with it, however high in authority, to turn him aside or to check the ardor of his support. He would yield to no one in the sincerity of his devotion to our principles and in earnestness of desire for their durable triumph.

Hon. PORTER SHELDON followed the Senator in some able and interesting remarks. He went for Tammany in a manner that was lively and interesting to—Republicans.

THE BROOKLINE MURDER.

Further Particulars of the Mysterious Affair Near Boston—A Young Girl Outraged and Killed.

From the Boston Advertiser, Oct. 26.

A milkman driving into the city yesterday morning from Brookline discovered, in the marshy grass by the right-hand side of Western-avenue, what he thought to be human garments, and a closer view, which he obtained by stopping his wagon, showed him the body of a woman lying there frightfully mangled, the clothing nearly all torn from the limbs, the hair disheveled and clotted with the blood which had oozed from gashes on her head, while a stone as big as a quart measure, which had crushed in the top of her skull, had rolled over into her hat. Other persons who had driven over the avenue more rapidly had noticed something unusual lying there, but had not suspected the dreadful fact which was soon to be discovered. Not far from the body there lay an iron furnace-wrench, fifteen inches long, which had evidently been used for murderous blows upon the dead girl. For it was clear that the victim was a young person, and the marks of a severe struggle which existed in the vicinity furnished convincing proof that she had made such an effort to save herself from her assailants as only a girl in the full strength and vigor of youth could have been capable of. The discoverer of the body made known the dreadful facts as soon as he could reach the Police, and Coroner AL

FINANCIAL.

THE NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY.

OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, Nos. 261 AND 263 BROADWAY, CORNER OF WARREN-ST.

Capital, - - - - - $1,000,000

Pays Four per Cent. Interest per Annum on Deposit, Subject to Check at Sight. Pays Five Per Cent. Interest Per Annum on Special Deposits Remaining Six Months or Longer.

D. R. MANGAM, President.
B. L. SOLOMON, First Vice-President.
B. F. BANCROFT, Second Vice-President.

TRUSTEES:

DARIUS R. MANGAM,	WILLIARD IVES,
NORRIS WINSLOW,	JACOB S. CARTER,
S. H. WITHERBEE,	OLIVER CARPENTER,
THOMAS CHRISTY,	JOHN H. V. ARNOLD,
WM. M. EVARTS,	ROBERT A. FORSYTH,
GEORGE BUCKHAM,	DANIEL S. APPLETON,
LEWIS J. PHILLIPS,	ROBERT H. BERDELL,
WILLIAM F. ALLEN,	HENRY C. CARTER,
PARAN STEVENS,	WM. B. SHATTUCK,
JOSEPH POOL,	THOS. W. SHANNON,
NAPOLEON J. HAINES,	THOMAS B. READ,
JOHN R. CECIL,	ALFRED B. DARLING,
BARNET L. SOLOMON,	GEORGE A. FELLOWS,
BENJ. F. BANCROFT,	WM. S. WHITLOCK,
THOMAS CORNELL,	JAMES MERRELL.

JAMES MERRELL, Secretary.

TURNER BROTHERS,

M. C. Turner, T. C. Turner, J. Turner, R. Turner, } BANKERS, { A. Turner, G. M. Turner, J. S. Decker.

No. 14 Nassau-st., N. Y.,
(Corner Pine-st., opposite United States Treasury.)

Interest allowed on daily balances. Certificates of Deposit issued available at all business centres.

Collections made with prompt returns. Stocks, Bonds, Gold, &c., bought and sold on commission. Advances made on approved securities.

Sight Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers on San Francisco.

Desirable investment securities for sale.

VERMILYE & CO.

BANKERS,

16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.
MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

JOHN J. CISCO & SON,

BANKERS,

No. 59 Wall-St., New-York,

RECEIVE DEPOSITS subject to check at sight, on which INTEREST is allowed at the rate of FOUR PER CENT. per annum.

Checks drawn on us are received on deposit by all the City banks.

CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT issued, payable on demand.

GOVERNMENTS, GOLD, STOCKS and BONDS bought and sold on commission.

NOTICE.
REDEMPTION OF 5-20 BONDS 1862.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Sept. 1, 1871.

By virtue of the authority given by an act of Congress approved July 14, 1870, entitled "An Act to authorize the refunding of the national debt," I hereby give notice that the principal and accrued interest of the bonds herein below designated, known as Five-twenty Bonds, will be paid at the Treasury of the United States, in the City of Washington, on or after the 1st day of December next, and that the interest on said bonds will cease on that day. That is to say, Coupon Bonds known as the First Series, act of Feb. 25, 1862, dated May 1, 1862, numbered as follows:

1 to 30,699 inclusive, of $50 each.
1 to 43,572 inclusive, of 100 each.
1 to 40,011 inclusive, of 500 each.
1 to 74,104 inclusive, of 1,000 each.

And Registered Bonds of the same act:

1 to 595, inclusive, of $50 each.
1 to 4,102, inclusive, of 100 each.
1 to 1,893, inclusive, of 500 each.
1 to 5,906, inclusive, of 1,000 each.
1 to 2,665, inclusive, of 5,000 each.
1 to 2,906, inclusive, of 10,000 each.

The amount outstanding (embraced in the numbers as above) is one hundred million ($100,000,000) dollars.

Coupon Bonds of the act of Feb. 25, 1862, were issued in four distinct series. Bonds of the First Series (embracing those described above) do not bear the series designation upon them, while those of the Second, Third, and Fourth Series are distinctly marked on the face of the bonds.

United States securities forwarded for redemption should be addressed to the "LOAN DIVISION," Secretary's Office. J. F. HARTLEY, Acting Secretary.

$600,000
OF THE SEVEN PER CENT. FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE SOUTH CAROLINA RAILROAD COMPANY.
Principal due 1st January, 1888, and coupons payable in New-York 1st January and 1st July.

These bonds are the only mortgage lien on the railway and rolling stock of the corporation, and are for less than $13,000 per mile.

The gross receipts of the Company for 1870 amounted to $1,663,340 53-100; operating expenses and renewals, $916,095 82; showing a profit of $552,244 71, or $335,244 71 in excess of its annual interest of Seven per Cent. on $3,100,000 first mortgage bonds.

The South Carolina Railway is one of the earliest-built railways in the United States; its affairs have ever been managed with care and integrity, and the present condition of the property is that of complete restoration. We recommend its mortgage bonds to investors, with the assurance of their being a first-class security.

The above are offered for sale by the undersigned at 87½ per cent.

JAMES ROBB, KING & CO.,
No. 56 Wall-st., New-York City.

JAMES W. TUCKER & CO.

Nos. 3 and 5 Rue Scribe, Paris,

BANKERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

CORRESPONDENTS IN NEW-YORK,
MESSRS. MORTON, BLISS & CO.

MONEY TO LOAN

On improved real estate in New-York and Brooklyn, in sums to suit. H. A. SPAFARD,
No. 12 Pine-st., Room No. 2.

REDEMPTION OF BONDS.
HOUSTON AND TEXAS CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY.

NOTICE TO BONDHOLDERS.—Sealed proposals will be received until Jan. 1, 1872, for the sale to the undersigned Trustees of **$140,000** of the sinking fund bonds of the Houston and Texas Central Railway Company, also of $40,000 of the bonds of the "Western Division" of said road. Parties whose bids are accepted will be notified of the same without delay.
SHEPHERD KNAPP, WM. WALTER PHELPS, } Trustees,
No. 26 Exchange-place, New-York City.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 50 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE LETTERS OF CREDIT TO TRAVELERS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD, THROUGH THE
MESSRS. DE ROTHSCHILD
and their correspondents.
Also, make telegraphic transfers of money on California, Europe and Havana.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
BANKERS,
NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
Issue Circular Letters of Credit for Travelers, and Draw Bills on
MUNROE & CO., No. 7 Rue Scribe, Paris, and ALEXANDERS, CUNLIFFES & CO.,
No. 30 Lombard-st., London.

SCHOOL DISTRICT BONDS.
The surest and most remunerative of bond investments.
ALSO, OTHER SAFE AND DESIRABLE
Eight Per Cent. Bonds at 75 and interest.
Ten Per Cent. Bonds at 87½ and interest.
FITCH & ELLIS, Bankers, No. 11 Pine-st.

OFFICE OF PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Oct. 26, 1871. }

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—THE transfer-books of this Company will be closed MONDAY, Nov. 6, 1871, at 4 o'clock P. M., preparatory to the annual election for directors. By order of THEODORE T. JOHNSON, Secretary.

HIGHEST MARKET PRICE PAID for State, City, County Bonds, also Railroad Securities, by WM. A. GUEST, No. 25 Wall-st.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT OF Columbia Seven (7) Per Cent. WATER BONDS. Thirty years to run. For sale by GEO. K. SISTARE, No. 24 Nassau-st.

FINANCIAL.

Montclair Railway

OF

NEW-JERSEY,

(NOW NEARLY COMPLETED,)

7 PER CENT

FIRST MORTGAGE

GOLD BONDS,

INDORSED BY THE N. Y. & O. MIDLAND CO.

MAY BE HAD BY APPLICATION TO

LEONARD, SHELDON & FOSTER,
NO. 10 WALL-ST.,
AND THE
MONTCLAIR RAILWAY CO.,
NO. 25 NASSAU-ST.

GEORGE OPDYKE & CO.,

BANKERS, NO. 25 NASSAU-ST.,
offer for sale the following desirable securities:

New-York and Oswego Midland Railroad First Mortgage 7 per cent. Gold Bonds at par and interest.

New-Jersey Midland Railroad First Mortgage 7 per cent. Gold Bonds, (guaranteed by the New-York and Oswego Midland Railroad,) at 95 and interest.

Montclair Railway First Mortgage 7 per cent. Gold Bonds, (guaranteed by the New-York and Oswego Midland Railroad,) at 95 and interest.

St. Louis and South-eastern Railway First Mortgage 7 per cent. Gold Bonds, at 95 and interest.

Montgomery and Eufaula Railroad First Mortgage 8 per cent. Gold Bonds, indorsed by the State of Alabama, at 95 and interest.

Missouri, Iowa and Nebraska Railway First Mortgage 7 per cent. Gold Bonds, at 90 and interest.

Indianapolis and Vincennes Railroad Second Mortgage 6 per cent. Bonds, (guaranteed by Pennsylvania Railroad,) at 89 and interest.

Gallatin County, Illinois, 7 per cent. Bonds, (interest payable semi-annually in New-York by State of Illinois, at 82½ and interest.

White County, Illinois, 8 per cent. Bonds, (interest payable semi-annually in New-York by State of Illinois,) at 92½ and interest.

Clark County, Missouri, 8 per cent. Bonds, at 90 and interest.

Clark County, Missouri, 7 per cent. Bonds, at 82½ and interest.

Jefferson, Texas, 10 per cent. Bonds, (issued for municipal purposes,) at 92½ and interest.

BANKING HOUSE OF

Geo. Opdyke & Co

25 NASSAU ST
CORNER OF CEDAR ST.

FOUR PER CENT. interest allowed on current accounts, subject to check at sight.

PRIME INVESTMENTS for trust and other funds always on hand.

INVESTMENT ORDERS promptly executed for Governments, Gold, Bonds and other Securities.

COLLECTIONS WANTED ON CHICAGO, KEOKUK, DES MOINES, IOWA CITY, ST. JOSEPH, and other points in the Western States.

CAUTION.
Lost or stolen, bond No. 585 for $1,000 of the Bleecker-street and Fulton Ferry Railroad Company. The public are cautioned against negotiating the same, as payment has been stopped. A liberal reward will be paid if returned to MAY & KING, No. 1 New-st., corner of Wall.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

THE BOOK OF SUBSCRIPTION TO THE CAPITAL STOCK OF THE UNITED STATES MORTGAGE COMPANY will be opened at the office of Charles Tracy, No. 50 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on the 7th day of November, 1871, at 11 A. M., by the undersigned, who have been appointed a Committee of the Corporators for that purpose.
B. H. HUTTON, FRANCIS SKIDDY, CHARLES TRACY, } Committee.
NEW-YORK, Oct. 25, 1871.

ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE Scrip of all issues wanted by WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine-st., corner William-st.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 54 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, Oct. 16, 1871. }

THE COUPONS AND REGISTERED interest of the First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Gold Bonds of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad Company, due Nov. 1, 1871, will be paid on and after that date, free of Government tax, at the banking-house of Fisk & Hatch, No. 5 Nassau-st., New-York.

The transfer-books for bonds, registered coupons, detached, will be closed Oct. 28, and reopened Nov. 2.
C. P. HUNTINGTON, President.

OFFICE OF THE COMMERCIAL WAREHOUSE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, No. 29 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, Oct. 9, 1871. }

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a quarterly dividend of Two and One-half per Cent. on the capital stock of the Company, payable on and after the 1st of November next.

The transfer-books will be closed on the 31st inst., and opened Nov. 2.
WILLIAM TOBIN, Secretary.

THE NATIONAL MECHANICS' BANKING ASSOCIATION OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Oct. 24, 1871. }

THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS have this day declared a Dividend of Four per Cent., payable to stockholders on and after the 1st day of November next, free of all taxes.

The transfer-books will be closed from this date to Nov. 1.
M. F. READING, Cashier.

UNION NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Oct. 27, 1871. }

DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) per Cent. has been declared by this Bank from the earnings of the last six months, payable on the 1st day of November next, to which date the transfer-books will remain closed.
JAMES M. LEWIS, Cashier.

THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Oct. 20, 1871. }

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT., free of all taxes, has been declared in the capital stock of this bank, payable on and after 1st November.

The transfer-books will be closed from this date, and reopen on the 2d November.
E. WILLSON, Cashier.

THE COUPONS OF THE NEW-YORK and Oswego Midland Railroad, Second Mortgage, and Second Mortgage Convertible 7 per cent. bonds due Nov. 1, 1871, will be paid on and after that date, free of Government tax, on presentation at the banking-house of George Opdyke & Co., No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York.
D. C. LITTLEJOHN, President.
OSWEGO, Oct. 21, 1871.

THE COUPONS OF THE ST. LOUIS and South-eastern Railroad, First Mortgage, 7 per Cent. Gold Bonds, due Nov. 1, 1871, will be paid on and after that date, free of Government tax, on presentation at the banking-house of George Opdyke & Co., No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York.
E. F. WINSLOW, President.
ST. LOUIS, Mo., Oct. 21, 1871.

OFFICE DENVER PACIFIC RAILROAD, DENVER, COLORADO. }

THE COUPONS DUE NOV. 1, 1871, on the First Mortgage Bonds of the Denver Pacific Railway and Telegraph Company, and of the Denver and Boulder Valley Railroad, will be paid on and after that date, at the banking-house of Messrs. Drexel, Morgan & Co., No. 53 Exchange-place.
D. H. MOFFAT, JR., Treasurer.

COUPONS OF THE NEW-YORK AND BOSTON RAILROAD COMPANY, first mortgage seven per cent. gold bonds, due Nov. 1, 1871, will be paid on and after that date, free of Government tax, at office of the Company, No. 5 Dey-st., New-York.
A. McKINNEY, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE MOBILE AND MONTGOMERY RAILROAD COMPANY, Oct. 20, 1871. }

THE INTEREST UPON THE EIGHT Per Cent First Mortgage Bonds of the Mobile and Montgomery Railroad Company, maturing Nov. 1, will be paid on and after that date at the banking-house of SOUTTER & CO., No. 53 William-st.
CHAS. T. POLLARD, President.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Oct. 20, 1871. }

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. ON THE capital of this bank has been declared, payable, free of all taxes, on and after the 1st day of November next. The transfer-books will be closed until 1st. By order, GEO. W. YOULE, Cashier.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, STATE TREASURER'S OFFICE, LANSING, Oct. 25, 1871. }

THE INTEREST DUE NOV. 1, 1871, on the bonds issued by the State of Michigan will be paid at the Mercantile National Bank, in the City of New-York. V. P. COLLIER, State Treasurer.

PACIFIC BANK, NEW-YORK, Oct. 20, 1871.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Quarterly Dividend of Four per Cent., free from Government tax, payable on and after the 1st day of November. R. BUCK, Cashier.

THE INTEREST DUE NOV. 1, 1871, on the First Mortgage Bonds of the Newark, Somerset and Straitsville Railroad will be paid on and after that date at the office of the Union Trust Company in New-York. T. J. DAVIS, President.

THE COUPONS DUE NOV. 1 PROX., on Bonds of the Denver and Rio Grande Railway Company, will be paid on and after that date, at the office of DREXEL, MORGAN & CO., No. 53 Exchange place.

INSURANCE.

LOSSES IN CHICAGO, $2,000,000,

WHICH LOSSES ARE BEING ADJUSTED AND PAID BY THE

ÆTNA

INSURANCE COMPANY,

OF HARTFORD.

ASSETS, AFTER PAYING THE LARGE SUM LOST,

$4,000,000.

THE COMPANY HAS PAID SINCE ORGANIZED OVER $30,000,000 FOR LOSSES, AND CONTINUES NOW, AS HERETOFORE, TO OFFER RELIABLE SECURITY AGAINST LOSS OR DAMAGE BY FIRE.

NEW-YORK AGENCY,

No. 62 Wall-st.

JAS. A. ALEXANDER, Agent.

HAMILTON

FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,

No. 11 Wall-st.

CAPITAL	$150,000
SURPLUS	$125,000

OCT. 10, 1871.

THIS COMPANY, NOT HAVING LOST A DOLLAR BY THE LATE DISASTROUS FIRES, OFFERS RELIABLE INSURANCE AT FAIR RATES.

LIBERAL ADJUSTMENT AND PROMPT PAYMENT IN CASE OF LOSS.

JOHN C. WINANS, President.

JAMES GILMORE, Secretary.

Agency, No. 62 Wall-St,
OCT. 24, 1871.

SPRINGFIELD

FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Capital - - - - - - $500,000

The Company have advices from their Vice-President, now at Chicago, who CONFIRMS the previous estimate of their losses, which cannot exceed $450,000.

Their Assets prior to the Chicago Fire		$1,077,000
Chicago loss	$450,000	
All other outstanding claims	47,220—	497,220
Net Assets over all claims		$579,780

JAMES A. ALEXANDER, Agent.

QUEEN INS. CO.

OF LIVERPOOL AND LONDON.

Capital - - - $10,000,000

NO LOSSES IN CHICAGO.

U. S. OFFICE, NO. 117 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

WM. H. ROSS, Manager.

JERSEY CITY INSURANCE CO.
OFFICE,
NO. 33 GRAND-ST., JERSEY CITY.
ORGANIZED 1857.

Cash Capital and Surplus, Oct. 20, '71,

$227,582 76,

Mostly invested in bonds and mortgages on property in Hudson County, New-Jersey, valuing five times the amount loaned.

This Company has sustained no losses by the late Chicago conflagration.

Has no agents outside of the State of New-Jersey.

Takes no specials, and principally insures first-class city and country dwellings.

DIRECTORS:

JESSE PAULMIER, President, No. 1 Montgomery-st., Jersey City.
DUDLEY S. GREGORY, President Associates of Jersey Co., Jersey City.
CHARLES G. SISSON, No. 98 Jersey-av., Jersey City.
CORNELIUS VAN VORST, corner Warren and Barrow sts., Jersey City.
JACOB R. SHOTWELL, merchant, Rahway, N. J.
JOSEPH T. CROWELL, State Senator, Rahway, N. J.
JAMES McLAUGHLIN, corner York and Greene sts., Jersey City.
C. V. B. OSTRANDER, President Merchants' Insurance Company, New-York.
GEORGE W. SAVAGE, President International Insurance Company, New-York.
HENRY F. COX, No. 98 Murray-st., New-York.
CHARLES WALL, No. 113 Wall-st., New-York.
WILLIAM HUSTACE, E. Treadwell's Sons, No. 244 Front-st., New-York.
LEVI APGAR, President North River Bank, New-York.
D. RANDOLPH MARTIN, President Ocean Bank, New-York.
WILLIAM GAMBLE, Secretary.
HENRY C. PEARSON, Ass't Secretary.

OFFICE OF REPUBLIC

Fire Insurance Company,

No. 153 Broadway, New-York,

NEW-YORK, Oct. 10, 1871.

NOTICE.

The standing of this Company after paying all losses sustained by the recent conflagration at Chicago is as follows:

CAPITAL	$300,000
SURPLUS OVER	100,000
TOTAL ASSETS OVER	400,000

HOBERT S. HONE, President.
DUNCAN F. CURRY, Secretary.
EDWARD ROWELL, Assistant Secretary.

TRADESMEN'S

FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,

No. 168 Broadway.

BRANCH OFFICE, NO. 153 BOWERY.

ASSETS OCT. 18, - -	$400,000
LOSS IN CHICAGO, - -	25,000

T. Y. BROWN, Secretary. D. B. KEELER, President.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS'
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 48 Wall-st.,
(Bank of New-York Building.)

Cash capital	$200,000
Assets, Oct. 1, 1871	491,016
Unpaid losses	16,000
Gross amount at risk in and around Chicago	41,500
Surplus over capital after deducting Chicago risks	233,516

JAMES R. LOTT, President.
JOHN M. TOMPKINS, Secretary.

BROADWAY
INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 158 BROADWAY.

CASH CAPITAL	$200,000
SURPLUS, Oct. 11, 1871, over	170,000

This Company lost nothing by the Chicago fire, has no unsettled losses, and no agencies, having for more than twenty years done only a local business, and insures good risks in New-York and vicinity on favorable terms. H. M. FORRESTER, President.
JOHN WRAY, Secretary.

INSURANCE.

NORTH BRITISH

AND

MERCANTILE INS. CO.

OF LONDON AND EDINBURGH, G. B.,
Will have intact after deducting Chicago losses:

CAPITAL, (coin)	$10,000,000
FIRE RESERVE	2,400,000
LIFE ASSETS AND ANNUITIES	11,000,000
Total	$23,400,000

of which **$1,300,000** is invested in this country, and will remain for the benefit of the business in the United States.

WM. CONNER, CHAS. E. WHITE, SAM'L P. BLAGDEN, } Associate Managers.

BRANCH OFFICE:

No. 50 William-St.

HANOVER

FIRE INSURANCE CO.,

No. 120 Broadway.

This Company, after paying all losses sustained at Chicago, will stand as follows:

Cash Capital - - -	$400,000
Surplus over - -	125,000
Cash Assets Oct. 25, 1871, over	$525,000

B. S. WALCOTT, President.
I. REMSEN LANE, Secretary.

GLOBE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 176 BROADWAY.

CASH CAPITAL	$200,000
SURPLUS, Oct. 1, 1871	108,000
Total	$308,000

The Company has no agencies, and loses
NOTHING BY THE FIRE IN CHICAGO.
LEONARD KIRBY, President.
ALFRED A. REEVES, Secretary.

FIRST IN THE FIELD AFTER CHICAGO.

MERCHANTS'

INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK CITY.

NO. 149 BROADWAY, CORNER LIBERTY-ST., Oct. 21, 1871.

The requirements of the statute and general order of Hon. George W. Miller, Superintendent of the New-York Insurance Department, are complied with under oath, after the Chicago fire, and presented as follows:

Assets.

Bonds and mortgages (first lien)		$289,000 00
Temporary loans (on call)		49,350 00
United States Bonds (par value)		100,000 00
Premiums collectable		11,229 20
Interest accrued (but not due)		1,281 25
Cash		1,003 84
Total		$463,864 29
Deduct.		
Capital stock	$200,000	
Losses unsettled	16,450	
Chicago losses as follows:		
R. Hoe and Co., of New-York	2,000	
Baker, Smith & Co., of New-York	3,000	
Bowen, Whitman & Winslow	5,000—	226,450 00
Surplus Oct 21, 1871		237,474 29
Contribution to the Chicago Relief Fund per R. B. Mason, Mayor (since paid)		1,000 00
Net surplus Oct. 21, 1871		$236,474 29

C. V. B. OSTRANDER, President.
J. L. DOUGLASS, Secretary.
Subscribed and sworn to this 23d day of October. 1871. JAMES HARRISON, Notary Public.

THE HOPE

Fire Insurance Company,

No. 92 Broadway, New-York.

CASH CAPITAL - - - - -	$150,000
NET SURPLUS - - - - - -	70,389

DIRECTORS.

STEP'N CAMBRELING,	HENRY S. LEVERICH,
ROBERT SCHELL,	JNO. W. MERSEREAU,
JACOB REESE,	LEBBEUS B. WARD,
JOSEPH FOULKE,	D. LYDIG SUYDAM,
FRED. SCHUCHARDT,	HENRY M. TABER,
WILLIAM H. TERRY,	CYRUS H. LOUTREL,
STEPHEN HYATT,	D. L. EIGENBRODT,
WILLIAM REMSEN,	JOSEPH GRAFTON,
THEODORE W. RILEY,	AMOS ROBBINS,
	JACOB REESE, President.

JAMES E. MOORE, Secretary.

This Company loses nothing by the Chicago Fire, its business being confined to New-York City and immediate vicinity.

SAVINGS BANKS.

A NATIONAL SAVINGS BANK,
Chartered by the United States,
No. 185 BLEECKER-ST., NEW-YORK.
SIX PER CENT. interest commences first of every month, payable in January and July. Four per cent. allowed from date of each deposit for full number of days, not less than thirty, on sums of $50 and upward withdrawn before January. Send for circular.
SAM L. HARRIS, Manager.
JOHN J. ZUILLE, Cashier.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,
Corner 3d-av. and 26th-st.
Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 6 to 8 P. M.
THEO. M. TUTHILL, Actuary. JOHN H. LYON, President.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
Nos. **396** and **398** Canal-st., corner Laight. SIX PER CENT. INTEREST on **$5** to **$5,000.** ASSETS. **$10,004,887 74.**

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK—8TH-av., corner of 14th-st. Six per Cent. interest paid on all sums from $5 to $5,000. Deposits made on or before Nov. 1 will draw interest from Nov. 1. Assets, $2,570,167 05. Surplus, $201,822 96.

LAW SCHOOLS.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE LAW SCHOOL.—The Fourteenth Annual Term of this institution will commence at No. 37 Lafayette-place, New-York, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 4, 1871, and will continue until May 15, 1872. The full course of instruction is completed in two terms, or in about twenty months. Graduates are admitted to the Bar without further examination. Address, for catalogues or other information, at No. 37 Lafayette-place,
THEODORE W. DWIGHT, Warden, &c.

LAW SCHOOL OF THE UNIVERSITY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—Students may enter their names at the Law Library, Washington-square, at 9 A. M. and 4½ P. M. Session ends June 19, 1872. The degree, conferred upon examination, admits to practice without further examination. For circulars, &c., address D. R. JAQUES, Secretary, No. 25 Chambers-st.

TEACHERS.

AN EXPERIENCED CLASSICAL, mathematical, French and English teacher, honor-graduate of foreign university, desires employment as teacher or tutor; testimonials and City reference of highest class. Address TUTOR, Box No. 169 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A LADY COMPETENT TO teach, with all the other branches, Latin and mathematics, a lad 12 years old and two younger children: qualifications and character must be unexceptionable. Address S. S., Box 2,090 Post-office, N. Y.

MEETINGS.

NEW-YORK MINING COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Oct. 28, 1871. }

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of this Company, for the purpose of electing Directors for the ensuing year, will be held at the

OFFICE, NO. 125 FRONT-ST.,
ON
MONDAY, THE SIXTH (6TH) OF NOVEMBER NEXT.
The poll will be open from 12 to 1 o'clock.
WM. H. FLEMING, Secretary.

BERGEN OIL AND COAL COMPANY, No. 19 BROAD-ST., OFFICE NO. 69, NEW-YORK, Oct. 16, 1871. }

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of this Company will be held on MONDAY AFTERNOON, the 6th November prox., at 2 o'clock. Polls close at 3 P. M.
C. R. GRIFFIN, Secretary.

FRENCH BENEVOLENT SOCIETY. —The annual meeting will be held on SATURDAY, the 28th, at Mr. Delmonico's, corner 5th-av. and 14th-st., at 8 o'clock P. M. By order of the President.
C. FRANCOIS, Secretary.

FURNITURE.

WARREN WARD & CO., MANUFACTURERS and wholesale and retail dealers in EVERY VARIETY OF FURNITURE for City and country residences.
Nos. 75 and 77 Spring-st., corner of Crosby.

INSTRUCTION.

ANTHON Grammar School,

NO. 252 MADISON-AV.,
BETWEEN 38TH AND 39TH STS.

The departments of Ancient and Modern Languages will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 11, and the Primary Department MONDAY, Sept. 18. School hours from 9½ A. M. to 2½ P. M.

Mount Washington Collegiate Institute,

NO. 40 WASHINGTON-SQUARE (SOUTH.)
DR. GEO. W. CLARKE, PRINCIPAL.
Prepares pupils of all ages for business or college.

MLLES. CHARBONNIER

Have opened their French Protestant Boarding and Day-school for young ladies, (formerly known as the Pension Nieman Allemeyer, at Neuilly, near Paris, France, at No. 36 East 35th-st., New-York. French classes for ladies three times a week.

GARDNER INSTITUTE.
No. 620 Fifth-av.
Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children. Fourteenth year commences Sept. 20.
Rev. Dr. and Mrs. C. H. GARDNER, Principals.

MISS STEERS'
English and French Boarding and Day SCHOOL for young Ladies and Children, **NO. 48 WEST 17TH-ST.,** will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 21. The Boys' Class, No. 68 West 11th-st., will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 19.

EVENING LESSONS IN BOOK-KEEPING, writing, arithmetic, phonography, &c. DOLBEAR'S Commercial College, No. 875 Broadway. Special course for business men and clerks. Private rooms if desired.

MLLE. ROSTAN'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 111 East 36th-st., third door from Park-av., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 21. The course of instruction is designed to combine a thorough English education, with the practical knowledge of the French and other modern languages.
Special attention is given to Drawing and Painting, and the Musical Department, under the care of Profs. S. B. MILLS and F. L. RITTER, offers peculiar advantages to those who wish to make music a special study.
A very limited number of young ladies will be received in the family and welcomed to share all the comforts and privileges of a pleasant home.
Applications can be made at the above address.

LYON'S COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,
NOS. 161 5TH-AV. AND 937 BROADWAY,
Corner 22d-st. Sixteenth year.
Rooms spacious, light, airy, and steam-heated. Young pupils with Mrs. Lyon, the others with Mr. Lyon. A Yale graduate, he wholly instructs the College class, and means that all from this school shall have ample fitness. In five years, 22 have entered College—10 Columbia, 6 Yale, 2 Harvard, 2 Williams, 1 Princeton, 1 Troy Polytechnic. Only three were conditioned. Light gymnastics. Only good boys desired.

MRS. GARRETSON'S
ENGLISH, FRENCH, AND GERMAN BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL
For young ladies and children,
NO. 58 WEST 47TH-ST., between 5th and 6th avs., Will re-open on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20, 1871. For circulars apply as above.

MISS HINSDALE AND MRS. KEITH
Will reopen their ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL
for young ladies and children,
Nos. 275 and 277 Madison-av.,
ON THURSDAY, SEPT. 21, 1871.
Special attention to the Primary Department.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S
French and English Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. **101 EAST 38TH-ST.,** corner Park-av., Murray Hill, New-York. Fall term will commence Sept. 20, 1871. Circulars and catalogues sent on request.

DR. VAN NORMAN'S
English, French and German Family and Day School for young ladies and children, Nos. 24 and 26 West 51st-st., New-York, will commence its fifteenth year Sept. 21, 1871. For full information send for catalogue.

MISS ARMSTRONG'S
ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL
FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN
will open at NO. 88 MADISON-AV., New-York, on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20. Address as above.

MRS. WILLIAMS'
English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 26 West 39th-st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 21, 1871. Address by letter until Sept. 1.

THE MISSES DOREMUS
Will open a Day School for young ladies and children at No. 47 East 21st-st., on Sept. 21.

JACKSON MILITARY INSTITUTE, Tarrytown, N. Y. Established 1857. Address Rev. F. J. JACKSON, M. A., Principal.

UNIVERSITY GRAMMAR SCHOOL, No. 1 Winthrop-place, prepares BOYS for business or college. The thirty-fifth year opens Sept. 18. Circulars with testimonials from Emeritus Chancellor Ferris, Chancellor Crosby, and Faculty of New-York University, and from President Porter and Faculty of Yale College, may be obtained at Thomson Bros., No. 1,107 Broadway. M. M. HOBBY, G. CHASE, A. B.

MRS. ROBERTS AND MISS WALKER will reopen their French and English Day School for young ladies and children, No. 148 Madison-av., on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20. Arrangements will be made, when desired, by which pupils under twelve can prepare their lessons in school under the care of a teacher.

MRS. C. B. CURTIS' DAY-SCHOOL for young ladies and children will open WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20. Rooms at Emmanuel Church, 57th-st., near Lexington-av. After Sept. 10 applications for admission may be made at the Vestry-room, from 10 to 12 A. M., or address by letter at No. 129 East 23d-st.

MRS. FREDERICK JONSON AND Miss AGNES L. JONES will reopen their French and English Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 25 East 31st-st., Sept. 21. Mrs. Jonson will also continue her private classes as formerly.

"KINDERGARTEN SCHOOL" FOR Children, and PRIVATE RECITATION-ROOMS for LADIES, reopen Sept. 21. Object: The physical, mental and moral culture of children; also, to furnish special advantages to ladies not desiring the routine of school. Miss E. M. COE, Prin., 15 W. 42d-st.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE, NYACK, ON THE HUDSON, N. Y.—The Fall term will commence Sept. 20. For circulars with full particulars, address Rev. L. DELOS MANSFIELD, Principal.

MISSES PORTER & CHAMPNEY'S Boarding-school for young ladies and children, Hadley, Mass. Circulars and testimonials can be obtained of H. C. HULBERT, Esq., No. 13 Beekman-st., New-York, or by addressing the Principals.

MRS. T. N. CAULFIELD AND MISS PARROTT—Boarding and day school for young ladies, No. 122 East 61st-st., one block from Madison-av. Private lessons in singing, piano-forte and harp; French and painting classes.

JOHN MAC MULLEN'S SCHOOL WAS reopened on FRIDAY, Sept. 15, at No. 1,214 Broadway, near 30th-st.; limited to forty-three boys; room for three boarders. Circulars at G. P. Putnam & Sons', and at the school.

FRENCH LANGUAGE.—PRIVATE LESSONS by L. ROCHEFORT, No. 90 6th-av., between Clinton and Waverley-place. Address or call between 5 and 6 P. M.

CLAVERACK COLLEGE AND HUDSON River Institute for both sexes at Claverack, Columbia County, N. Y. Students received at any time. Rev. ALONZO FLACK, A. M., President.

DR. BERTHET'S FRENCH, ENGLISH, Classical and Mathematical School opens Sept. 18, at No. 105 East 40th-st. Prospectus at LOCKWOOD'S, No. 812 Broadway.

THE COLLEGIATE SCHOOL, (founded A. D., 1820,) No. 101 West 14th-st., corner 6th-av., Rev. HENRY B. CHAPIN, Ph. D., Rector. Boys thoroughly prepared for college or business.

MISS WALSH'S ENGLISH AND French school for young ladies and children removed from No. 32 East 28th-st. to No. 36 West 35th-st., near 5th-av., will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding School for Boys. The school year will commence Sept. 14. For circulars apply to D. S. ROWE, M. A., Principal.

NEW SCHOOL, NO. 204 WEST 36TH-ST.—Music and all branches taught. French by native teacher. Primary class, $10.

MISS BULKLEY'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, TARRYTOWN, N. Y., will be reopened Sept. 19.

MISS PERINE WILL REOPEN HER English and French School for young ladies and children THURSDAY, Sept. 21, at No. 106 East 38th-st.

A FEW YOUNG LADIES AS BOARDING pupils are received by the Misses BUCKNALL at their suburban residence, New-Brunswick, N. J.

A HOME AND SCHOOL FOR TEN boys; ages five to twelve. Address Mrs. G. A. RUSS, Tarrytown, N. Y.

THE MISSES ROGERS' ENGLISH and French School, for young ladies and children, No. 352 West 20th-st., is now open.

MRS. M. S. PARKS' FRENCH AND English Boarding and Day School, 153 Madison-av. cor. 32d-st., reopens Sept. 25. Circulars on application.

$325 PER YEAR, AT THE STAMFORD (Conn.) Collegiate Institute for ladies. Pupils received at any time. R. C. FLACK, A. M.

WM. H. LEGGETT'S SCHOOL, NO. 1,214 Broadway, one door below 30th-st.

HASTINGS INSTITUTE, HASTINGS, Westchester County, N. Y. A boarding-school for 12 boys. O. WINTHROP STARR, Principal.

AARON RAND'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS, No. 1,267 Broadway, reopens MONDAY, Sept. 18.

MARBLE MANTELS.

A. KLABER, STEAM MARBLE AND MARbleizing Works, Nos. 134 and 136 East 18th-st. Marble and marbleized mantels, tiling, marble counters, monuments at prices that defy competition. Mortgages taken in trade.

S. KLABER & CO., NO. 223 WEST 51st-st., between Broadway and 8th-av.—Marble and marbleized mantels, monuments, head-stones; large varieties; cheapest in City.

SHIPPING.

ANCHOR LINE.

Steamers sail every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, to and from
NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW,
Calling at Londonderry to land Mails and Passengers.

Passengers booked and forwarded to and from all railway stations in Great Britain, Ireland, Germany, Norway, Sweden or Denmark and America as safely, speedily, comfortably and cheaply as by any other route or line.

THE NEW DEPARTURES.

FROM GLASGOW.		FROM NEW-YORK.
Wednesday, Oct. 4,	CALEDONIA,	Saturday, Oct. 28.
Saturday, Oct. 14,	INDIA,	Saturday, Nov. 4.
Wednesday, Oct. 18,	TRINACRIA,	Wednesday, Nov. 8.
Saturday, Oct. 21,	AUSTRALIA,	Saturday, Nov. 11.

And every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY thereafter from Pier 20 North River, New-York, at noon.

For the accommodation of its patrons and the public, the Anchor Line have opened a branch office at No. 21 Broadway, where, besides ocean tickets, railroad tickets to any railroad station West, North and South can be purchased at lowest rates.

Rates of passage, payable in currency, to Liverpool, Glasgow or Derry:
First cabins, $65 and $75, according to location.
Cabin excursion tickets good for twelve months, securing best accommodations, $130.
Intermediate, $33; steerage, $28.
Certificates at lowest rates, can be bought here by those wishing to send for their friends.
Drafts issued, payable on presentation.
Apply at the Company's offices to
HENDERSON BROTHERS, No. 7 Bowling-green.

CUNARD LINE.
THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS,
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL,
CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

Scotia, Wednesday, Oct. 25	Algeria, Saturday, Oct. 28
China, Wednesday, Nov. 1	Abyssinia, Sat'day, Nov. 4
Russia, Wednesday, Nov. 8	Calabria, Saturday, Nov. 11
Java, Wednesday, Nov. 15	Batavia, Saturday, Nov. 18
Cuba, Wednesday, Nov. 22	Algeria, Saturday, Dec. 2

RATES OF PASSAGE.
By Wednesday steamers, not carrying steerage.

Per Russia and Scotia.		By other Wednesday ships.	
Cabin	$130, gold.	Cabin	$100, gold.
Second cabin	80, gold.	Second cabin	80, gold.
Return tickets, cabin			$220 and $250, gold.
Second cabin			150, gold.

By steamers carrying Steerage Passengers.
First cabin......$80, gold. | Steerage....$30, currency.
Return tickets.........................$150, gold.
Tickets to Paris, $15, gold, additional.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates.
Through Bills of Lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp, and other ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports.
For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's Office, No. 4 Bowling-green.
For steerage passage at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

WHITE STAR LINE.
NEW-YORK, CORK AND LIVERPOOL.
NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS,
THE SIX LARGEST IN THE WORLD.
6,000 tons burden—3,000 horse-power each.
Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.
OCEANIC..........................Oct. 28, 3 P. M.
ATLANTIC........................Nov. 11, 4 P. M.
From the White Star Dock, Pavonia Ferry, Jersey City. Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivaled, combining
SAFETY, SPEED AND COMFORT.
Saloon, state-rooms, smoking-room and bath-rooms in midship section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.
RATES—Saloon, $80, gold; steerage, $30, currency. Those wishing to send for friends from the Old country can now obtain steerage prepaid certificates, $33, currency.
Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.
Excursion-tickets granted at lowest rates.
Drafts from £1 upward.
For inspection of plans and other information, apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York.
J. H. SPARKS, Agent.
ISMAY, IMRIE & CO., No. 10 Water-st., Liverpool, and No. 7 East India-av., Leadenhall-st., London.

NATIONAL LINE.

STEAM TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL,
From Pier No. 47 North River.
ENGLAND, ANDREWS, Saturday, Oct. 28, at 3 P. M.
FRANCE, THOMSON, Saturday, Nov. 4, at 10 A. M.
FOR LONDON DIRECT.
ERIN, LAWSON, Tuesday, Nov. 7, at 12 M.
Passage to Liverpool, Queenstown, or London direct: Cabin, $75 and $65, currency; steerage, $28 currency.
Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry and Glasgow, $32 currency.
For further particulars apply at the Company's offices, No. 69 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.
The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:
ST. LAURENT.........LEMAIRE.....Saturday, Nov. 4
WASHINGTON..........ROUSSAN.....Saturday, Nov. 18
VILLE DE PARIS......SURMONT.....Saturday, Dec. 2
PEREIRE.............DAURE.......Saturday, Dec. 16
PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD (including wine) TO BREST OR HAVRE.
First cabin..........$125 | Second cabin..........$75
Excursion tickets at reduced rates.
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.
GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 58 Broadway.

FOR LIVERPOOL.
(VIA QUEENSTOWN.)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.
THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron-screw steam-ships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY, as follows:
WISCONSIN, Capt. GREAN........Nov. 1, at 8½ A. M.
NEVADA, Capt. FORSYTH.........Nov. 8, at 2½ P. M.
WYOMING, Capt. WHINERAY.......Nov. 15.
MINNESOTA Capt. T. W. FREEMAN. Nov. 22, at 2½ P. M.
IDAHO, Capt. PRICE............Nov. 29, at 7½ A. M.
MANHATTAN, Capt. J. B. PRICE..Dec. 1.
Cabin passage, $80, gold.
Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30, currency.
For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall-st.

INMAN LINE FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:
CITY OF ANTWERP.....Thursday, Oct. 26, 2 P. M.
CITY OF LONDON......Saturday, Oct. 28, 3 P. M.
CITY OF LIMERICK....Thursday, Nov. 2, 9 A. M.
CITY OF BROOKLYN....Saturday, Nov. 4, 10 A. M.
and each succeeding SATURDAY and THURSDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Payable in Gold.		Payable in Currency.	
First cabin	$75	Steerage	$30
To London	80	To London	35
To Paris	90	To Paris	38

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Sweden, Norway and Denmark, at reduced rates.
Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.
For further information, apply at the Company's office. JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

BALTIC LLOYD.
For STETTIN direct, touching at CHRISTIANSAND and COPENHAGEN to land passengers and mails.
The first-class iron steam-ship
FRANKLIN, Capt. F. DREYER,
will sail on TUESDAY, Nov. 7, at 2 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River. To be followed by steam-ship HUMBOLDT, Capt. P. BARANDON, on TUESDAY, Nov. 28.
Cabin Passage, gold, $80. Steerage, gold, $30.
Freight for ST. PETERSBURG and other important ports of the Baltic received, and through bills of lading signed. For freight or passage apply to
WENDT & RAMMELSBERG, Agents,
Office, No. 40 Broadway.

LONDON AND NEW-YORK STEAM-SHIP LINE.
Pier No. 3 North River.
FOR LONDON DIRECT.
Steam-ship PARAGUAY, Saturday, Nov. 4, 9 A. M.
Rates of passage in Currency.
First Cabin, $70; Second Cabin, $50; Steerage, $30.
For freight or passage apply to
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents,
No. 54 South-st.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY'S LINE TO

CALIFORNIA, JAPAN AND CHINA,

VIA PANAMA,
CARRYING MAILS, PASSENGERS AND FREIGHT TO
KINGSTON, JAMAICA, SANTA MARTHA AND GREYTOWN, AND PACIFIC COAST OF MEXICO, CENTRAL AMERICA, PERU AND CHILI.

Steamers leave 15th and 30th each month, except when those dates fall on Sunday, then the day previous.

Oct. 30—Steamer RISING STAR, Capt. H. P. CONNER, will leave Pier No. 42 North River, at 12 o'clock noon, for Aspinwall, direct, connecting at Panama with steamer SACRAMENTO, Capt. PARKER, touching at Punta Arenas, Acajutla, and San José Guatemala, also connecting for all Central American and South Pacific ports. Freight for last-named ports received until 4 P. M. of Oct. 27.

Steamer AMERICA will leave San Francisco, Nov. 2, for Japan and China. For rates of passage, freight and all further information, apply at Company's office on the pier, foot of Canal-st.
F. R. BABY, Agent.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.
UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.
REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS calling on the 23d of every month.
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, Nov. 23
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. G. B. SLOCUM.....Dec. 23
MERRIMACK, Capt. WIER.....................Jan. 23
These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.
Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage, in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition and an infinity of annoyances, to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 91 Duane-st., corner Broadway.

SHIPPING.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,
THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.
GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.
CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.
FOUR STEAMERS A WEEK.
TUESDAYS,
THURSDAYS
AND SATURDAYS.
THE STEAM-SHIPS
SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, Oct. 28, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green.
MONTGOMERY, Capt. FAIRCLOTH, SATURDAY, Oct. 28, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent,
No. 93 West-st.
LEO, Capt. DEARBORN, TUESDAY, Oct. 31, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
Nos. 61 and 62 South-st.
GENERAL BARNES, Capt. MALLORY, THURSDAY, Nov. 2, from Pier No. 36 North River, at 3 P. M.
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents,
No. 187 West-st.
Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.
Superior accommodations for passengers.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Freight line.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.
C. D. OWENS, Agent A. & G. R. R., No. 229 Broadway. | GEORGE YONGE, Agent C. R. R., No. 409 Broadway.

U. S. MAIL TO HAVANA.
ATLANTIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.
Sailing regularly every THURSDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. S. G. PORTER, via Nassau, Nov. 2.
COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE, Nov. 9.
MISSOURI, Capt. T. H. MORTON, Nov. 16.
For freight or passage apply to
A. W. DIMOCK, President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.
CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.
Atlantic Mail Steam-ship Company's steamer MORRO CASTLE, Capt. R. ADAMS, will sail on THURSDAY, Nov. 2, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.
For freight or passage apply to
A. W. DIMOCK, President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

HAVANA, PROGRESO AND VERA CRUZ.—New-York and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line, leaving Pier 17 E. River, at 3 P. M., direct to Havana.
CITY OF MERIDA, Deaken............Saturday, Nov. 4
CLEOPATRA, Phillips, (Havana only,) Tues., Nov. 14
CITY OF MEXICO, Timmerman.........Friday, Nov. 24
CLEOPATRA, Phillips, (Havana only,) Satur., Dec. 2
For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.
Trains leave 30th-st. as follows:
8:00 A. M., Chicago and Montreal express. Drawing-room car New-York to St. Albans.
10:30 A. M., Special Chicago express, fast train, with drawing-room cars to Buffalo and Niagara Falls.
11:00 A. M., Northern and Western express.
3:45 P. M., Special express, arriving at Troy at 8:15 P. M.
4:00 P. M., Montreal express. Sleeping-cars from New-York to St. Albans.
6:00 P. M., First Pacific express, with sleeping-cars for Watertown, Syracuse, Oswego and Canandaigua.
8:00 P. M., Second Pacific Express, with sleeping-cars for Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls; also for Chicago via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads, for St. Louis via Toledo, and Louisville via Indianapolis. This train will leave on Sundays at 8 P. M.
11:00 P. M., Utica and Troy Express, with through sleeping-cars.
7:00 A. M., 2 and 5 P. M., Poughkeepsie trains.
9:45 A. M., 12:30, 4:15 and 6:15 P. M., Peekskill trains.
5:30 and 7:00 P. M., Sing Sing trains.
6:30, 7:10, 9:05 and 10:00 A. M., 1:30, 3:00, 4:25, 5:10, 8:10, 11:30 P. M., Yonkers trains.
Sunday Way Trains—8:30 A. M. and 4:00 P. M., Yonkers Special; 9:00 A. M., Poughkeepsie Special, makes no stop south of Yonkers.
C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.
NEW-YORK, Oct. 9, 1871.

SOUTH-SIDE RAILROAD OF LONG ISLAND.
The only double-track Railroad on Long Island.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
Commencing MONDAY, May 15, 1871, from Roosevelt and Grand-st. Ferries.
8:00 A. M. Mail for Patchogue, connecting at Babylon, for Fire Island, and at Patchogue by stage for Belleport and Fire Place.
9:00 A. M. Rockaway Excursion.*
10:00 A. M. Accommodation for Babylon.
3:30 P. M. Express for Patchogue, connecting at Babylon, for Fire Island, and from Patchogue by stage for Belleport and Fire Place.
4:30 P. M. Patchogue Accommodation.
5:30 P. M. Babylon Accommodation.
6:30 P. M. Merrick Accommodation.
The 8:00 and 10:00 A. M., and 3:30, 4:30, and 6:30 P. M. trains connect at Valley Stream for Hempstead and Rockaway.
C. W. DOUGLAS, Superintendent.
For further particulars see time-table.
*This train will commence running July 1, 1871.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD COMPANY.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
On and after WEDNESDAY, May 24, 1871, trains will leave James-slip as follows:
8:00 A. M.—Greenport and Sag Harbor.
8:00 A. M.—Northport and Glen Cove.
10:30 A. M.—Hicksville Way Train.
3:30 P. M.—Greenport and Sag Harbor Express.
4:30 P. M.—Northport and Glen Cove Express.
4:30 P. M.—Riverhead Express.
6:00 P. M.—Northport Way Train.
All trains connect at Mineola with Hempstead.
Sunday Excursion Trains for Roslyn, Glen Cove, Locust Valley, Hicksville, Huntington, and Northport, leave Hunter's Point at 9 A. M. and 6 P. M.
Goods intended for exhibition at the Fairs of Queens and Suffolk Counties will be taken free of charge.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.
On and after MONDAY, Oct. 30, 1871, trains will leave James-slip as follows:
8:30 A. M. Greenport mail train.
10:30 A. M. Roslyn, Glen Cove, Locust Valley, Huntington and Northport, Pass trains.
3:00 P. M. Riverhead and Sag Harbor Express, (through to Greenport on Saturdays.)
4:00 P. M. Express trains for Roslyn, Glen Cove, Locust Valley, Huntington and Northport.
5:30 P. M. Northport way-train.
All trains connect at Branch for Hempstead.
Sunday trains for Huntington, Northport, Roslyn, Glen Cove and Locust Valley leave Hunter's Point at 9:30 A. M. and 6 P. M.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Oct. 24, 1871. }

THE PASSENGER-TRAINS OF THIS Company, with the exception of the YONKERS SPECIAL, on and after WEDNESDAY, Nov. 1, will run to and from the Grand Central Depot, 42d-st. and 4th-av. Entrance for passengers on Central-av., between 43d and 44th sts.
W. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

STEAMBOATS.

PEOPLE'S LINE FOR ALBANY.—The largest and most magnificent river steamers in the world. The ST. JOHN, DREW and DEAN RICHMOND. One of the above steamers will leave Pier No. 41 North River, every afternoon, (Sunday excepted,) at 6 o'clock, arriving at Albany in time to connect with railroad trains West, North and East. Returning, leave the steam-boat landing at Albany at 7 o'clock P. M., or on the arrival of connecting trains from the West and North and East.
Through tickets can be obtained at the office on the wharf, and at Dodd's Express, No. 944 Broadway, and No. 1 Court-st., Brooklyn, and baggage checked to its destination. Freight received until the hour of departure.

SHREWSBURY, RED BANK AND LONG BRANCH.—The steamer SEA BIRD will leave New-York, foot of Franklin-st., as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Tuesday, 24th.....2:00 P. M.	Monday, 23d.....12:00 M.
Thursday, 26th.....2:00 P. M.	Wednesday, 25th..2:00 P. M.
Friday, 27th.......2:00 P. M.	Friday, 27th.....7:00 A. M.
Saturday, 28th.....3:00 P. M.	Saturday, 28th...7:00 A. M.
Monday, 30th.......3:30 P. M.	Monday, 30th.....7:00 A. M.
	Tuesday, 31st....8:00 A. M.

OCEAN YACHT RACE.—MATCH BEtween the SAPPHO and DREADNAUGHT, SATURDAY, Oct. 28. The steamer ARROWSMITH will leave Pier No. 24 East River (Peck-slip) at 10 A. M.; Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, 10½ A. M. Fare, $1. Dinner and refreshments on board.

ALBANY AND TROY REGULAR LINE.—At 6 P. M. from Pier No. 44 North River, Spring-st., fare 50 cents, on alternate nights, steamers VANDERBILT and CONNECTICUT. Returning leave Troy at 7 P. M. and Albany at 8½ P. M.

REGULAR SUNDAY EVENING BOAT FOR ALBANY AND TROY—From Pier No. 44 North River, Spring-st., at 6 o'clock, connecting with early express trains on Monday morning for the West and North.

STAMFORD AND GREENWICH.—Tri-weekly.—The new steamer AMERICUS leaves EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, from foot of Market-st., Pier No. 27, at 2 o'clock, and from foot 37th-st., East River, at 2:15 P. M.

FOR NORWALK AND DANBURY.—The steam-boat NELLY WHITE leaves pier foot of Market-st. every afternoon at 2:45, and 37th-st. at 3 o'clock. Fare 75 cents.

FOR LEWES, DEL.—THE SPLENDID sea-going steamer EASTERN QUEEN will leave Pier No. 21 North River every MONDAY and THURSDAY at 4 P. M.

TO BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon and 11 midnight, Sundays excepted.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with road.

MACHINERY.

STEAM ENGINE AND MACHINERY
FOR SALE AT
THE NOVELTY IRON-WORKS,
FOOT OF EAST 12TH-ST., NEW-YORK.
One Low Pressure BEAM ENGINE, 150 horse-power, cylinder 30¼ inches diameter, by five feet stroke, with boiler, &c., all complete.
One double slide LATHE; length of shears, 36 feet; swings 48 inches.
Two 66-inch Stevenson Patent TURBINE WATER WHEELS, with gearing.
Will be sold low.
JNO. S. SCHULTZE, Receiver,
No. 745 East 12th-st., New-York.

BRUSHES, &C.

BRUSHES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION at No. 335 Pearl-st., Harper's Building. All articles at the lowest factory prices.
JOHN K. HOPPEL.